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MINUTES

OF THE

SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

OF THE

ORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

INCLUDING ADDRESSES, SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS,
PAPERS AND LETTERS.

EMORIAL ART PALACE...CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.
OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1893.

CHICAGO.
WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
1893.

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SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION

OF THE

World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union...

HELD IN THE

MEMORIAL ART PALACE...CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.
OCTOBER 16 AND 17, 1893.

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CHICAGO.
WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.
1893.

Pledge.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all Alcoholic Liquors as a beverage, whether distilled, fermented or malted; from opium in all its forms, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

Badge.

The White Ribbon.

Motto.

"For God and Home and Every Land."

World's Prayer Hour.

Twelve O'Clock, M.

Headquarters.

AMERICAN

The Temple, Chicago, Ill.

WORLD'S

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

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Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Address, care of L. H. Clement, U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

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Miss Anna A. Gordon, Private Secretary, Evanston, Ill.
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Miss Alice R. Palmer . . . . Franklin, Indiana, U. S. A.
Miss Mary Allen West, (Deceased) . . Galesburg, Illinois, U. S. A.

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PRESIDENTS OF AUXILIARIES.

UNIONS AND DATE OF ORGANIZATION.		
1874, United States	Miss Frances E. Willard,	Evanston, Ill.
1876, Great Britain	Lady Henry Somerset,	London, England.
1882, New South Wales	Mrs. Euphemia Bowes,	Stanmore, Sydney.
1883, Canada	Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, 26 Chomedy St.,	Montreal.
1884, Hawaiian Islands	Mrs. Mary S. Whitney,	Honolulu.
1885, New Zealand	Mrs. A. J. Schnackenberg,	Auckland.
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1885, Victoria	Mrs. William McLean, 28 Russell St.,	Melbourne.
1885, South Australia	Mrs. E. W. Nichols,	Prospect, Adelaide.
1885, Tasmania	Mrs. Grace E. Soltau, Mildmay Cottage,	Launceston.
1886, Bulgaria	Mrs Eleuka Nicoloff,	Philippopolis.
1886, Japan	Mrs. Kaji Yajima,	Tokio.
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1887, India	Mrs. Jeannette G. Hauser, Deaconess' Home,	LalBagh, Lucknow
	Nat. Lecturer, Pundita Ramabai,	Poona.
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1888, France	Miss de Broen, 205 Rue Honore,	Paris.
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1889, Natal	Mrs. Fernie,	Sydenham.
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1889, Sierra Leone	Mrs. Bishop Ingham, Bishop Court,	Free Town.
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1892, Uruguay	Mrs. Marinda Greenman, 242 Calle Facuaramba,	Montevideo.
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1892, Iceland	Mrs. Sigrid Magnusson.	
1893, The Netherlands	Mme. M. W. de Ranitz,	Groningen.

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ASSOCIATE.

Miss Mary E. Green, Honolulo, Hawaiian Islands.

EVANGELIST.

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Mrs. Eva McLaren, 25, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., London, E. C., England.

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Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, 2 Frances St., Sydney, New South Wales.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew and Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill., U. S. A.
Miss Alice R. Palmer, Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa.

OFFICIAL ORGAN.

THE UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBONER.

Organ of the World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

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MINUTES

OF THE

SECOND BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

MEMORIAL ART PALACE, CHICAGO, ILL.

CONVENTION, October 16, A. M.

The decorations of Washington Hall · the place of meeting, were simple and significant. Vases of flowers were placed on desks and tables. The beautiful banner of the World's W. C. T. U., which was made especially for the first World's convention in Boston two years ago, occupied the place of honor in the rear of the platform. It represents the globe encircled by the white ribbon floating among clouds in the deep blue of space. Beneath was the motto, "Christ for the world," within a ring of evergreen and holly. Above this significant banner was the motto of our World's and National leader, Frances E. Willard, "We wage our peaceful war for God and Home and Every Land."

The picture of Miss Willard hung in a prominent position, and a silken globe with the token of our organization tied about it was an addition to the platform ornaments. Flags of all nations were suspended from ceiling and post as they had been during all the congresses. Each country's delegation was indicated by a white-ribboned card suspended above it. Thirteen different countries with twice as many delegates were thus placed.

On the platform was an assembly of women not all distinguished in office, but brilliant for deeds and the noble ideas wrought out in their self-sacrificing lives. Beside Lady Henry Somerset sat the treasurer, Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, of Canada, and Miss Anna Gordon. On the other side were the secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens. Behind them were seen the faces of Miss de Broen, president of the W. C. T. U. of France; Mrs. Chika Sakurai, of Japan; Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, Dr. Kate Bushnell, and Miss Jessie Ackerman, president of the Australasian union, who have girdled the earth with the white ribbon in their work as round-the-world missionaries of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. M. M. Love, late president of Victoria; Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, in representation of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary; Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, World's and National W. C. T. U. evangelist; Mrs. Lide Meriwether, president of Tennessee W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Alice J. Harris, of Boston, leading the singing with her loyal musical helpers, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Merwin, of Evanston; Miss Alys Smith, of London, daughter of Hannah Whitall Smith, a Quaker evangelist of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, superintendent Peace and Arbitration for World's and National; Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, builder of the Temple; and Mrs. Josephine Nichols, ex-president of Indiana W. C. T. U.; Mrs Frances J. Barnes, general secretary YoungWoman's Branch and Mr. and Mrs. John G. Woolley.

Owing to necessary preparation which could not be made earlier, the convention was not called to order until 9:45. At that time Lady Henry Somerset walked upon the platform amid hearty cheers, and without delay stepped to the president's stand, and gently, but firmly, applied the gavel.

The long meter doxology was sung.

The one hundred and twenty-first Psalm was read by Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, Evangelistic superintendent of the World's and United States W. C. T. U., who also offered prayer, which was followed by singing "Crown Him Lord of all," led by Mrs. Alice J. Harris, prima-donna of the W. C. T. U. of the United States.

Words of welcome were spoken by Judge C. C. Bonney, president of the World's Congress Auxiliary; Mrs. Bertha Honoré Palmer, president of the Woman's Branch of the

Auxiliary; Mrs. Charles Henrotin, vice-president Woman's Branch of the Auxiliary, and Rev. Josiah Strong, D.D., secretary of the Evangelical Alliance.

Mrs. Harris sang "Some glad day," and the convention joined in the chorus.

Responses were made by Lady Henry Somerset, vice-president-at-large of the World's W. C. T. U., and president of the W. B. T. A.; Mrs. Ella F. Williams, Canada, treasurer of the World's Union and president of the Dominion W. C. T. U.; Miss Jessie Ackerman, president of the union of Australasia, and *Mrs. Lide Meriwether, president of the W. C. T. U. of Tennessee, U. S.

"Rock of Ages" was sung.

By motion of Miss Gordon, the corresponding secretary and treasurer of the union of the United States were called to the platform, also Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.

By motion of Mrs. Monroe of Ohio, Mother Stewart of that state received a like invitation.

The roll of officers, superintendents and round-the-world missionaries was called.

Moved by Mrs. Woodbridge that the chair appoint committees on Credentials, Courtesies and Finance. Amended by Mrs. Hoffman that Mrs. Buell be made chairman of the committee on Courtesies. Amendment and motion as amended adopted.

The chair announced the following committee on Courtesies:

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, U. S.
Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, U. S.
Miss Conybeare, Eng.

Committee on Finance:

Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, Can.
Miss Esther Pugh, U. S.
Mrs. Sakurai, Japan.

The Resolutions committee consisting of one representa-

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* Mrs. Meriwether read a poem in her response, which find in Index.

tive from each nation having delegates to the convention was appointed as follows:

Miss Dougall, Can.
Miss de Broen, France.
Miss Ackerman, Australia.
Miss Sakurai, Japan.
Mrs. Love, Victoria.
Mrs. Shaffner, China.
Mrs. Matthews, Eng.
Mrs. Lathrap, U. S.
Mrs. Smith, New Zealand.
Mrs. Magnusson, Iceland.
Miss Smith, Cape Colony.

Mrs. Buell chose as her associates on the Credential committee:

Mrs. Sara K. Hart, U. S.
Mrs. Emily U. Burgess, U. S.

Miss Willard's address to the World's convention was read by Lady Henry Somerset, and was received by the convention and audience with marked attention and applause.

At its close Mrs. Edholm moved the acceptance of the message with thanks—and that the secretary be instructed to send a cablegram to our beloved president. Seconded by Miss Conybeare, of England, and unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Miss Alys Smith, of England, relieved the secretary, and forwarded the message, as follows:

"Greeting, Col. 2d, 5th."

Bishops Ireland and McGolrick were introduced, and addressed the convention.

Miss Susan B. Anthony was called for, but replied:

My good friends, the committee has a program, and I hope no one will call any person except those who are called by the committee, and therefore I shall not break in if you all call. The program at this time is to finish Miss Willard's address, and that is more and better to us than anything that any one of us, or all of us together, could utter.

Lady Henry Somerset said:

I think if Miss Anthony knew the way in which Miss Willard has gloried in the magnificent receptions which she has had during all these congresses, she would feel that she could interpolate at this moment a few words.

After the singing of "Blest be the tie that binds," Mrs. Andrew offered the noontide prayer which she followed with a *Bible Reading based upon Genesis 53, closing with these words :

Oh, may this be a blessed sunrising to us this morning,—a blessed daybreak! May we be in the councils of the Lord during these days that we sit together. Do not fear if the shadows are dark. Do not fear if you feel this morning that all your strength has ebbed away. Let God fill you. He shall lead us out into the glorious sunrising.

Prayer by Miss Greenwood.

In introducing Mr. Anthony Comstock to the convention, the chairman said :

His name is as familiar to us across the water as it is with you here.

Mr. Comstock spoke as follows :

Madam President, Ladies of the World's Congress: I am not so vain as to think that the unusual privilege and honor conferred upon me is to be applied personally, but I do rejoice and thank you for this expression of interest in the cause which I have the honor of representing here before you this morning, and the society which antedates your organization a few years, for which I have the distinguished honor of speaking.

This gathering together of nations, and the voices that are mingled here upon this platform, echoes and re-echoes the angels' song of "peace on earth, good-will to men." While the corrupt politician draws his support from the saloon and the race track and the gambling hell and the brothel there is no hope of reform through political forces. Reform has got to come through Christian men and women united for God and humanity. You have struck the keynote ; you are on the right platform.

Stop the seed-sowing and you will stop the harvest, and until the seed-sowing is stopped, the cry of the fallen, the wail of the heart-broken women and mothers bending over the starving forms of their children, shall go up to high heaven crying for vengeance. There is not chivalry enough in the gambler or the rumseller to stop his traffic because he is ruining homes.

I have stood for twenty-one years as the representative of this society, where I have seen the seed sown and the harvest; one million drunkards out of sixty-five million inhabitants according to the last census ; from seventy-five to one hundred thousand drunkards dying each year; nine hundred million dollars spent annually for liquor.

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* See Index for the Bible Reading.

Can you expect to stop the harvest while this seed-sowing is going on? No, no. Otherwise you must go back to creation and reverse the laws of reproduction that were established by divine command when the world was created, and when God separated the waters from the dry land and planted the beautiful rose and the tree and the shrub, and said of its kind, let each reproduce. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Ah, these fathers that sit here upon this platform, if they could open their mouths and could tell you the pitiful, sorrowful tales of the lost as they come to them in the confessional, they could tell you of the wail of the drunkard's wife, the gambler's wife, the libertine's wife; ah, they could tell until your hearts would swell in a desire for vengeance against these great evils that hang over our land and for which the terrible cancer planters of the nineteenth century are responsible.

Mr. H. L. Hastings, of Boston, spoke as follows:

I am glad to look in your faces. Of old the prophet's cry was, "Rouse up, ye careless women that are at ease." That cry goes through the world, but some of you have heard it, and some of the women that have been at ease perhaps, have risen up, and there are more that should rise. We have been told that this temperance business is a one idea. I am thankful for anybody who has one idea. It is a great deal better than not to have any, but when you link together Christianity and temperance, you have about all the ideas there are on board.

Last week we shipped ten tons of anti-infidel tracts to Chicago; we thought this was a good place to scatter them; we want them to go around the world, for wherever infidelity goes, rum goes, and wherever rum goes infidelity goes. Blot out the saloon and you blot out the heart of unbelief. Blot out unbelief and you bring men's consciences face to face with God and with the Bible, and with the realization that there is righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. I bid you God-speed in your work, and pray God's blessing on you, that He may make you mighty through God.

Mrs. Williams, treasurer World's W. C. T. U., read her report which was accepted.

Mother Stewart presented a book written by herself, stating it was her new baby, and asked Lady Henry Somerset to do her the honor to become its godmother.

Lady Henry replied in acceptance:

It is in the name of women of England rather than my own that I would thank our dear friend for the presentation she has just made. We women of the British Temperance Association are glad to know that it was from your torch that we lighted, and we got our fire from the message that came to us across the water—a message that has been spoken so bravely and so splendidly, lo, these many years, and that now has been given the world over, and I thank Mother Stewart for having allowed me the privilege of being godmother.

The chair then said :

I believe I voice the sentiments of all that are here if I say that there is one here that I think would speak a sort of benediction to us at this moment, and that is one whose face is familiar to all and whose voice I have so long been anxious to hear, and I ask that Mother Wallace would speak to us now.

Mrs. Wallace replied :

I regret that Lady Somerset has made this request of me ; I am altogether physically unable to comply with it. I will only say that the picture drawn by Mr. Comstock only confirms to me more and more as the years pass over my head that the moral reforms for which we labor and pray, and upon which woman's free life and happiness depend, will never be secured until woman is clothed with equal political privileges and responsibilities with the men of the world. [Applause.] And I speak hope and courage to my friends, notwithstanding sometimes the outlook for the future is discouraging, because "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," yet I do feel from manifestations that have been brought before my mind this year, particularly the last six months in this city, that enthuse me and strengthen my faith, that God's purpose for humanity is dominion and progress, and though the day may be delayed because of our own lukewarmness and indifference, it will come in His own good time. So I work with all the strength that is still remaining in me, and I pray that the men of this nation, the men of all the world may have their eyes opened to realize that that part of the race in whose hands the conservative and the moral forces dwell numerically, must be the power brought to bear against these licensed evils which are sanctioned by law, which corrupt our state, which destroy our homes and waste our wealth.

Notices were given, the doxology was sung, the benediction was pronounced and the convention adjourned.

A mass meeting was held in the afternoon during which the Executive committee of the World's W. C. T. U. convened.

MASS MEETING, October 16, P. M., 1891.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw, presided.

Mrs. Harris led in the hymn, "Christ for the World we sing," and prayer was offered by Mrs. Wallace.

After pleasant words of opening by the chairman, addresses were made by Miss de Broen, president of the W. C. T. U. of France, Miss Conybeare, Mrs. Matthews, Miss Pearce, Mrs. Emmett, Mrs. Muff and Miss Alys Pearsall Smith of England; Mrs. Sakurai of Japan, Mrs. Cunningham, British Columbia, Mr. Sen Tsuda of Japan, Mrs. Magnusson, Iceland, and Miss Smith of Cape Colony.

"God be with you till we meet again" was sung; Mother Wallace pronounced the benediction, and the meeting adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, October 16, P. M.

Lady Henry Somerset in the chair. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Woodbridge.

Moved by Miss Gordon that Miss Alice Briggs, office secretary World's W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Bushnell, round-the-world missionaries, be invited to sit with the Executive committee. Carried.

There was earnest consideration of the serious objection made by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt to the action taken by the National Executive committee of the W. C. T. U. of the United States, in proposing a fund for her support, as a small testimonial of their appreciation of eight years of faithful, sacrificing labor in the interest of the World's Union, viz., that ten thousand dollars be raised, six per cent interest upon which should be paid her annually, and should the amount not be raised by interest upon the same, the annuity of six hundred dollars shall be insured her. Letters from Mrs. Leavitt were read, and action was taken which it is hoped will lead to a better understanding.

By motion of Mrs. Woodbridge the courtesy of the committee was extended to the superintendents, and they were invited to sit with the committee in council.

By request Miss Gordon escorted the superintendents to the room.

In consideration of Mrs. Leavitt's written comments on the title of "honorary life president," the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, It was decided by the first World's convention in Boston that no one meeting had the power to elect any officer or member for a longer period than the time over which its authority extended, namely, the next annual meeting,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Executive committee that an honorary president must be elected at each biennial meeting.

In accordance with notice sent to each National W. C. T. U. as per constitution the following resolutions were adopted:

SOMERSET W. C. T. U.

Resolved, 1st. Any woman not a member of a local union, by signing the pledge of the World's Union and paying fifty cents annually to the treasury of the World's W. C. T. U. may become a member of the Somerset W. C. T. U.

Resolved, 2d. Any person contributing five dollars annually to the general fund of the World's W. C. T. U. may be called a "contributing patron." In like manner a donation of twenty-five dollars annually may constitute a "sustaining patron" and one hundred dollars a "life patron."

Mrs. Williams moved that in accordance with notice sent to unions by Miss Willard, that Article V. of the constitution be amended by striking out the word "half." Carried.

By motion carried the details of work in the interim between biennial meetings were left to the general officers.

It was approved that Miss Mary Allen West's name be recorded in the Minutes as the sixth round-the-world missionary.

From September 22d to September 28th, inclusive, was set apart as a self-denial week, in the interest of the treasury of the World's W. C. T. U., September 22d being the date of Mrs. Leavitt's birth, and September 28th that of the birth of Miss Willard.

Miss Greenwood read the program prepared by her in response to the request of the general officers of the World's W. C. T. U., for December 23d, the Crusade day, which was by motion approved.

Moved that the program be sent out through the *Union Signal* and a copy of the circular be sent to the president of the National W. C. T. U. of each nation, that the prosecution of the work in these nations may be in harmony with their local conditions.

Miss Kimball asked questions concerning the department of Sunday-School work in the World's W. C. T. U., which were answered.

The superintendents retired, and the committee proceeded to the election of officers and superintendents, results of which are seen in the Directory.

Moved and carried that our round-the-world missionaries, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Andrew and Dr. Kate C. Bushnell be made associates of the Purity department with Mrs. Josephine Butler of England.

The committee rose.

CONVENTION, October 16, EVENING.

Lady Henry Somerset presided. "The March of Reform" was enthusiastically sung, led by Mrs. Harris.

Mrs. Fessenden, U. S., led the devotional exercises, which were closed by Mrs. Harris singing the solo, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

A letter was read by Lady Henry from Mrs. Josephine Butler, concerning the work of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell, who afterward addressed the convention, somewhat detailing their wonderful work in India. A profound impression was created by these round-the-world missionaries, whom Lady Henry Somerset declared had done the noblest work *for* women that had ever been done *by* women. This memorable session closed by singing the doxology.

CONVENTION, October 17, A. M.

Called to order by Lady Henry Somerset.

Mrs. M. M. Love, Victoria, read the 146th psalm and led in prayer. "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was sung.

The minutes of the convention of October 16th, A. M., and of the Executive committee of the afternoon were read and approved.

Mrs. Charlton Edholm, superintendent of the Press department reported and was followed by Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, superintendent of the Sunday-school department.

By motion carried, memorial services for Miss Mary Allen West were held at this time.

The following was offered by Miss Gordon :

Through the kindness of Mother Thompson, of Hillsboro, Ohio, we have this morning our precious Crusade Bible, and I ask that at this memorial service for Miss West, our honored presiding officer, Lady Henry Somerset, would read the 121st psalm, known as the "Traveler's psalm;" bearing in mind also our absent and beloved president and our round-the world missionaries.

Mrs. Chika Sakurai, of Japan, was introduced by Lady Henry in the following words :

It is a joy to us to welcome one who gave so hearty and beautiful a greeting to our sister in Japan, and we know that the kindliness of those to whom she went must have been almost the brightest moments of that life that was spent in the service of humanity.

Mrs. Sakurai said :

My Dear Sisters : You cannot tell with what joy I meet you this morning, and as I look upon you I feel that we are friends and not foreigners. (This is my first journey from my native land, and it is no easy matter for one to leave the scene of her childhood days, and the many friends and loved ones. But one always feels that leaving home, friends and beloved ones to work for God is no loss). I feel thankful to God for his goodness and mercy to me. He has blessed me with traveling mercies and allowed me to come here to try to do something for him. I trust my efforts will be blessed by God.

I am going to speak to you for a short time about Miss West; my English is not good, but I know and feel you will listen and at the same time sympathize with me, so if you will only listen I will do my very best and try to interest you.

When Miss West came to Japan she first visited Hakodate and Sappro, which are in the northern part of Japan. It was about the middle of September of last year when Miss West arrived at Hakodate. At that time I was in Hakodate in connection with the Bible work. I went with other members of the temperance society to meet her on the steamer. It was a bright morning, the sun shining warm and beautiful, and nature around us was dressed with beauty. When she saw us in the distance she smiled, as if she were very glad to see us, and we knew at once that she was so, not only glad to see us but we also felt as if she was our mother. O, dear friends, I shall never forget her face that morning. It was as bright as an angel. While I am speaking to you now, I can see with my mind's eye Hakodate harbor, with its numerous ships riding at anchor on its quiet, peaceful waters, and the sun causing the water to sparkle, but the face of dear Miss West attracted us more than anything else.

Soon after she landed she made a speech in the girls' school at Hakodate, and on the same day started for Sappro, which is further north. Here, as at Hakodate, she had a good welcome. She stayed there some days, and made many useful speeches, then returned to Hakodate, and stayed for some time.

While there I had the pleasure to meet her often, and during our conversation she told me many things about Chicago. So you see I cannot think I am in a foreign land, because it is "mother's home." She left Hakodate while I was there. Some weeks afterwards I met her in Tokyo and we were very glad to see each other. When she saw me she put her arms around my neck, and said, "Oh, Mrs. Sakurai, why have n't you come to see me sooner? I was looking for you." Then tears stood in her eyes. Her voice was full of love. I could not express any words at the moment, because I was too glad to see her, and her love affected my heart very deeply. She wished me to interpret her speech on the same day. She was going to speak about the World's Fair, and petition for ladies of high rank ; but I did not that day, because another lady was expecting to interpret for her. I interpreted for her on the next day, when she spoke about the effect of alcohol on the stomach, in the princess' school. I had dinner with her the same day at a missionary girls' school, then we had a very pleasant talk at the table. Dear friends, that was the last time I saw her, because she went soon after to the other part of our country. She stayed in Japan for seventy-one days, and traveled three thousand five hundred and eighty miles through Japan, and made ninety-seven speeches. Whenever we thought she was too tired to see visitors, she was always glad to see them and talk with them.

How I sympathize with you, dear friends, in the great loss of our dear sister. My Japanese sisters sympathize with me, feel the great loss we have all undergone. But we must not forget that we shall see her again.

She has gone to the place where sorrow, pain and death are unknown, where all is joy, peace and happiness. But though she has left us on this earth we are sure of this fact that her spirit and work still remain with us.

Since her death the work has been going on very well and good has been done. The society has made much progress, and we are full of hope for its future success and blessing. Although she has been taken away from us so suddenly, her death has made a lasting impression, and almost all our people who can read know Miss West. Her visit to my native country has not been in vain, and the seed she has sown, perhaps in tears, will one day bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of God and the salvation of many precious souls ; her influence was felt whereever she went, and she was much beloved by all our people. We thank God that Miss West came to Japan, and we trust and pray that many more like her may be called by God to follow in her footsteps, for there are a great many who have become interested in her work.

We have many opportunities of speaking to our people about temperance, and are using all the opportunities we possibly can. All active members of our society are working according to Miss West's suggestions. We wish to have a large building in commemoration of our dear sister, and intend naming it "West's Memorial." We have already raised about eight hundred *yen*, which is equal to about four hundred and eighty dollars. This is not a large sum, but as we have few Christians it is very hard to raise even that sum. There are one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and nineteen Buddhist temples in Japan, and in some places there are many large temples filled with wood, brass and stone gods, which our people worship daily, and they give very large sums of money to these temples and gods, but, of course, do not give any money for Christian work.

Our sisters are working very hard to raise more money for the purpose of giving to the memory of Miss West this building, and so I appeal to you here to help us; you are our sisters, we are your sisters. We worship the same God, our blessings come from the same loving heavenly Father, the same loving watchful eye is over us, and, thank God, we are laboring for the same Master.

Now, with your kind, practical help we can have a fine, large building in the center of Tokyo, from which power and influence will be felt all over this large city. The temperance cause is sure to do good and doubtless be the means of turning many from idols to worship the true and living God. I wish I could speak more; though I have it written on paper, it is very hard for me to speak and express myself correctly. So I must stop now, but if any one would like to come and see me I shall be only too glad to tell you more about the temperance work in Japan.

The chairman:

I think that makes us feel how true are the words spoken by Hannah Whitall Smith years ago, that the W. C. T. U. is organized mother-love, and it is just that message that Miss West carried away to that distant country and brought cheer to those loving, tender hearts in that land.

"Blest be the tie that binds," was then sung, followed by the reading of the 121st Psalm.

A telegram from Mme. Antoinette Sterling was read as follows:

Beloved sisters, I send you greeting.

ANTOINETTE STERLING.

A solo was sung by Mrs. Harris, entitled "The Home of the Soul."

Lady Henry then said:

It is one of the greatest privileges that I have ever enjoyed to be allowed to present the woman whom I honor as the great pioneer of the work that is nearest to my heart, the one who went out to sow the seed alone, and who now is reaping the great reward of her labors, and Miss Willard and I, as we read of this great congress, rejoiced with a great joy when we heard them refer to Miss Susan B. Anthony, and that the cheers were louder and the greetings more warm than for any other of the noble band of women who were present.

Miss Anthony addressed the convention.

The following telegram received from Miss Willard was read by the chairman.

SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON.
Prov. 25 : 25. Love never faileth.
WILLARD.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York city, was introduced, and spoke to the convention in these words:

Madam President, Ladies and Christian Friends: I wish to express my sympathy with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and I do it all the more heartily because the word Christian has its place in the title of the association, and I am bound to say that so far as I have been in contact with the members of the association, they are Christian in spirit and in character, and I am sure are trying to do their work in a Christian spirit.

No one who has the least interest in his countrymen, in his race, can be indifferent to the tremendous evils, moral and spiritual, that are being wrought by intemperance over the land, and unhappily, even nominally, Christendom is now being used to spread intemperance in regions where Christianity has hitherto been comparatively unknown, and there can be no doubt that the more union and co-operation there can be among Christian and benevolent people to put down these evils, the better for the race and the more for the honor and glory of Him whom we recognize as the king and head of the church.

For myself, since my student days, I have been a total abstainer. I have rested my position upon this ground, that whatever may be the character of the intoxicants, however harmless some of them claim to be, if moderately used, for the sake of others in the spirit of Christianity we are to deny ourselves that we may repress the evil and stimulate and encourage those who are trying to do good.

It may be perfectly competent to a strong man or a strong-minded woman to say, "I can take these things moderately with no injury to me," but we have to bear in mind that in some sense each of us is his or her brother's keeper and for the sake of others we are to do that which may help to strengthen the weak and to protect others that are exposed to immense danger.

Now, the only thing that I shall venture to say in this particular connection is to this effect: My earnest hope is that you, dear Christian friends, will try to prosecute your work in the spirit of Him whose name you have connected with your association. Speak the truth, speak it fearlessly, speak it in love, as we are enjoined to do in the word of the living God.

The church of Jesus Christ (and I do not now mean a denomination) the church of Jesus Christ is to be an institution for striking out the radical elements in all sin and iniquity. Try to work upon the lines that will sustain and strengthen the church of Jesus Christ, for remember that the church is not dealing with one particular sin or one particular vice, it strikes at the stony heart that it may be made a heart of flesh; it strikes at the dead soul that it may be quickened into life, and when the dead soul is quickened into spiritual life, it is to fight against all iniquity and it is to keep upon the lines of work of good men always to the glory of Him who is the God of our salvation. I know that this is the aim that you have in your minds, and now I give expression to my earnest wish and prayer that God may guide you and help you and bless you in all the many forms of work into which in God's providence you have been led.

It is not in any spirit of flattery but as a statement of a simple truth that I say social life is in a great degree determined in its character by the influence of women, and social life in some of its forms has a great deal to do with intemperance. Try to mould public opinion; try to bring your sisters into the right line in social influence and activity, and do it all, dear friends, for Christ. I am old enough now to speak with some authority to some that are younger; all that you do, try to do it in the spirit of dependence upon Him who has guided and taught you, for all real work that is to God's glory is done upon this principle.

The noontide prayer service was led by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, taking for her text the words from Acts, "So mightily grew the word of God and prevailed."

Mrs. Rounds and Amanda Smith led in prayer and the latter sang her well-known "Whosoever."

Report of committee on Credentials was read by Mrs. Buell.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts of Pittsburg, editor of the *Christain Statesman*, was introduced, and after greeting the convention suggested that this body should take the initiative in arranging, through a committee which should invite co-operation with other Christian bodies, for a grand celebration in 1900 A. D., the nineteen hundredth birthday of Christ, the beginning of the twentieth century; the celebration to be first, pre-eminently Christian, not chiefly commercial; second, to extend around the world instead of being concentrated in one place; third, to consist of a series of Christian conventions so arranged that the host of round-the-world missionaries and tourists may participate in the whole series, so circling the world with a triumphal march in honor of Christ.

By motion of Mrs. Woodbridge Mr. Crafts suggestion was referred to the Resolutions committee.

Notices were given, the doxology sung, Mr. Crafts pronounced the benediction and the convention adjourned.

CONVENTION, October 17, P. M.

The meeting was called to order at 2 P. M. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Cunningham. The song "Press On" was rendered.

The minutes of the morning meeting were read and adopted. The secretary read the following memorial:

To the Governments of the World:

The undersigned, citizens of many countries, gathered at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in the United States of America, recognizing the advantages accruing to those nations which have pursued the policy of arbitrating international disputes, and desiring that the like benefits may in the future be enjoyed by all Nations, and deeming this a fitting opportunity, do hereby join in this memorial to all our various governments, praying that they will unitedly agree by mutual treaties, to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international questions and differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by peaceful negotiations. And for this the petitioners will ever pray:

It was requested that a copy of the memorial should be presented to each of the governments of the world.

Moved by Mrs. Woodbridge that this petition be accepted and the officers of this convention sign the same. Seconded and carried.

Miss Conybeare of England said:

I was in the House of Commons when the message from your two houses of Parliament in Washington to our Parliament was read, asking for a scheme of international arbitration, and the great Mr. Gladstone, our noble minister, made a most beautiful speech in favor of this beautiful—this sacred scheme, I may call it. The time has come when we should settle these disputes in a more Christian way than killing one another. I am greatly pleased to see that this convention has passed a resolution approving this petition. I feel very glad that Mr. Gladstone so entirely approved.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, superintendent of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood, superintendent of the Evangelistic department, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, superintendent of Juvenile work, presented their reports.

At their close Colonel Parker, W. G. L. of the Good Templars of the World, was introduced, and spoke of the two societies, and of Miss Ackerman's help in Australia.

The chairman said :

Everybody who loves the prohibition cause and the real temperance reform must love and honor the name of General Bidwell, and therefore, it is to me an honor and a pleasure to be allowed at this moment to present to you Mrs. General Bidwell.

Mrs. Bidwell said :

I do esteem it an honor indeed to be considered worthy by these noble women to represent my husband. Husbands have long represented their wives, but this is a great party which believes that the wife may also represent her husband. I am thankful to be considered worthy also to represent my husband because he stood as a representative of that noble band of men and women who have received a commission from their Lord, and who have not turned their backs upon it, to go forth into the world to relieve the suffering, lift up the downtrodden, to break the bands of the prisoner. I thank God that we are as individuals each of us permitted to be one of that great body who have been permitted to drink of the cup of our Lord, to be baptized by His baptism, and who count it glory to suffer reproach in His name. I thank you all.

Miss Selma Borg, of Finland, was then introduced, and spoke briefly.

The chairman introduced Mrs. Grow, the business manager of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, who spoke as follows :

Madam President, and Ladies of the convention : I am proud to stand here as a business woman ; I am prouder still to stand here as the business manager of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association. But I, too, am a white ribboner, and therefore have a deeper than a business interest in the proceedings of this convention. I can bring to you to-day no more fitting greeting than to present to you the beautiful face of our beloved Miss Willard (holding up the *Daily Union Signal*). This picture was drawn or painted by a woman, the artist was a woman of England; it has been reproduced in America, and you will find it to-day on the outside table of the *Daily Union Signal*, in the hall as you go out from here. You can buy it and take it to your homes and your hearts, and send it to your friends far away. Now, in closing, I know that most of the people here take the *Union Signal*; if not, may I ask you to some day step up to Room 1110, the Temple, and give us your subscription, and you will have the satisfaction for the investment of one dollar of having the best paper published in Chicago.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, superintendent Peace and Arbitration, then read her report.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt rising said:

At the last meeting of the World's convention I gave notice that I, or some one in my place, would ask for an amendment to the constitution, providing that the superintendents of the World's unions shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive committee.

I now move that this be referred to the Executive committee with the recommendation to consider.

Motion seconded, and after considerable discussion, adopted by a vote of fifty-five to thirty-seven.

Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, general secretary of the Young Woman's Branch, gave report of the work of her department.

John G. Woolley of the Rest Island Home, Minneapolis, was introduced and spoke hearty words of cheer.

Miss Gordon moved that Miss Emilie Pierce and Mrs. Emmett, representing the Executive committee of the B. W. T. A., be invited to sit with the Executive committee. Carried.

Mrs. Williams read the notice for change of constitution offered by herself at Boston, and moved that this convention recommend to the convention that their approval of this notice be given to the Executive committee, fifty-eight affirmative, thirty-seven negative.

Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, superintendent of Young Woman's work, gave her report.

Miss Ruth Shaffner rose to read the report of the Resolutions committee, and from her overflowing heart presented the needs of Chinese children with earnestness and pathos.

The resolutions are as follows:

PREAMBLE.

The second World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention now assembled would offer to our Heavenly Father most grateful thanks for the progress made during the past two years. Realizing that the success that has crowned our efforts is due to the "good hand of our God" upon us, to Him therefore we would give all praise.

PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That before the nations here represented we once more raise our uncompromising banner of total abstinence for the individual, from alcoholic and narcotic poisons, and total prohibition as the only ultimate law of righteousness in government for the traffic in these twin curses of Eastern and Western civilizations, and to these principles we invite the brotherhood of men and the sisterhood of women around the world.

Resolved, That special effort should be made in every country where the W. C. T. U. is to be found, to extend its membership, and that all the members be urged to wear the white ribbon constantly both at home and when traveling, not only as a badge of loyalty, but as a means of influence; that white ribboners when abroad should seek out the white-ribbon sisterhood and efforts should be made to induce every church member everywhere to sign the pledge that the whole influence of the church should be thrown on the side of total abstinence.

WOMAN'S EQUALITY.

Recognizing that progress is the law of humanity, and that liberty is essential to development, therefore,

Resolved, That next to the influence of God's spirit, we believe that the recognition of woman's equal right and the according to her of equal power in government, is the most effectual means to promote the growth and success of all moral reforms.

PEACE.

That we do most earnestly appeal to the Christian women of all nations that whenever wars may threaten, they will request prayers to be offered in their churches, prayer-meetings and homes, that the Almighty may be pleased to save the nations from the great curse of war; that they will also by petitions to their respective governments endeavor to promote peace and procure the settlement of all international difficulties by arbitration.

Resolved, That this World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union approves the proposal that in 1900 A. D., the 1900th birthday of Christ, the beginning of the twentieth century, shall have a pre-eminently *Christian* rather than chiefly commercial celebration in a series of

world-round Christian conventions, including a great world convention of Christian reforms, these conventions to be so arranged that a host of round-the-world tourists and missionaries may participate in them in succession, and that our president shall name to-day a committee of three, who, in behalf of this organization, shall invite officers or committees of the World's Sunday-school Association and of other national and international Christian organizations to join in arranging for such a celebration.

Resolved, That we rejoice exceedingly in the recent decisions of the International Sunday-school convention held in St. Louis, whereby the quarterly temperance lessons with the regular course of international series were made a permanency and that we do our utmost the world over to enter this door of opportunity.

Resolved, That we regret that the decennial missionary conference of India withdrew the public morals resolution, including resolutions against the opium trade, the liquor traffic and legalized vice.

Resolved, That we recognize the efficiency of the *Union Signal* as a means of communication between white-ribboners in all countries and urge that every means be taken to extend its circulation and promote its usefulness.

Resolved, That this convention has heard with the deepest and most sympathetic interest the report of the work done by the self-sacrificing efforts of the round-the-world missionaries, Miss Ackerman, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell, and especially would we recognize the world-wide significance of the success of the important and delicate work undertaken in India by Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Bushnell.

Resolved, That beyond all words is our sense of loss in the absence of our president, Miss Frances E. Willard, and our sympathy for her in the impaired strength which keeps her from her place in this great meeting, with faith in God for the future. We fully expect her recovery that she may carry out the purpose so long cherished of carrying the Polyglot Petition round the world, following the faithful and capable missionaries who have pioneered the way and who greatly desire that this visit to the governments of the world shall be soon consummated.

Resolved, That we record most loving memory of our noble comrade, Mary Allen West, and our sorrow at the ending, in a far-off land, of her pure and useful life. We express our thanks especially to Mr. Sho Nemoto and the Japanese and American friends who showed the love of kindred in those sad days, and with tender hands sent back the sacred dust to its final rest among her own people.

Resolved, That in hope of the resurrection we also write the name of Jennie Casseday, knowing that these have entered into the reward of the faithful.

Resolved, That the thanks of the World's W. C. T. U. are extended to the World's Congress Committee for their welcome to the representatives of other great moral organizations, to the clergy for encouraging words, to Mrs. Alice J. Harris and those who have helped with the music, to the W. T. P. A. for hymn-books, to the reporters of daily papers, and to all who have helped to make this convention a success.

Motion was made to adopt the resolutions as a whole.

Mrs. Stevens amended by adding to the resolution of thanks:

And our heartfelt thanks are extended to Lady Henry Somerset for her self-sacrificing interest manifested by her coming to the United States at this time and serving us so nobly and faithfully as president of this convention, and also for the great interest which she has manifested in our president all the year, and in her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Woodbridge and the amendment was adopted by a rising vote after which the resolutions were adopted as a whole.

The chairman responded:

I will not detain you by saying all that I would like to say, but I will simply say that it is a privilege and a joy to me to be allowed to take such a share in the work, and I thank you very much for your recognition of the small services that I have been able to render.

Mrs. Woodbridge called attention to the suggestion of Mr. Crafts, offered at the morning meeting, and moved that such a committee as he proposed be appointed consisting of three to prosecute the proposed work, and said:

If I have the liberty I would be very glad to propose that Miss Frances E. Willard, president of this association, Lady Henry Somerset, vice-president of this association, and Mrs. W. F. Crafts, be that committee.

Seconded and carried.

Report on Fairs and Expositions was read by Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols, superintendent of the department.

At the close of her report Mrs. Nichols, holding by the hand her able helper at the Paris Exposition, said:

Madame President and Ladies, you remember that two years ago I told you of a young woman who took pity on me when I went to London, and made an appeal for help at the Paris Exposition. I told you of her coming to me at her father's expense, and staying with me for four months in the Paris Exposition, during which time she went early in the morning and staid all day long, giving her work for love of the work, and all the time taking charge, especially of the exhibit of the United States. I desire now to have the pleasure of presenting to the women of this country especially, Miss Emilie Pierce. This is the girl that did it, and stood by me all that time; and she has always said to me, "I want to go to America and see the women who have started this work;" and I am glad to-day that you are able to look into her face; and I want to say now in regard to the funds for taking charge of the exhibit at the World's Fair, that Canada is the country that has contributed the largest fund in addition to what has been spent by the United States.

I am glad to testifiy that at the Paris Exposition, England bore the financial burden and so you see this is an all-round the world affair and everybody contributes to its success because it, I believe, more than any one thing. will push forward every line of work, making all of our departments an object-lesson to the peoples of all countries so that from this seed-sowing there shall come, we believe, in God's own good time, a glorious harvest.

This introduction was followed by that of Miss Alice E. Briggs as the young lady who has taken charge of our exhibit for love of it all this summer out at the World's Fair.

Miss Briggs spoke briefly as follows:

Sisters and friends, I am very glad to meet you all here to-day. I have very much enjoyed the work of my office and thank you very kindly for this evidence of your appreciation of my services.

Notice being given of the *Daily Union Signal*, Lady Henry spoke kindly:

As an editor of a struggling weekly paper in England, I have particular sympathy in pushing the organ of this convention. I do not think I have ever seen anything so well produced, so splendidly printed and altogether so dainty as the *Daily Union Signal*, and I hope that everybody will carry one from this building at the close of this meeting.

It was moved by Mrs. Woody and seconded, that the greeting received this morning from the famous London singer, Madam Stirling, who has consecrated her voice to Christ, be properly answered. Carried.

Moved by Miss Anna Gordon that Mrs. Tyng be appointed to send that message. Carried.

The chair read a telegram from the secretary of the British Woman's Temperance Association as follows:

Loyal greetings from the national executive of Great Britain.

It was moved and seconded that appropriate greetings be sent to the national executive and that the matter be left in the hands of Mrs. Tyng. Carried.

"Some Glad Day," was sung.

The chair requested that during the song the white ribbon missionaries, Mrs. Andrew, Dr. Bushnell and Miss Ackerman come to the front of the platform because they had helped to bring about the taking of the white ribbon around the world.

After prayer by Lady Henry Somerset the meeting adjourned.

CONVENTION, October 17, EVENING.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Emmett of England; the 58th chapter of Isaiah was read, and the hymns, "Blest be the tie that binds," and "Come, Thou fount of every blessing," sung, followed by a solo by Miss Annie Grant.

After prayer the minutes of the afternoon meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. Woodbridge, secretary of the union, presented a synopsis of her report. At its close Lady Henry said:

> After hearing of so many nations and so many details of interest I think that if I were asked what is the nation that takes the foremost place in light and leading at this moment, I should unhesitatingly say New Zealand. New Zealand has passed through both of its houses now the complete enfranchisement of woman. It has recognized the Christian principle, that in Christianity there is neither male nor female in a just and Christian government. I have the pleasure of presenting to you the delegate from that country, Mrs. Smith, who unfortunately owing to illness has not been able to be with us until this moment. She is not now able to speak to the meeting, but I am sure you will be glad to recognize her presence here and Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew will say a word for her.

Mrs. Andrew presented Mrs. Smith with the words:

> It is only that this poor lady has not the strength to make herself heard that I say just a word on her behalf. She was to bear the flag of the New Zealand W. C. T. U. to this convention and to bear their greetings to us, but she has been confined by illness to her room and has not been able even to look into your faces until this afternoon; therefore she has been robbed of a great pleasure that she expected and we have been deprived of the great inspiration of her words.
>
> Dr. Bushnell and I met her in Auckland, New Zealand, and there with the energetic president of the union and others, we talked over plans

for coming to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention and for sending their representative. At that time we two round-the-world missionaries expected to be far away. Therefore, I consider it a wonderful providence that I should be able to stand here to-night beside my dear sister and to speak just a word in behalf of that noble band of New Zealand women who have already taken up over twenty of our departments of work and are pushing them with such wonderful zeal. I shall take occasion to represent the New Zealand W. C. T. U. more fully on Friday night and therefore give just this word of introduction to our brave young sister from that brave young colony across the sea.

The chairman remarked :

I think that the platform to-night presents an interesting and I may say a beautiful spectacle, as all these upon it are delegates from countries outside the United States, showing how the work has grown and extended all the world over, and is now welcomed in this hospitable land. If there are any others present here representing countries outside of the United States, will they kindly come at once to the platform whether they be delegates or not?

The secretary announced a message from our first round-the-world missionary :

SAN JOSE, CAL., Oct. 12, 1893.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED:—It is a source of great grief to me that I cannot be present at the second convention of the W. W. C. T. U. But the climate of Chicago at this season utterly forbids me to go. Even the much milder, brighter and more equable air of this place is almost more than I can bear.

I give you one and all loving greeting, and pray that the blessing of God may rest upon the work and workers, and divine guidance be given in all your deliberations and conclusions. If it be true that affection for loved ones is measured by what they have cost us, what we have expended upon them of personal effort, toil, pain, if this be true, none can love the W. C. T. U. as I do. May the Lord prosper, guard and preserve the unions in every country.

I look forward with joyful anticipations to the time when we shall all meet in the great convention where cold nor pain nor sickness will interfere, and where we shall see the full sweep of influence and its results, and where we shall have the privilege of laying all our sheaves and all our laurels at the feet of our blessed Lord.

Sincerely and lovingly yours,

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

"De Massa ob de Sheepfol'" was sung, being repeated by special request.

Miss Jessie Ackerman was then introduced and spoke most entertainingly for an hour to a most attentive audience.

Rev. C. P. Hard, being introduced by the chairman, spoke as follows:

I feel, Mrs. Chairman, that when I am projected upon this retiring audience — I am myself of a retiring disposition — that some of you will say at this late hour "That it is a little too hard." I abandoned a lecture engagement in the state of New York and started from Waverly at five o'clock yesterday morning and traveled for twenty-eight hours in order that I might speak for as many minutes, but, of course, it will not be as many quarter minutes (we Methodists believe in quartering). I want to say that the term "World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union" is especially appropriate in the two adjectives — Woman's-Christian — with reference to your great opportunity in India. Twenty-five thousand boys and girls have been born into India since the adjournment of the meeting last night. Of course I have not been in India since then nor have I received a cablegram with reference to this number, but as at the Exposition the other day I saw on the large bulletin board "Guaranteed Nurseries" of a certain firm, so with reference to the twenty-five thousand boys and girls born into India, it is a guaranteed nursery. It gives twelve thousand five hundred boys and twelve thousand five hundred girls every additional sunrise. I put my ear to the telephone and that brings word of seventy-five million girls and seventy-five million boys, and one hundred and fifty million men and women, and the only reason for this great number being in an unsaved condition is their religion, for this Buddhism is a painted fountain from which no lips can drink refreshment. Buddhism is a painted figure that can run no locomotive and can supply no moral energy. Buddhism has died out in India because, as the best author on Buddhism in the world has said, it was atheistic, and Buddha was the atheistic philosopher of Asia and the great India went back to monstrous gods and to three hundred and thirty million of them because it would have a god rather than no God and Buddhism cannot save India, it has retired from India. The Christians of India have a future before them, if the Christians of other lands will only come in and help them so that twenty-five thousand boys and twenty-five thousand girls who have been born since last evening at ten o'clock, when those come to their majority, the idols will only be found in museums and Jesus Christ shall have all the homage and glory and the land of the Koh-i-noor shall indeed become a land of light.

A song entitled "The Parting Hymn," was sung.

It was moved by Mrs. Woodbridge that the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union be now adjourned *sine die.* Carried, and the benediction was pronounced by Mr. Hard.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, October 20, EVENING.

Prayer was offered by Mrs. Love.

The round-the-world missionaries, Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate C. Bushnell were in council with the committee and the time was chiefly occupied in ascertaining the needs of countries they had visited and their observations of particular conditions, and in the reading and consideration of letters presented by them.

The following was adopted :

WHEREAS, The call comes from the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union in China for a resident temperance missionary for that country,

Resolved, That Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell be requested to give China what aid they can during the coming year, and that they be asked to report upon the advisability of appointing a missionary to that country.

It was moved and carried that all missionaries of the World's W. C. T. U. be requested to render accurate account of all moneys received for the work from any and all sources and of the disbursement of the same, sending the full report to the treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U ; and to the treasurer of each National Union, report of such portion of the fund as may be received within the boundaries of her country.

The following by-law was approved :

ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARIES.

All woman who have been appointed round-the-world missionaries shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive committee so long as they retain their commission.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, October 21.

Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams in the chair. Mrs. Andrew opened the meeting with prayer.

In the absence of the secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, the assistant secretary was requested to take the minutes.

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt was re-elected honorary president.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> No officer or member of this society is at liberty to raise funds for any outside society or enterprise using the name of the W. C. T. U., except by permission of the general officers.

After careful consideration of the question of salaries for the next two years, the subject was referred to the general officers with a request that clerical help should be provided for the treasurer, and that the appropriation for salaries should be lessened if possible.

It was moved and carried that the amount allowed each superintendent of a department, between biennial meetings, should not exceed fifteen dollars, and that each superintendent must send an itemized account of expenditures to the World's treasurer six weeks before the biennial meeting.

It was moved and carried that as due notice had been given Mrs. Hunt's proposed amendment to the constitution making superintendents of departments members of the Executive committee, and as there were not present in the convention enough members of the World's Executive to take action upon amendments (See Art. X of Constitution), the secretary should take the votes of those present and secure the votes of the other members in writing.

It was the opinion of those present that superintendents should sit with the Executive committee for all but one session, at which time they should be nominated.

At a subsequent meeting of the general officers, the salary of the secretary was placed at six hundred dollars per year, and an appropriation of one hundred and eighty dollars per year was made toward clerical help for the treasurer.

Miss Alice E. Briggs was appointed office secretary, at a salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars a year.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge pledged herself to raise three hundred and sixty dollars for the World's treasury, before the next biennial meeting.

It was moved and carried that all unfinished business be left to the general officers, after which the committee adjourned.

MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, *Secretary*.

CREDENTIALS' COMMITTEE REPORT OF WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS PRESENT AT WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Vice-President at Large.—Lady Henry Somerset.
Secretary.—Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.
Assistant Secretary.—Miss Anna A. Gordon.
Treasurer.—Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt.
Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball.
" Anna A. Gordon.
Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols.
Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey.
" Frances J. Barnes.
" Charlton Edholm.
Miss Elizabeth W. Greenwood.

EVANGELISTS.

Dr. Kate C. Bushnell.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew.

DELEGATES TO WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

AUSTRALASIA.

Officer.

Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, President.

Delegate.

Mrs. M. M. Love.

CANADA.

Officers.

Mrs. Annie O. Rutherford.
Mrs. Roberta E. Tilton.

Delegates.

Mrs. M. A. Cunningham.
" Hill.
Dr. Amelia Youmans.
Miss Lillian M. Phelps.
Mrs. E. Adelia Lucas.
Miss Dougall.
Mrs. A. L. D. Lawrence.

CHINA.

Delegate.

Miss Lillie Ruth Schaffner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Delegates.

Mrs. Stephen Matthews.
" Muff.
" Emmett.
Miss Conybeare.
" Emilie Pierce.
" Alys Pearsall Smith.

ICELAND.

Officer.

Mrs. Sigrid Magnusson, President.

JAPAN.

Delegate.

Mrs. Chika Sakurai.

CAPE COLONY, SO. AFRICA.

Delegate.

Miss Anna E. Smith.

UNITED STATES.

Officers.

Mrs. Caroline B. Buell.
" L. M. N. Stevens.
Miss Esther Pugh.

Delegates.

Mrs. S. K. Hart.
Miss G. T. Stickney,
Mrs. Mary C. Woody.
" Mary L. Wetmore.
" Eva L. Higgins.
" Cornelia B. Forbes.
" Elizabeth Moody.
" C. H. Fitzgerald.
" Julia B. Cole.

Miss Adelaide M. Kinnear.
Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer.
Miss Margaret S. Hilles.
Mrs. R. Mitchell.
" Louise S. Rounds.
" Mary E. Metzgar.
" H. M. Miller.
" G. H. Read.
Miss Emma Norton.
" M. E. Crissey.
" Clara Parrish.
" Irene Smith.
" Lucy P. Gaston.
Mrs. A. C. Kirby.
Miss Franc Wintrode.
Mrs. M. K. West.
" S. B. Wilkins.
" M. C. Collins.
" Lucie B. Tyng.
Miss M. C. Brehm.
Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace.
Miss Alice Mendenhall.
" Mary G. Hay.
" Mary Hadley.
Mrs. Addie N. Fields.
" L. D. Carhart.
" M. H. Dunham.
" S. F. Grubb.
" L. B. Smith.
" S. A. Thurston.
" Mary Read Goodale.
Miss Cornelia M. Dow.
Mrs. Susan Winslow.
" Adelaide S. Johnston.
" Helen B. C. Beedy.
" Susan S. Fessenden.
Miss Hodgkins.
Mrs. R. F. B. Rounds.
" H. M. H. Taylor.
" F. W. Phillips.
" Ellen M. Everett.
" Isadore L. Montgomery.
" Helen G. Rice.
" H. B. Hartzler.
" Mary T. Lathrap.
" A. S. Benjamin.
" P. J. Howard.
" C. H. Johnson.
" Lillian Hollister.
" Julia D. Stannard.
" C. C. Faxon.
" Julia R. Parrish.
" Mary B. Dickie.
" Frances A. Woodbridge.
" E. S. Wright.
Miss A. M. Henderson.
Mrs. E. B. Ingalls.
Mrs. Mary A. Hitchcock.
" C. M. Woodward.
" Mary Lantry.
Miss C. R. Wendell.
Mrs. Kate M. Brown.
" Emma Bourne.
" I. H. Demorest.
" R. P. Patterson.
" S. R. Sullivan.
" M. W. Barber.
Miss M. E. Campbell.
" Margaret J. Peebles.
Mrs. M. J. Borden.
" Mary T. Burt.
" Fannie Keese.
" Ruth A. Frost.
" R. A. Swift.
" F. D. Hall.
" M. S. Mead.
" Frances W. Graham.
" G. M. Gardenier.
Miss H. A. Rollins.
" Mrs. C. H. Harris.
" E. N. Burgess.
" Helen L. Bullock.
" J. T. Clarke.
" V. A. Willard.
" Henrietta L. Monroe.
Mother Stewart.
Mrs. H. E. Hammond.
" Antoinette H. Clevenger.
" R. J. Trégo.
Miss Emma L. Goodwill.
Mrs. Frances W. Leiter.
Miss Frances H. Ensign.
Mrs. Anna M. Hammer.
" Sarah E. Heston.
Miss Carrie B. Pennypacker.
" I. S. Hall.
Mrs. Cynthia Holcomb.
" Rebecca B. Chambers.
" Olive Pond-Amies.
Rev. Anna H. Shaw.
Mrs. Mary C. Lovell.
" M. M. Stees.
" A. M. B. McCleary.
" E. B. Bacon.
" Wm. Fanning.
" Wm. R. Rhoades.
" A. V. Rodgers.
Miss A. C. Schreiner.
Mrs. Mary A. Babcock.
" Lide Meriwether.
" Helen M. Stoddard.
" Ida H. Read.
" R. H. Jones.
" Jennie P. Sisson.

Mrs. A. E. Saunders.
" Vie H. Campbell.
" M. T. Hanchett.
" Augusta E. Strong.
" Alice Ames.

Mrs. L. P. Williams.
" Ellen H. Miller.
" Frances E. Beauchamp.
" M. A. Watts.
" Eleanor C. Ransom.

SUMMARY.

	OFFICERS.	DELEGATES.
Australia	1	1
Canada	2	7
China		1
Cape Colony		1
Great Britain		6
Iceland	1	
Japan		1
United States	3	133
	7	150

Officers	4
Superintendents	8
Evangelists	2
	7
	150
	171

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Before the Second Biennial Convention of the World's W. C. T. U. and the Twentieth Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

THE "DO-EVERYTHING POLICY."

BELOVED COMRADES OF THE WHITE RIBBON ARMY:

WHEN we began the delicate, difficult, and dangerous operation of dissecting out the alcohol nerve from the body politic, we did not realize the intricacy of the undertaking nor the distances that must be traversed by the scalpel of investigation and research. In about seventy days from now, twenty years will have elapsed since the call of battle sounded its bugle note among the homes and hearts of Hillsboro', Ohio. We have all been refreshing our knowledge of those days by reading the "Crusade Sketches" of its heroic leader, MRS. ELIZA J. THOMPSON, "the mother of us all," and we know that but one thought, sentiment and purpose animated those saintly "Praying Bands" whose name will never die out from human history. "Brothers, we beg you not to drink and not to sell!" This was the one wailing note of these moral Paganinis, playing on one string. It caught the universal ear and set the key of that mighty orchestra, organised with so much toil and hardship, in which the tender and exalted strain of the Crusade violin still soars aloft, but upborne now by the clanging cornets of science, the deep trombones of legislation, and the thunderous drums of politics and parties. The "Do Everything Policy" was not of our choosing, but is an evolution as inevitable as any traced by the naturalist or described by the historian. Woman's genius for details, and her patient stedfastness in following the enemies of those she loves "through every lane of life," have led her to antagonise the alcohol habit and the liquor traffic *just where they are*, wherever that may be. If she does this, since they are *everywhere*, her policy will be "*Do Everything.*"

A one-sided movement makes one-sided advocates. Virtues, like hounds, hunt in packs. Total abstinence is not the crucial virtue in life that excuses financial crookedness, defamation of character, or habits of impurity. The fact that one's father was, and one's self is, a bright and shining light in the total abstinence galaxy, does not give one a vantage ground for high-handed behaviour toward those who have not been trained to the special virtue that forms the central idea of the Temperance Movement. We have known persons who, because they had "never touched a drop of liquor," set themselves up as if they belonged to a royal line, but whose tongues were as biting as alcohol itself, and whose narrowness had no competitor save a straight line. An all-round movement can only be carried forward by all-round advocates; a scientific age requires the study of every subject in its correlations. It was once supposed that light, heat, and electricity were wholly separate entities; it is now believed and practically proved that they are but different modes of motion. Standing in the valley we look up and think we see an isolated mountain; climbing to its top we see that it is but one member of a range of mountains many of them of well-nigh equal altitude.

Some bright women who have opposed the "Do-Everything Policy" used as their favourite illustration a flowing river, and expatiated on the ruin that would follow if that river (which represents their do-one-thing policy) were diverted into many channels, but it should be remembered that the most useful of all rivers is the Nile, and that the agricultural economy of Egypt consists in the effort to spread its waters upon as many fields as possible. It is not for the river's sake that it flows through the country but for the sake of the fertility it can bring upon adjoining fields, and this is pre-eminently true cf the Temperance Reform.

JOSEPH COOK, that devoted friend of every good cause has wisely said:—

> "If England were at war with Russia, and the latter were to have several allies, it would obviously be necessary for England to attack the allies as well as the principal enemy. Not to do this would be foolishness, and might be suicide. In the conflict with the liquor traffic, the policy of the W.C.T.U. is to attack not only the chief foe, but also its notorious and open allies. This is the course dictated not only by common sense, but by absolute necessity. If the home is to be protected, not only must the dram-shop be made an outlaw, but its allies, the gambling hells, the houses of unreportable infamy, the ignorance of the general population as to alcoholics and other narcotics, the timidity of trade, the venality of portions of the press. and especially the subserviency of political parties to the liquor traffic, must be assailed as confederates of the chief enemy of the home. . . . It is certain that the broad and progressive policy of the W.C.T.U. in the United States makes the whiskey rings and time-serving politicians greatly dread its influence. They honour the Union by frequent and bitter attacks. It is a recognised power in international affairs. If its policy were made narrow and non-partisan, its influence would immensely wane in practical matters of great importance.
>
> "The department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, conducted by the W.C.T.U., and led by MRS. MARY H. HUNT, of Boston, has now made such instruction mandatory in thirty-eight states of the Republic. This is a very large and substantial triumph of the broad and progressive policy.
>
> "Instead of the National W.C.T.U. having lost the confidence of the churches by its broad policy, I believe, after much travel and years of observation, that it never had more of that confidence than at the present hour. At a recent Congressional Hearing, in Washington, I heard a distinguished Presbyterian Professor of Theology, REV. DR. HERRICK JOHNSON, of Chicago, call the W.C.T.U. 'the most powerful, the most beneficent, and the most successful organization ever formed by women.' Similar testimony abounds in all the most enlightened circles of the land."

Let us not be disconcerted, but stand bravely by that blessed trinity of movements, Prohibition, Woman's Liberation and Labour's uplift.

Everything is not in the Temperance Reform, but the Temperance Reform should be in everything.

There is no better motto for the "Do-Everything-Policy," than this which we are saying by our deeds: "Make a chain, for the land is full of bloody crimes and the city of violence."

If we can remember this simple rule, it will do much to unravel the mystery of the much controverted "Do-Everything-Policy," viz: *that every question of practical philanthropy or reform has its temperance aspect, and with that we are to deal.*

Methods that were once the only ones available may become, with the passage of years, less useful because less available. In earlier times the manly art of hunting was most helpful to civilization, because before fields could be cleared and tilled, they had to be free from the danger of wild beasts, and no method of obtaining food was more important than the chase; but when the forests have been cleared away and the pastoral condition of life has supervened, nay, more, when the highest civilization peoples the hills and valleys, it certainly evinces a lack of imagination to present such a spectacle as do the hunters who in England to-day place a poor stag in a van, convey him on four wheels to a wood, let him out through a door, and set trained dogs upon him, while they follow with guns and halloos, and call it "sport"! The same absurdity has been illustrated by BARON HIRSCH, who recently imported 6,000 caged partridges to his country place, let them loose in the groves, and set himself and friends peppering away at them. Surely such conduct is the reverse of manly, and must bring what was once a noble occupation into contempt. But, in a different way, we illustrate the same principle, when we forget that

> "New occasions teach new duties,
> Time makes ancient good uncouth."

We are too apt to think that what makes for us makes for the truth, and what makes for the truth must be true. Such a circle of reasoning leaves us, so far as logic goes, in the attitude said to have been assumed by the coffin of Mohammed—suspended between earth and heaven. A reformer is very apt to fall into this line of argumentation, a tendency which is perhaps most likely to be corrected by studying the correlated movements of other groups of men and women equally excellent, and by allying to the reform of which he is an advocate as many others germaine to it as may be practicable, always asking this question as the touchstone of the 'natural selection' he would make "What is the Temperance aspect of this cognate reform and what its aspect toward the liquor traffic?"

The Temperance cause started out well nigh alone, but mighty forces have joined us in the long march. We are now in the midst of the Waterloo battle, and in the providence of God the Temperance army will not have to fight that out all by itself. For Science has come up with its glittering contingent, political economy deploys its legions, the woman question brings an Amazonian army upon the field, and the stout ranks of labor stretch away far as the eye can reach. As in the old Waterloo, against Napoleon, so now against the Napoleon of the liquor traffic, no force is adequate except the '*allied* forces.'

A GENERAL SURVEY.

There are two changeless sources of solid happiness; first, the belief in God, and second, the habit of hard work toward useful ends. The first affords a sunshiny mental atmosphere, the second keeps that ever-active engine, the brain, from working on itself. For it cannot be idle, and if its energies are not directed toward objective occupation, it will find employment in such dissection of its own powers as will weaken them, and tend toward morbid views and general bewilderment. The recoil of an engine upon itself, when that engine is the brain, means, in the last analysis, insanity. Looking out upon the world we perceive that it is continually improving as to the comforts of life, the tools of mind and hand, the inventions that help on the annihilation of time and space, and the incentives to noble character. We know that this great improvement has not *happened* but *has been caused to come to pass ;* and we know that human beings are the necromancers who have wrought these wonders. If we are not wandering savages, it is because of some systematic power put forth to produce that totality of improvement which we call Civilization. This was done man by man, woman by woman, step by step, thought by thought, hand by hand. Into the vast and fruitful harvest of their sowing who have passed across the stage and out of sight, we have been welcomed for a while, and the least that we can do is to add our increment of power to the totality of achievement,—to leave the world, materially, mentally, sympathetically, conscientiously, spiritually, as much better than we found it, as the addition of our personality and rational effort during the years allotted to us, can cause it to become. This is a very practical view of life, I am aware ; but it is one that commends itself to this practical age, and as I understand it, the women of the White Ribbon, banded together in the name of " God and Home and Every Land," propose to do just what I have described in a systematized and consecutive fashion, so long as life and health remain to them. In view of such a purpose, our Association can but command the respect and goodwill of all rational minds, and we do not care what the irrational may say, because their blame is praise.

The great philosopher, EMANUEL KANT, says that "every action carries with it its own punishment and its own reward," and the putting in of our powers to help our race is its own exceeding great reward.

There are higher considerations expressed in more technical language to which I have often asked your attention ; but it seemed to me that to put the whole movement on this matter-of-fact and common-sense basis might be a helpful and healthful thing in this year of the great Exposition, when the long result of time has been concentrated into a magnificent object lesson which " he who runs may read," and when the public mind is asking with quickened interest of nations, societies, and individuals, " What have you wrought, and why ? "

The three requisites for success are ability, availability, and responsibility. The first is native, the second acquired, the last conferred. In every White Ribboner, whose work is worth the name, these three must meet, and the greatest outcome of the crusade in its original and organic form was that it gave to women of ability the schooling in which they acquired availability, and helped them to the positions in which, through responsibility, they grew from what they were to what they had the power to be.

General Booth says that the qualities of generalship are latent, and only awaiting development in one out of every 35 men, and in one of every 30 women.

The Church that within the next generation opens widest doors of ecclesiastical freedom to women will be the church of Gospel triumph and heavenly benediction. And the reforms that women lead shall win men's will and work, as certainly as a true mother can count upon her son. For tact is talent working by love, and winning by worthiness.

The history of the reformer, whether man or woman, on any line of action is but this: when he sees it all alone he is a fanatic; when a good many see it with him they are enthusiasts; when all see it he is a hero. The gradations are as clearly marked by which he ascends from zero to hero, as the lines of latitude from the North Pole to the Equator.

A wooden bowl is soon turned on the lathe, but the making of a golden bowl which must be beaten and burnished is quite another thing.

It is quite likely that in the long, slow, and often weary march of these 20 years since the Crusade impulse came to us from heaven, we have not seen as much accomplished on the specific lines where we have wrought as we had hoped; but we must all remember how little it is possible for us to realize the outcome of our work. I do not know how it may be with other speakers and writers in the cause of temperance, woman, and labor, but for myself I seldom hear that anything has come of what I have tried to do. Yet now and then in ways most unexpected I have learnt of changes in the lives of individuals and even of communities, that have astounded me as results of my poor labors, and I conclude from this that if we were but to know all the good that is developed or conserved by our united and systematic efforts, we should indeed take heart of hope. At first the Crusade light was like that in Rembrandt's pictures, a pure, limpid, vivid ray across the gloom, but as the years went on it has widened into the Raphaelesque light that approaches noontide, but whose beams are so diffused that the intenseness of the early and concentrated ray is gone.

Concerning the Temperance Movement in our land and throughout the world to-day, the pessimist says—and says truly—"There was never so much liquor manufactured in any one year since time began as in the year 1893,* and as a consequence never did so much liquor flow down the people's throats as in this same year of grace." "But," says the optimist, "There is each year a larger acreage from which the brewer and distiller may gather the golden grain and luscious fruits, there are more people to imbibe the exhilarating poison; but, per contra, there was never so much intelligent thinking in any one year as to the drink delusion, there were never so many children studying in the schools the laws written in their members, there were never such gatherings together of temperance people to consult on the two great questions what to do and what not to do as in this year; there was never such a volume of experience and expert testimony and knowledge so varied, so complete, as we have had this year at the International Congress; there were never so many total abstainers in proportion to the population, never so many intelligent people who could render a reason scientific, ethical, aesthetic, for their total abstinence faith as now; there were never so many pulpits from which to bombard the liquor traffic and the drink habit; there were never so many journalists who had a friendly word to say for the Temperance Reform; there was never such a stirring up of temperance politics; for the foremost historic nation of the world, Great Britain, has this year, for the first time, adopted as a plank in the platform of the dominant party the principle that the people shall themselves decide whether or not they want the public house; and as a natural consequence of this political action there was never a public sentiment so respectful toward the Temperance Reform. The great world-brain is becoming saturated with the idea that it is reasonable and kind to let strong drink alone. The vastness of these changes can only be measured by the remembrance that a few generations ago these same drinks were the accredited emblems in cot and palace alike, of hospitality, kindness, and good-will.

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* One hundred and fifty millions of dollars, is the sum of money which the Hon. David A. Wells sets down as the total received by the United States from the liquor traffic this year.

So far as the White Ribbon movement is concerned, this has been its best and brightest year from the outlook of the World's W.C.T.U., and that is the only point of view that is adequate. How little did they dream, those devoted women of the praying bands, who with their patient footsteps bridged the distance between home and saloon, and in their little despised groups poured out their souls to God, and their pitiful plea into the ears of men, that the "Movement" would be systematized twenty years later into an organization known and loved by the best men and women in every civilized nation on the earth; and that its heroic missionaries would be obliged to circumnavigate the globe in order to visit the outposts of the Society. How little did they dream that in the year of the World's Columbian Exposition well nigh half a million of children would send their autographs on the triple pledge cards of our Loyal Temperance Legions, and Sunday School Department; that we should have a publishing house, owned and conducted by the Society itself, from which more than a hundred million pages of the literature of light and leading should go forth this year; how little could they have conceived of the significance that is wrapt up in the lengthening folds of the Polyglot Petition, signed and circulated in fifty languages, and containing the signatures and attestations of between three and four million of the best people that live, praying for the abolition of the alcohol traffic, the opium traffic, and the licensed traffic in degraded women. How little they dreamed of that great movement by which the study of physiology and hygiene were to bring the arrest of thought to millions of young minds concerning the true inwardness of all narcotic poisons in their effects on the body and the brain. How "far beyond their thought" the enfranchisement of women in New Zealand and Wyoming, Kansas and "Michigan, my Michigan!" How inconceivable to them the vision of our House Beautiful reared in the heart of the world's most electric city, and sending forth its influence to the furthest corner of the globe. How little did they dream that the echo of their hymns should yet be heard and heeded by a woman whose lineage, and the prowess of whose historic name may be traced through centuries,—and that not alone from the cottage and the homestead, but from the emblazoned walls of splendid castles, should be driven the cup that seems to cheer, but at the last inebriates. But we must remember that, after all, these are but the days of small beginnings compared with what 20 more years shall show. Doubtless if we could see the power to which this movement of women's hearts for the protection of their hearthstones shall attain in the next generation, the inspiration of that knowledge would exhilarate us beyond that which is good for such steady patient workers as we have been, are, and wish to be; but I dare prophesy that twenty years from now woman will be fully panoplied in the politics and government of all English-speaking nations; she will find her glad footsteps impeded by no artificial barriers, but whatever she can do well she will be free to do in the enlightened age of worship, helpfulness and brotherhood, toward which we move with steps accelerated far beyond our ken. The momentum of the centuries is in the widening, deepening current of 19th century reform; the 20th century's dawn shall witness our compensations and reprisals, and as these increase humanity shall pay back into the mother-heart of woman its unmeasured penitence and unfathomed regret for all that she has missed (and through her, every son and daughter that she has brought into the world), by reason of the awful mistake by which, in the age of force, man substituted *his* "thus far and no farther," in place of the "thus far and no farther" of God; one founded in a selfish and ignorant view of woman's powers, the other giving her what every sentient being ought to have—a fair field and a free course to run and be glorified.

The Prohibition agitation in America has not been as great in the past year as formerly, and the reasons are not far to seek. A presidential campaign always lowers the moral atmosphere for a year before it begins and a year after it is over. Legislators become timid, politicians proceed to "hedge," journalists, with an eye to the loaves and fishes, furl their sails concerning issues that have at best only a fighting chance; the world, the flesh, and the devil get their innings, and the time is not yet. In the past year the attention of the nation has been focused on the World's Fair and the endless difficulties to which that has given birth. There has been an incalculable amount of ill-will set in motion as the result of personal financial interest and ignoble ambition. All this savours not the things of God or of humanity. The re-adjustment of political parties is still inchoate; men's hearts are failing them for fear; leaders in the traditional party of moral ideas have thrown off all disguises and grounded any weapons of rebellion they may once have lifted against the liquor traffic. The financial panic has rivetted the attention of the public on their own dangers and disasters, and the spirit of money-making has lamentably invaded the ranks of the temperance army itself; but prohibition is as lively an issue to-day as emancipation was in 1856; an issue that stirs such deadly hatred is by no means dead. It is still quick with fighting blood, and its enemies know this even better than its friends.

Strange to tell, Iowa is once more the battle field; that brave young state so grievously wounded in the house of its friends by politicians who are not statesmen; but so gallantly defended by its Methodist Conferences; its Congregational rank and file; its Baptist contingent; its Quaker "remnant," and its New England farmers. Iowa, the hawk-eye state, hallowed by Haddock's blood and disgraced by the would-be murderers of Muscatine, birth place of republican "non-partisanship," battle-ground of prohibition, and Moloch of persecution for principle's sake, through which White Ribboners walked with the smell of fire on their garments and the crusade fire burning in their hearts;—it would be the top of life to take the torch of truth once more and wave it on those prairies! But 1882, when I worked "for the amendment" seems long ago, and campaigning is beyond me; among so many voices mine will not be missed. God grant that victory may turn on Zion's side in Iowa's partisan battle at the ballot box in October, 1893!

Kansas, true to its traditions, is still the torch bearer of progress. Prohibition and the people's money, woman's ballot and the banishment of bond holders are all issues tingling with life on yonder plains. We may yet live to see all this commotion condense into the war cry: "Down with JOHN J. INGALLS; up with JOHN P. ST. JOHN!"

The situation in South Carolina is difficult to judge. At this distance I do not know the exact status of the law at present; but have heard that it was controverted in the supreme Court. Whatever attitude is taken toward the movement in South Carolina by our Temperance leaders there, trusty and devoted as they have been, seems to me worthy to be accredited by those of us who have not the means of judging intelligently nor watching the changing phases of the struggle as they have who "Hold the Fort."

The economic view of prohibition is one that appeals to the largest number of our people, and none will deny that more and more they are separating into two camps, the industrious and thrifty favouring prohibition, the idle and spendthrift class opposing it. This is no doubt the most helpful report that can be made upon the present situation. The general drift, or as a great statesman in England has said, "The flowing tide's with us." Those who let strong drink alone must always be the most forceful and in the long run successful and potential portion of the country. Our fathers were as good as we, but they took no stand against the drink habit or the liquor traffic. There is hardly a woman here upon the side-board of whose grandfather's home would not have been found a decanter if not a demijohn. The same influences that have brought us out of the passive into the active voice may be trusted steadily to swell the number of recruits who shall join their intelligence, energy, talents, and sobriety with ours. The Temperance cause has everything to gain and nothing to lose from free discussion, from experimental study of its results, whether physical or financial, moral or mercantile, ethical or æsthetic. These are the hidings of our power; the strong foundations on which, as on a rock, we have begun to rear the edifice of a clear brain, an edifice that shall extend and rise until it becomes the Pharos of humanity.

A Bill has been for many years before Congress for the appointment of a commission on the investigation of the liquor traffic; and I have never failed to call attention in my Annual Address, to this great movement inaugurated by the National Temperance Society nor to urge the co-operation of the W.C.T.U., which I need not say has been always given. The vast importance of this measure is demonstrated by the ceaseless efforts of the whiskey power to defeat its passage, in which they have thus far been successful, and are likely to be for many years to come. The power of the saloon is nowhere more conspicuously manifested than in the annual defeat of this great measure. Congress has appointed commissions on well-nigh every conceivable subject,—the investigation of the slums of our cities, of sweating establishments, of agricultural interests, of farm mortgages, of imigration, quarantine, railroads, monetary problems, cattle diseases, fisheries, and I know not what besides; but to investigate the liquor monopoly is to touch the very ark of the covenant with hell, and agreement with damnation to which the American people has been sworn by their political leaders. In spite of all this, we have gained an intelligent idea of the business from the internal revenue reports and from state and police records; but what we want is the attestation of the national government to the truth of these figures of perdition. If Congress persists in its refusal, why shall not the W.C.T.U. make a sweeping, and thorough investigation of the liquor traffic? Undoubtedly the political machinery of state and nation would place all possible obstacles in our way; but we have a *personnel* in every community throughout the republic, than which none that exists is more intelligent and devoted. Such a commission would be absolutely reliable so far as information could be obtained, and unless Congress in creating such a commission would agree to place upon it two or three prohibitionists or White Ribbon women the returns would be unreliable; for no politicians of the two leading parties would dare to weaken their great stronghold—the saloon. One of our best superintendents of legislative work has written of her devotion to this idea, and I bring it forward hoping the Convention may take favourable action.

Mrs. Frances Belford of Denver, Colorado, has tabulated the following suggestive specifications, which will be of service to speakers and writers; hence they are subjoined:—

COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

In relation to Crime.
,, ,, to Divorce.
,, ,, to Education.
,, ,, to Alms houses.
,, ,, to Asylums.
,, ,, to Charitable Institutions and organized Charities,
,, ,, to Adulteration.
,, ,, to Society or the status of social drinking.
,, ,, to Police expenses.
,, ,, to Revenue—Municipal, State, Nation.
,, ,, to Disease—Heredity. Acquired.
,, ,, to Attitude of the Church by denomination.
,, ,, to Number of Professors of Religion who are actual Prohibitionists.
,, ,, to Number who are not.
,, ,, to Statistics of homes ruined.
,, ,, to Children at work who ought to be in school, where whiskey is the direct cause of absence.
,, ,, to Mortgages.
,, ,, to Number of women impoverished and self-supporting.
,, ,, to Ownership of Property by professed Christians, who lease it for saloon and other immoral purposes.
,, ,, to Hindrances to Prohibition.
,, ,, to Home Missions.
,, ,, to Sunday Schools.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S WORK.

This department holds its own among many contestants by reason of the genial spirit of its leader, MRS. FRANCES J. BARNES, of New York, and the loyalty of her lieutenants. No department is conducted with more ingenuity or faithfulness. But we must put more money into it and more organizers in the field, for the attraction of other excellent societies for young women whose methods do not involve the pledge is a growing factor of which we must not fail to take account.

JUVENILE WORK.

Our Loyal Temperance Legion represents the most progressive method of Juvenile Work with which I am conversant; we recognise no distinction as between "masses" and "classes," and we put the organisation into the hands of the children themselves, so far as presiding and all the local arrangements go, but retain its guidance in the hands of a grown-up Superintendent, and we have a graded course of study. In several of the States we have held either County or State Conventions of the children, with results more inspiring than have been attained in any other department of our work within the last five years. With a system so "up to date," it is to be deeply regretted that our numbers do not more rapidly increase. I suppose we have in round numbers half a million children under our care, taking the world over, but the Bands of Hope in Great Britain alone number 2,500,000 boys and girls. These are eloquent figures, and ought to stir in us emulation as well as zeal. But in one respect at least, we wish our fellow-workers would take a hint from us, for the caste-habit is so strong there that I am told that only children of "the lower middle" class belong to Bands of Hope.

The Bill which has recently passed the legislature in Ontario, Canada, is one that White Ribbon women would do well to study. It is a comprehensive enactment for the proper protection of children, and is based upon the principle that every child born into the country has rights which no parent shall be able to alienate. Hence the State is made responsible to the Government for the welfare of its waifs and strays, and for the children of dissolute parents.

The children may, upon proven charges, be removed from parental control; and among the provisions is one for the removal from the streets after 9 o'clock of children not in charge of proper guardians

The home has everything to gain from such a piece of legislation, and the saloon, the gambling house, and the haunt of infamy have everything to lose.

THE CHILDREN'S FOUNTAIN.

The success of the efforts made by our L.T.L. Department, under the leadership of MISS ANNA GORDON and MRS. HELEN RICE, to enlist the children in contributing $2,000 or more to the erection of a cold water fountain symbolic of their work, and to be presented by the children of the World's W.C.T U. to the City of Chicago, shows remarkable *esprit decorps* in our on-coming temperance host. Between four and five hundred thousand total abstainers' pledges have either accompanied their gifts to the fountain or have been forwarded separately; and the collection of these in our exhibits at the Exposition has been of unique interest to the temperance people who have thronged that corner of the Women's building. The entire number of these pledge cards, all of which found a place either in the Women's or Children's building, will be preserved among the archives of the World's W.C.T.U. in the Women's Temple.

I hope this beautiful fountain, representing a little girl offering a cup of cold water to the multitude, and providing also for the refreshment of the lower animals, may be chosen as the device of the L.T.L. department, and used on our triple pledge cards. The concept is unique;—the child is just verging upon her teens, and for this reason represents, not only one who receives, but one who gives forth of devotion, intelligent thought, and earnest action to the temperance reform in which she is already a soldier drilled and disciplined. It is this phase of the L.T.L. work that recommends it most strongly to all thoughtful men and women, while, as has been said, its broad humanitarian platform, in which any social distinction is altogether ignored, makes it one of the many harbingers of the better time.

S.S. WORK.

MISS LUCIA KIMBALL, Superintendent, reports that there is now plain sailing for our work in Sunday Schools. At the recent International S.S. Convention in St. Louis, after a ringing speech by our faithful friend, REV. DR. W. F. CRAFTS, strongly endorsed by that foremost S.S. man, B. F. JACOBS, of Chicago, it was *unanimously* voted that while all other "special lessons" of the International Series are to be discontinued, *the quarterly Temperance Lessons shall go on.* MISS KIMBALL will furnish printed lessons to all applicants; her address is Woodford's Maine.

I do not longer dwell on our Departments, because we can now say of each what DANIEL WEBSTER said of Massachusetts: "There she stands; look at her!"

THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

The World's W.C.T.U. is but an outline map as yet. The shading is to come; the tones are to be wrought into its texture with the perspective that shall make a picture glorious and complete. How soon this vision shall begin to dawn on human eyes depends upon each one of us,—in the last analysis perhaps as much on one as on another.

DR. KATE BUSHNELL has justly said that as it was only by confounding the languages of the earth that man was prevented from building a tower to heaven, so the isolation of women from each other has delayed the progress of Humanity. But women are now saying "we never understood each other so well as we do in these days." There is a heart-language that they are learning in every nation, and nothing can stand before the sisterhood of woman that is now growing up around the world.

No testimony is more uniform or more cheering than that which comes from our round-the-world missionaries, showing the solidarity of sentiment among women everywhere, no matter what their complexion, language, or condition of servitude; they all believe in the White Ribbon Movement when it is explained to them, and none more heartily than the dusky-faced women of Africa, to whom our ambassadors spoke through interpreters, and who listened so long and with such acute interest that the pale-faced women from the West could not find it in their hearts to break up the meeting until an unusually late hour. The universal kindness and goodwill manifested toward our representatives, brings to our minds with pathetic significance, those sacred words, "He fashioneth their hearts alike."

It should be remembered thankfully by us that MOTHER STEWART, whose name has gone the world over as "the great Crusader," had the honour of giving the first impulse that led to the foundation of the British Women's Temperance Association in 1876; and that this is universally conceded as a part of authentic history. MRS. MARGARET PARKER, a philanthropic Scotch woman was the prime mover in England, but MOTHER STEWART had come to her all the way from Ohio with the crusade torch in her hand.

The B.W.T.A. affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U. in 1885, through the influence of MRS. MARGARET BRIGHT LUCAS; but the prevailing sentiment in the Executive of that society has always been hostile to Americans and American ideas until the revolution, which took place at the 17th annual meeting in May of 1893, when LADY HENRY SOMERSET and a minority of her Executive Committee led the movement which resulted in the endorsement of the "Do-everything Policy," by a good majority, and the re-election of LADY HENRY SOMERSET and officers who were in agreement with her progressive plans. As a result of this action the W.C.T.U. throughout the world is now harmonious and homogeneous, 'all before us lies the way,' and we have but to enter in and possess the land as the reward of consecrated common sense efforts to make good people know what are our principles, and by what method we seek their incarnation in habit, custom and law.

There were in the B.W.T.A., by the Secretary's report, 610 local societies last May. Since then 25 have seceded with the members of the old Executive Committee, who resigned after the Annual Meeting, but more than 60 new branches have been formed. Lady Henry Somerset is a peerless leader, she is full of faith that works by love; she is tactful and ingenious, brimming over with wit and good cheer; equally ready with influence, pen, voice, and purse; she has a statesman's head, a courtier's manners, and a child's heart; she is a leader of leaders, and her comrades cherish for her such love as none but unselfish and heroic natures ever win.

I have never seen in America such mighty "Demonstrations" as temperance people know how to organize in England. Doubtless the most salient single feature of the reform this year was the Hyde Park procession of June 10th, participated in by hundreds of thousands, and addressed by all the most prominent temperance speakers in Great Britain in the interest of the Direct Veto Bill, now pending in Parliament and championed by the party in power.

The welcome given me in Exeter Hall on January 9th, presided over by Lady Henry Somerset and participated in by about fifty different philanthropic organizations, far exceeded any meeting that I have ever attended in my own country; and the same might truthfully be said of the welcome meeting in Manchester under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, of which Sir Wilfrid Lawson is President, and the one in Edinburgh at which Lady Henry Somerset and I were addressed not only by our own White Ribbon sisters but by ministers representing all the churches in the land of Burns and Scott.

In Canada three provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, have gained the Scientific Education Law, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt leading the forces. Mrs. Ella E. F. Williams, of Montreal, is now President of Dominion W.C.T.U., and a successful convention was held last spring at Winnepeg, Manitoba. Results of the Commission to investigate the workings of the liquor traffic have not yet been announced, but a plebicité of the people on Prohibition promises to forestall the report of this half-hearted group. In July last Miss Anna Gordon visited her sister, Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, in San Sebastian, the chief watering-place in Spain. Mrs. Gulick is Vice-president in Spain for the W.C.T.U., and has, with her husband and family, a position of large and beneficent influence in that kingdom where they have wrought for 30 years. An International College Institute for girls has been established in the handsome city of San Sebastian, which is the high-water mark of women's education and opportunity in the historic old kingdom of Spain. MRS. GULICK has been quietly sowing good seed in the hearts of her bright Spanish girls for many years, and MISS ANNA GORDON on her birthday, July 21st, established the first Young Women's Christian Temperance Union and L.T.L. ever known within their borders. These are only starting points it is true, but we do not forget how very small have been the beginnings of our White Ribbon work in almost every locality, state and nation, where it is now taking on a permanent type, known and read of all men for its intelligence and zeal.

Two new points of light stand out for us on the map of Europe in places where we have never seen them before, as a result of the International Temperance Convention in the Hague, Holland, in August last. A meeting of Dutch Women was held addressed by MRS. SELMER, our Vice-President for Denmark, and an International W.C.T.U. for Holland was projected and affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U. We know that the women of Holland do not readily relinquish the grasp that they take on any subject of thought or action, and we feel assured that from this nucleus will spread the light and leading of our movement throughout the little kingdom over which the little Wilhemina will ere many years preside.

A lady from Finland was present at this Congress and reported that out of 200,000 inhabitants 50,000 are total abstainers, of whom the large majority are women. We expect that from the efforts of our Danish Vice-President co-operating with this earnest Finland lady, we shall secure within a few months the beginning of an organization in Finland.

In Norway the first National W.C.T.U. Convention has just been held (September 22-24) at Trondhjem, in "the land of the midnight sun," and strangely blessed was it to receive a telegram of "sisterly greeting" from Countess VEDEL-JARLSBURG, the earnest-hearted President.

The largest temperance society on the Continent is that of the Croix Bleue, of which the membership is 10,000. What a commentary is this on the present situation!

We have vainly tried thus far to gain a foothold in Italy, but a providential opening is now before us. MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER, Superintendent of the World's W.C.T.U. work for Social Purity, MIRIAM and DEBORAH in one of the host that has rallied to the watchword of "A White Life for Two," has been earnestly urged to make a pilgrimage to the land of song and poesy, and she will do so under our auspices in a few months. The following circular has been sent out in the interest of her visit:—

A SPECIAL APPEAL FOR MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER'S MISSION TO ITALY.

The past year has witnessed increased activities along the line of Purity work throughout White Ribbon ranks. Our South African and Australian leaders are giving increased attention to this work, especially in Cape Colony and Queensland, where the C.D. Acts exist, while in England a deep interest for India has been created through evidence brought to light by our two "Round-the-World" Missionaries, MRS. ELIZABETH ANDREW and DR. KATE BUSHNELL, who have given evidence, through a Committee appointed to receive it, to the fact that, in the military cantonments of India, the regulation of vice continues, in defiance of distinct instructions to the contrary from the House of Commons.

For two years past MRS. JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER, most revered of all workers for the abolition of State-regulated Vice, has stood at the head of the department for the promotion of the social purity of the World's W.C.T.U., and in connection with other organizations she has been doing valiant service for abolition on the Continent, especially in Switzerland; but lately to our intense satisfaction, she has signified her willingness to go, as Superintendent of the Social Purity Department of the W.C.T.U., and do all she can for our cause in Italy, in the course of the coming winter.

Many to whom this appeal will come have read the record of her Continental work in various Reports, and will recall the interesting account of her labours in the past for Italy, and all will realise the immense gain it would be to the introduction of our W.C.T.U. work in Italy to be able to secure for it the services of MRS. BUTLER, who has no peer in her special line. She is personally acquainted with Italy's foremost workers in Reform, and is able to speak their native tongue. It would seem clear that God Himself has called MRS. BUTLER to this Italian work. A few years ago there stood in the front ranks of the abolition cause in that country a young, God-inspired Roman gentleman, GUISEPPE NATHAN. After working a few brief years he died, worn out with grief and conflict. He had preached the crusade throughout Italy, and brought the humble populations to the side of right and justice. On his death-bed he asked to be lifted up that he might say some last words to his mother. In an agony of breathlessness he gasped out his dying message, at intervals, in broken sentences, and they were these: "MRS. BUTLER—tell her, tell her"—"Yes, my son," his mother replied, "I will tell her your message, and it will be most sacred to her." "Tell her that for Italy's salvation—for that of the *women* of Italy—my last word—my dying wish is—that she come to the women of Italy—my country women—and meet them face to face." It will be a joy indeed for our white ribbon women to see the fulfilment of the dying request of this noble young brother of women, who gave his life in the cause that is sacred to us all. In no portion of the world has the W.C.T.U. found it so difficult to gain a foothold as on the Continent of Europe, and yet the social condition of both England and America is profoundly influenced by the social customs prevalent there. For the most part it seems at present practically impossible to get the ear of the people for the total abstinence question, accustomed as they have been for generations to use wine as freely as we use water. Our only hope seems to lie in the establishment of a personal acquaintance and heart affection, created by a united effort in some cause kindred to the central thought of our white ribbon movement. The women of Italy are longing for freedom from the galling yoke of state-regulated vice. Let us encourage them to rise and throw off this hated bondage. When their work wrought along this line shall have taught them the strength of woman's influence for good, and the force of woman's protest against evil, then this strength and this force can readily be aroused and utilized along many other lines of Christian effort included in the plans of our world-wide Association.

The cause of the abolition of State-regulated Vice in Italy seems to be to-day at very much the same stage as in India. The Regulations were abolished by SIGNOR CRISPI, when Prime Minister, after debates in the Chambers; but owing to the retention of the same police, the same doctors, &c., to look after hospitals and barracks, the whole system has been revived under another name. There have been many appeals to MRS. BUTLER from the Italians, besides the touching one from young GUISEPPE NATHAN, but hitherto she has been unable to meet these calls in an adequate manner. God has appointed this noble woman, and we believe that He Himself has struck the hour for her sacred mission to be fulfilled.

The sum of about £100 or $500 will be needed to bear the necessary expenses of this work for Italy, and to meet such additional secretarial help as MRS. BUTLER might require in a foreign country. We are sure it will be subscribed quickly and gladly by our friends everywhere. There is reason for promptitude, so that we can give positive assurance to MRS. BUTLER of hearty financial support of the work she proposes to forward.

Our Honorary President, Mrs. Leavitt, sailed to the Hawaiian Islands early in 1884, and her name will always stand at the head of our growing galaxy of "Round-the-World Missionaries." Since our first Convention (Faneuil Hall, Boston, 1891) she has pioneered in South America and Mexico, investing much of the last year in the Hawaiian Islands, where she has lent a hand to help the work she founded there nearly ten years ago; she has also lectured along the Pacific coast, and is now in Southern California. Mrs. Leavitt's health is so much impaired by her stupendous labors that she dares not come to our cold climate, so she will be missed from the Convention this year. I renew my previous recommendations in respect to a fund for this heroic woman, only urging that it be for her personally and permanently rather than that the interest during her life-time only shall be hers.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, President of the W.C.T.U. of Australia, which she has done so much to create, has a story to tell full of adventure and the romance of honest hard work.

Miss Ackerman went out on her world trip from the Convention held in New York City 1888, and returned in the spring of '92, having been absent something less than five years. She is the first woman who ever traversed Australia; she has organised it in every direction, and consolidated it in a National W.C.T.U., and as President of the organisation she has also visited and worked in India and China. She has travelled by camel, horse, mule and elephant, steamers, skiffs, sailing vessels and junks, stage, carriage, ekka, tonga, jeninch shaw, buffalo, bullock and camel carts, garah, sedan chair, palanquin and *wheelbarrow*.

In reply to questions from me Miss Ackerman has sent the following interesting itinerary from her private note book:—

> Miles travelled, over 100,000; cities visited, 502; meetings held, 1,417; lectures, 870; addresses, 447; spoken on war vessels and steamers, 41; travelled on steamers, 59; Sunday Schools visited, 114; Day Schools visited, 176; Bands of Hope visited, 69; pulpits filled, 182; saloons visited (prayed and spoke), 897; initiated Good Templars, 647; tied white ribbon on, 8,479; given the pledge (men), 7,460; Unions formed (locals), 230; nationals, 2; colonials, 4; Good Templars lodges, 2; men's societies, 10; Jewish temple, 1; chairmen, 947; chair-*women*, 47; marched at head of processions in 52 different cities; received 3,486 letters; postage, stationary, and telegraph, $840·05; wrote 5,947 letters and 420 newspaper articles on different phases of the work, and 220 letters to home papers; had 60,000 leaflets printed; 2,000 manuals; raised $8,976·75, and spent it in the work as I went.

These figures are eloquent of usefulness, enthusiasm, good health, warm heart, and earnest Christian endeavour; but the years have been lonely and long, and if we wish to know whether they were easy, we have but to look at our young champion's grey hairs.

When the World's W.C.T.U. first convened in 1891, we had just commissioned Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell to visit the outposts of our Society, and they will report the result of their remarkable investigations. Two more intrepid or better-furnished representatives could not have been chosen. No word has come to us concerning them save in their favour. Inspired as they are by the crusade spirit, and thoroughly grounded in the method of its organised form, they have lighted living tapers throughout the east, and re-illumined many that were well-nigh extinguished, while their study of the condition of degraded women in the military cantonments of the British army in India, was conducted with so much devotion, skill, and heroic self sacrifice, that leaders in the British Parliament who were on the Departmental Committee appointed by the present British Government to take evidence on this very difficult and trying subject, have declared that in their long experience they had never known witnesses who excelled, and very few who approached, in ability and trustworthiness, our White Ribbon representatives. Their united voices have been heard in nearly all the leading cities of Great Britain, their winged words have aroused the British public from its apathy, and there is every reason to believe that the abominable system of legalised vice will be crushed out henceforth from the English-speaking army in the East.

It was believed that the resolution of Parliament against legalised vice in the camps of British soldiers in India was disregarded by the military authorities, and the British Committee for the Suppression of legalised vice (of which MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER, World's W.C.T.U., Superintendent of the Social Purity work, is the leading spirit) asked our Round-the-World Missionaries to investigate the subject. After a careful and laborious investigation their statement of facts as to the administration of the East India Cantonments Acts and Regulations was to the following purport :—

1. That within each Cantonment systematic provision is made by or with the sanction of the Military authorities.
    - (*a*) For the residence therein of native women as prostitutes for the use exclusively of British soldiers.
    - (*b*) For the compulsory examination of such women at prescribed periods by European or Native medical officers.
    - (*c*) For the compulsory detention in hospital of any of such women under the orders of the examining officers.
    - (*d*) With penal consequences in case of disobedience of such orders, of arrest, fines, or imprisonment, or of expulsion from the Cantonment.
2. That the hospitals established under the above-mentioned Acts and the Regulations made thereunder, are systematically used for the purpose of maintaining an established system of licensed prostitution, and the compulsory examination of registered prostitutes, within the limits of the Cantonments.

Witnesses were heard in rebuttal, but the testimony of our White Ribboners was in no wise weakened by any counter-statement that the Military Authorities of India were able to make.

In all this tempestuous campaigning, they have never received a penny from the World's W.C.T.U., nor from any source except as a free will offering of those for whom they laboured, until their return to England, when the British Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Legalized Vice handsomely testified to them in a practical way its appreciation of the magnificent service they had rendered. More than this, their testimony forms the basis of one of the famous Parliamentary "Blue Books." LORD ROBERTS, General-in-Chief of the British Army in

India (at the time of their visit), has publicly apologized to them for expressing a doubt as to the credibility of their statements, and the London papers declare that the outcome of their work will be destruction to the dark methods of woman-slavery in British camps.

Our sisters returned to America to attend the Conventions at the earnest request of LADY HENRY SOMERSET and myself. It would have been more consonant with their plans to have gone back to India, and visited China and Japan before taking home their report; but we felt that their presence and consecrated zeal were of too much value to be missed from our great meetings this autumn. I cannot adequately express the sense I feel of what these honoured and great-hearted women have done to advance the cause of purity and temperance in their voyages of well-nigh one hundred thousand miles.

Nothing has moved me more than the accounts brought home by them of the way in which they were welcomed on their visits to Australia, South Africa, and India, by groups of women wearing the White Ribbon, observing the noontide hour of prayer, writing their letters on paper headed "For God and Home and Every Land," quoting the *Union Signal* and the utterances of leaders in different countries, and imbued, heart and soul, with the crusade spirit, whose key-note is that by the coming of our Lord in habit, custom and law, this planet shall become a larger home for all who dwell here.

At the Huguenôt Seminary, South Africa, presided over by that gifted young woman, MISS VIRGINIA C. PRIDE, our Round-the-World Missionaries were welcomed with the rallying cry given to the "Y's." by MARY T. LATHRAP, "We are coming to the rescue, we are coming in our youth." I do not think anyone can hear the recital of that heartsome and beautiful scene from MRS. ANDREW's lips, without feeling that "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

MISS ALICE PALMER wends her way without rest, but I fear not always without haste, over the wide realm of South Africa, to which we appointed her in 1892 as our minister-at-large. She has caused things to come to pass that are true and lovely and of good report. The White Ribbon is acclimated in that new climate, and to the young and earnest-hearted Indiana girl our motherly affections should, and I doubt not do, go out,—that brave young spirit who went so far to carry in her gospel trumpet the clear crusade echoes that shall attune the new life yonder to a nobler harmony.

The typical woman of the world is the Chinese, lame in body and halt in mind. She is typical because she is the most numerous, she and her Indian sister with her face covered and averted.

Eliminate woman from society, church, and state, and you get the Turk and his civilization and altitude of culture.

MRS. GANGULI, the educated Hindu lady, who was recently in England, said to some of us, "Every woman's name in India ends in 'bai,' which means sister, and they think we are all sisters, and that you English and Americans will as a matter of course do everything you can for them."

There are 33,712 women and girls in India under Christian instruction, and outside this favoured circle stands the appalling number of 111,332 927 *not* under instruction, and unable to read or write.

I earnestly hope that vigorous measures will be taken at the present World's Convention to advance our work in India and Japan. We have secured the services of MRS. JENNETTE HAUSER, of Lucknow, for thirty years a missionary in India, and one who has the entire confidence of reputable people there. MRS. HAUSER relinquishes a business that is important to her in the way of self-support, and comes to us for 600 dollars a year, a sum that does not at all represent what she loses by making the change; but she hopes to eke it out by the help of people in India. Already several of our friends have agreed to give from 10 to 25 dollars a year for five years, the total amount subscribed being, I think, about one fifth of the $600 that we must raise. If the fees are duly paid in, and the W.W.C.T.U. thank-offering day observed (that is, MRS. LEAVITT's birthday, September 22nd) we can secure the amount; and we have a good veteran soldier, MRS. REESE, ready to go to Japan if we will pay her passage. I feel sure that in memory of our loved and lamented leader, MISS WEST, we shall be able to take a collection during this Convention that will go far toward meeting this expense.

The high caste Hindoos have received the impression that Christianity means intemperance, but they have learned that the Salvation Army is teetotal, and for this reason they think more highly of its members than of any other religious sect that comes to them from the West Many a servant (for it is wholly from the lower class that Christian recruits are gained in the East), changes his religion if a Hindoo or Mohammedan in order that he may be permitted to drink. High caste women are total abstainers, and they oppose Christianity on no other ground so strongly as because it permits the use of alcoholics. Although women are in subjection, they still have much power in the home, and Hindoo men do not like to return to their wives with the smell of strong drink on their breath. When these women learn that total abstinence is the basis of the White Ribboners' Society, they will gladly admit the W.C.T.U. women to their homes. One of our Round-the-world Missionaries was permitted to go to the family of a rajah, who had been for forty years a member of the Government, spoke English like an Oxford don, and was in fact a cosmopolitan. He sent a carriage with four outriders to convey her to his princely home to talk with his "curtain women," for *that* is what married women of the "higher-class" are called.

On a train of cars in India she saw some of these women of high caste being conveyed on a car set apart for them, which was boarded in as are the cars which we use in this country for race-horses. A tent was put across the platform as these ladies crossed from their closed carriage to their closed car, where they sat—on the floor! On the same train she saw women of the lower class, without veils, sitting in comfortable cars, looking about them and enjoying life. She says that if we would reach these "curtain women" we must go to them with the explicit statement that we desire to help them by means of the higher education. They are eager to learn, and will listen to us when we visit them on such a mission. This is the hope of the future in India for the White Ribbon work, declares MISS PASH, who has recently returned from visiting some of the principal cities of India, and who brings the hopeful tidings that a rich native gentleman has promised ten thousand rupees to our Society if we will start a school in his own city. Another native gentleman, a judge, has promised 150 rupees a month to pay the salary of a White Ribbon teacher.

Our President in India, MRS. JENNETTE HAUSER, has devised a plan similar to that suggested by me last year under the head of the Somerset Union, although MRS. HAUSER had no knowledge of the suggestion. The plan is so good that I put it before you, hoping that Local Unions as well as State and National Unions may give it their careful consideration—

THE "INDIA UNION" OF THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

There are a great number of European women scattered through India, in small stations and isolated homes, who are cut off from all opportunity of union with others in good works. The following plan is drawn up that they may be encouraged to exert temperance influences in their own homes, and among the natives with whom they may come in contact, and also that they may be supplied with Temperance literature.

Each lady addressed will receive with the letter a printed pledge of the W.C.T.U. By signing and returning this to MRS. HAUSER, Lucknow, and paying one rupee annual membership fee, she becomes a member of the "India Union" of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In return, there will be posted to her, on the first of each month, a letter or printed slip giving news of the W.C.T.U. work in India, or items of special interest in regard to Temperance, or of the work of the organization in England or America.

Pledged members will be entitled to a vote in case of election of officers or other business. Any lady not prepared to take the pledge may become an "Associate member" by paying a rupee a year membership fee, and she will receive the monthly letter.

Tidings have come to us of a remarkable work in Aintab, Turkey in Asia, of which a gifted young woman, MISS KRIKORION, is the leader. She says, "I shall regard it as a great favor and help to me to feel that my work is a branch of your great W.W.C.T.U., it will encourage me to think that my small work is brought before the mercy seat along with the great work of God's people in the Temperance Reform."

I give her address so that any of our friends who may have Temperance literature, or may be willing to help this intrepid young woman as a Christian Temperance worker, may forward her any token of their interest that they have the heart to send.

Among the signs of promise in Japan is the preparation of a pamphlet entitled "Alcohol and Man," by MR. TARO ANDO.

Our faithful friend MR. SHO NEMOTO of TOKIO, Japan, has issued a speech on citizenship delivered by MISS WEST before 2,000 people in a church in Tokio on the 27th October, 1892. The pamphlet also contains a touching account of the death and funeral services of MISS

WEST and letters from leading men and women in Japan; it is written both in English and Japanese.

A convention has been held in Japan this year and the work re-organized. MRS. JOSEPH COOK and MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS are going there this winter, and I know they will gladly lend a hand to help our faithful white ribbon men and women there.

The action of 700 missionaries in Bombay who declined to pass a resolution for the suppression of the drink trade in India, the Opium traffic and the State regulation of vice, has caused great searchings of heart throughout the English-speaking world. Much has been said by excellent men in defence of this action, and much more by men equally excellent has been said against it. On no account would I misjudge those who are the pioneers of civilization fighting on the frontier of progress, but upon one conclusion we may congratulate the missionaries and the cause, namely, that when they assemble in another decennial conference it is morally certain that their utterances on these and other questions of applied Christianity will give forth no uncertain sound.

In all the Babel of criticism that has followed the decennial conference nothing more subtly significant has appeared than the following remarkable sentences from the report of the President of the Army Health Association, MAJOR-GENERAL C. E. NAIRNE, (MR. JOHN CRAWFORD is Secretary), and the report was published at Meerut, India. Comment is unnecessary, and reflection is the best method of thought which can be applied to the consideration of the following remarkable words:—

> "At a Conference held in December at Bombay, the members of which had been drawn very much into the former Anti-C. D. agitation, an attempt was made to hamper the Government of India in carrying out the remedial measures at present practicable; *but it was either withdrawn in deference to the feelings of those present*, or defeated by a narrow majority, *which would probably have been larger* but for the intelligible shrinking *of many who agree with us* from the taunts and misrepresentations of those by whom British Missions in India are kept up, and who are told that Missionaries are abetting 'great social wrongs.'"

It seems but fair to publish the reply sent by BISHOP THOBURN to a letter expressive of the surprise and disappointment felt by Christian people generally in view of the quiescence, though we are glad to hope not the acquiescence, of the Decennial Missionary Conference in India. Probably no man in India is more warmly in favour of doing away with the liquor traffic, the opium trade, and licensed impurity than the good and great man whose letter is subjoined:—

64, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta,
March 18th, 1893.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, President, World's W.C.T.U.

DEAR MISS WILLARD,—I am in receipt of the letter which you have kindly sent to me as "President of the Decennial Conference," and signed by yourself, Lady Henry Somerset, and other ladies, in behalf of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union: and have to thank you for giving me an opportunity of correcting some grevious mistakes into which our friends in England have fallen. I do this, however, solely as an individual missionary. I was not President of the Decennial

Conference, although I had the misfortune to occupy the chair during the last session of the Conference. You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that you are wholly mistaken in supposing that the Conference refused to have a discussion on the liquor traffic. That subject *was* discussed, and not a word of objection was made to having the discussion. You are equally in error in saying that, "in spite of the strongest pressure to bring on a discussion of the opium traffic . . . . this subject, too, was ruled out as one on which there was to be no discussion." As a matter of fact, the subject *was* discussed with the utmost freedom, and not a single missionary objected to the discussion. The missionaries were not "dumb." In like manner, the discussion of regulated vice was freely admitted; ladies, however, being excluded. I heard a rumour that *one* missionary, out of six hundred or more, was *suspected* of favoring the C. D. Acts, but could not trace the rumour to any responsible source. It was everywhere assumed that there was no difference of opinion on the moral issue involved.

But I find my task a harder one when I proceed to answer the next paragraph of your letter. I admit at once that the Conference blundered unpardonably, put itself in a false position, and made misunderstanding and misrepresentation inevitable. But our friends in England ought not to aid the enemy by making the situation worse than it is; and I beg their attention to a brief statement of the case, with some of its hidden bearings.

At the first Decennial Conference representing all India, in 1872, a missionary presented a resolution in writing. A venerable English missionary at once rose and, in substance, said, "Mr. Chairman, my ear detected the word *resolved* in that motion. A resolution is more than a motion. It becomes permanent action. I object, and protest against the admission of any resolution." From that day forward a strong feeling has existed on this subject, and the majority at each Conference have been opposed to the admission of all resolutions. Reform questions have had very little to do with this feeling, but rather the fear that controversial strife might mar the harmony of the occasion.

At the recent Decennial Conference, nine representative men were appointed as a "Business Committee," with plenary powers to lay down rules and have general charge of the proceedings. This Committee—not the Conference—at first decided to have no resolutions presented, but after five days, yielded to what seemed a general demand, and announced that at the closing session a few resolutions would be admitted. But instead of a few snowflakes, an avalanche came down upon them. All manner of interests clamored for a hearing, and the Committee were compelled to decide that only such resolutions should be presented to the Conference as would probably be adopted without debate. Now please note the fact that these nine representative men selected the resolution condemning the C. D. Acts as one which they fully expected the Conference to adopt without a word of discussion. The time, however, was most inopportune. A painfully stormy episode had just transpired, and some tempers had been ruffled. The resolution was read, and adopted with the utmost enthusiasm. A very few voted against it, not on its merits, but on the old ground that all resolutions were out of place. They would, I doubt not, have been quite as prompt to vote against a resolution approving the Lord's Prayer.

Thus far all was well, but the cheering had hardly subsided before a leading missionary rose to protest, carefully saying, however, that he was not opposed to the principle involved, and closed by moving a reconsideration. The Chairman ruled him out of order, on the ground that he had not voted in favour of the resolution. A similar motion made by another gentleman was ruled out on the same ground. This gave rise to complaints of unfairness, when an American Methodist, a radical of the radicals, with more chivalry than foresight, rose and said that, having voted for the resolution, he was qualified to make the motion, and to prevent even the appearance of unfairness he would proceed to move that the motion to adopt the resolution be reconsidered. The Chairman had no option and admitted the motion, and at once the flood gates were opened. The merits of the resolution were hardly touched, but all manner of incidental objections were raised, while the Business Committee were reminded of their pledge not to introduce any resolution which would cause discussion, and these gentlemen felt in honour bound to adhere to their pledge. Three of them were radical reformers, but all united in announcing that they had decided to withdraw the resolution. The Chairman decided that the Committee could not do this, as the resolution was then in the possession of the Conference; but a motion was at once made to permit the Committee to withdraw the paper, and the debate went on. But every moment both men and women were losing sight of the great moral issue involved, and looking only at the tangled condition of the question before them. The old, old objection, that the Conference, had exceeded its powers, and that all resolutions were out of place, was made the most of. Others said that a testimony on such a question could be of no value unless unanimous, while many more thought that the first vote, given with practical unanimity and great enthusiasm, would show the real feeling and opinion of the Conference. Very many more, half-bewildered and half disgusted, refused to vote at all, and thus it happened that the Committe were permitted to withdraw the resolution by a vote of only about one-fifth of the enrolled members of the Conference.

I left Bombay the same evening and spent the following thirty-six hours on the train, in company with Dr. T. J. Scott, of Bareilly. We spent, literally, hours in talking over what we both regarded as a disaster, and in devising measures to prevent the action of the Conference from being misrepresented by the friends of legalised vice in India and elsewhere; but not even once did the thought occur to us that our own allies in England would be the first to proclaim to the world that the missionaries of India were on the wrong side of the great moral issues of the day. In wronging us, our friends are wronging themselves, and wronging the cause of Him whom we are all trying to serve.

You will, I am sure, pardon one word more of a somewhat personal character. My own course as chairman has been criticised by both friends and opponents. The position was a trying one, but my duty was very plain. A chairman must be impartial, no matter what his personal views may be, and I could not have injured the cause which the ladies of your Union so faithfully advocate more seriously than by allowing my private feelings or opinions to influence my decisions while presiding on such an occasion.

Please convey to LADY HENRY SOMERSET and the other ladies associated with you in sending me this letter an expression of my respect, personally, and of my profound sympathy in the great work in which you are all engaged.

I remain,
Yours very truly,
J. M. THOBURN.

The British Parliament has appointed a Commission on the Opium trade, which is to visit India during the coming winter, and we may expect a thorough ventilation of the subject. Strange to say, in the debate in Parliament that preceded the appointment of this commission, leading members were not ashamed to come forward and take a position in favour of the use of Opium, saying, that "in a tropical climate it seemed necessary to the people," and setting forth the threadbare collection of fallacies with which, as temperance workers, we are familiar. The points attempted to be made were practically so identical with the defence set forth by advocates of the alcohol trade, that the simple subtsitutin of the word alcohol, would have made them subjects of admirable use in the *Wine and Spirit Gazette.*

It seems to me that the human brain becomes beguiled whenever the attempt is made to use the powers of reason in favour of the poisons that result in the undermining of reason itself and its arguments are as ridiculous as that ingenious satire of ARCHBISHOP WHATELEY, wherein he proved that there never could have been such a man as NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, because no man could possibly have acted as he did. Here are some specimens of "testimony" before the Parliamentary Commission :—

BRIGADE-SURGEON PRINGLE.

Unlike the alcoholic craving, the feeling engendered by opium smoking was that of intense agony, and his object was to show that we ought to do everything possible to keep the drug away from the people.

MR. B. BROOMHALL.

He was profoundly convinced that opium smoking in its effects was physically, morally, and socially one of the most awful vices that ever inflicted the world ; and that the rapid extension in China during recent years of the growth of the poppy and of the habit of opium smoking threatened the very existence of that empire.

SIR WM. MOORE.

As to the effects of opium on [the constitution, he had come to the conclusion that opium smoking was practically harmless. The moderate use of opium brightened the intellect and strengthened the system.

SIR G. BIRDWOOD.

He never once met with a single native suffering from what was called the excessive use of opium. . . On the contrary the healthiest populations of Western India were distinguished for the so-called excessive use of opium. As to opium smoking, it was as innocuous as smoking hay, straw, or stubble.

I am glad that the pledge of the World's W.C.T.U. includes Opium as well as Alcohol, and I would also, if I had the power, make it include the same pledge that is involved in the White Cross and White Shield obligations. It would then have a world-wide basis and commend itself to the common sense and personal endorsement of all reasonable men and women.

Let me mention once more that the intention of the great Polyglot petition seems to have been generally misunderstood. It is not supposed that it will produce any strong impression upon any Government or ruler, although of course even this is possible. Neither is it proposed to leave the petition in the hands of any Government to be referred in the usual parliamentary way to a committee, and there remain entombed. The object is rather *to focus public sentiment*, and we all know that whatever does that is invaluable, and speeds the Temperance cause. People are taught by great public object lessons as well as by the slow and quiet process of home training ; popular opinion is exceedingly sensitive to the impress of a demonstration, and the spectacle of a commission of honourable and distinguished Christian women, who have given their lives to the cause of Temperance and Social Purity, carrying a petition with millions of names gathered up from all quarters of the globe, both Christian and Pagan, and presenting that petition in the largest Public Hall of a great capital will be reported by the press of a whole nation, and will set a myriad brains at work to solve the problem, "Why did these women do this thing? What does it mean? How much in earnest they must be! What infinite pains they have bestowed, what hardships they have encountered, what public opinion they have braved! Ought not we men, who have so much more power, to take up a question like that? Is it not unmanly to leave this great reform to women?" What we want is an arrest of thought in the manly brain : and such an embassy and such a petition will greatly help to bring about this consummation.

The amount of printer's ink that will be set in motion is in itself beyond computation in value for our cause. Our policy is "The Do-everything-policy, and do it all the time." The Petition is but one method, but it is a grand one, we believe, and altogether "practical."

The financial statement made by our efficient Treasurer, MRS. ELLA WILLIAMS, Montreal, not only from the columns of the *Union Signal* but in a circular sent to all our national Branches, has been the most encouraging one that we have had thus far. It is stated by MRS. WILLIAMS, that, after paying the expenses of the World's Convention at Boston, and its running expenses of 1891, I handed over the money raised by my personal appeal circular, and from that fund the current expenses have been largely paid for 1892-93. We have two salaried officers, MRS. WOODBRIDGE, our Recording, and MISS BRIGGS, our Office Secretary; aside from paying these, the money has been used to pay postage and stationery, print reports, issue literature, pay the travelling expenses of MISS PALMER to South Africa, and an installment of the amount of $600 promised to MRS. HAUSER, who is seeking to establish our Society among the *native* women of India.

The $500 for MRS. BUTLER's mission to Italy LADY HENRY SOMERSET and I are raising by private subscription among our personal friends.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON in a recent address before the Woman's Missonary Society of the Presbyterian Church in New South Wales, strikes the key-note of modern missionary effort, and one which has already been caught by the W.C.T.U. He says:—"The true art of the missionary seems to me to be that he should profit by the vast amount of moral force reservoired in every race, and expand, change, and fit that power to new ideas and to new possibilities of advancement. The earlier missionaries chose the path of destruction not of utilisation, but I am glad to think that in these days no missionary will go among a primitive people with the idea of mere revolution, but that he will rather develope that which is good, or is capable of being made good, in the inherent ideas of the race, that when he finds an idea half bad and half good he will apply himself to the good half of it, develope that and seek to minimize and gradually obliterate the other, thus saving what I may be allowed to call the moral water power. We make a great blunder when we expect people in a moment to give up the whole beliefs of ages the whole morals of the family sanctified by the traditions of the heart." His idea is first of all to study in the ethics and religion of the oriental people those ideas and practices that they hold in common with us who profess the Christian religion, and then, having laid this solid foundation by showing our respect and good-will for many things which they so profoundly love and respect, we shall have a firm basis on which to work in developing our statement of Christian faith.

This modern idea of missions is vastly more intelligent than any that we were capable of cherishing half a century ago. The study of oriental religions by occidental scholars, and the dissemination of their practical ideas of life by means of the press, has shown how much good there is in the teachings of all the great religious leaders of the past. The modern school of missions tends towards the more philosophic method of Christ as stated in that wonderful command, "If any man ask thee to go a mile go with him twain." Seek the line of harmony, go as far as possible with the oriental nations in their ethical ideas, and they will be much more likely to go with us if we manifest an appreciation of all that is excellent in their theory of life and in their lives. We can be just as loyal to our Master and yet pursue this more considerate method, and one more consonant with the golden rule, for surely that applies to the manifestation of gentleness towards a man's religious opinions as well as to the common actions of daily life; these opinions are dear to him and should be treated tenderly by us; they are an inheritance, an education, a worship. It is my belief that Christian families living in the Eastern nations and showing forth the kindly well-ordered method of life which alone can constitute a Christian home, must have had, perhaps, the greatest influence on the keen reflective minds of those great nations that we as Christians have been able to exert. Words are cheap but deeds carry their own conviction, and when they spring from the love of truth, and purity, and good will, have never failed to carry with them prevailing "evidences of Christianity." Only as the outcome of our Christian profession tends toward the greatest uplift and truest happiness of man, woman, and child, does it deserve the credence of the world; we must not forget that under its ægis to-day are sheltered the liquor traffic, the opium trade, and the protection of impurity by law. It is Christian nations that illustrate the wage-slavery carried to its extreme conclusion of sin and misery, the reign of capital, and the enforced serfdom of labour. Therefore the enlightened Christian will have as part of his working creed in these enlightened days, this prayer—

> "Oh freedom, deepen thou a grave,
> Where every king and every slave
> Shall drop in crown and chain,
> Till only *Man* remain."

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Fair in Chicago has been indeed the eighth wonder of the world, and no one has appreciated its splendour more than women have done, nor has any class probably reaped more of help and hope from the great show than we. Never before has such provision been made for women. First of all, the Congress of the United States voted to have a board of women directors, who were duly appointed; next, a women's building was decreed; then women were placed on all Committees of award that had women's work to examine; then a Congress of women such as the world has never seen was held, calling together crowds of from twenty to thirty thousand auditors, eager to learn what had been wrought, and to know what could be undertaken by the suppressed half of the human race. Then women were admitted to the deliberations of all the Congresses, chiefly by the wish of the men who were at the head of the different committees, most of which had also a co-ordinate committee composed of women. There has been no enthusiasm over all the great men who have come and gone to exceed that which has been manifested in the case of equally great women. Perhaps to us as reformers no single illustration of this has been more welcome than the public recognition given, after more than forty years of service, to our elder sister in the woman's work and world, MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

If there has been some friction in the earnest and efficient women's Board of Management surely that is nothing more than has occurred from time immemorial in all boards composed of men; indeed men have been inclined to carve their 'boards' into bludgeons and shilelahs, and to lay about them right fiercely many a time and oft: the United States Congress and British Parliament having furnished startling illustrations of this muscular facility!

Some facts concerning the City by the Lake ought to be placed upon our records. Chicago (in which we are now holding our National Convention for the third time) is the greatest centre of traffic in the world, and yet, *as recently as 1828 (that is, 65 years ago), a single settler* occupied the site where this vast city, comprising nearly one and a half millions of people, stands to day.

Such a growth as this is without parallel. The position of Chicago as a centre of water-traffic is only inferior to her position as a railway centre; and the tonnage entering Detroit is double that passing through the Suez Canal. Chicago's streets are of immense length, its parks cover hundreds of miles, some of its buildings are 20 to 25 storeys in height. It has (including its largest suburb, Evanston,) two Universities unexcelled in the numbers of professors and students by any others in the nation. It is the world's most typical and central city, the modern metropolis of humanity, and the epitome of history's most signal century, for all that invention and progress can do to build a city has been done here. It is the most representative city on the globe, for no nation has been left out, and several nationalities have a larger number of representatives here than in any city at home except the largest. It is a centre of the whirlpool of labour and capital, the fiercest controversies that the world has witnessed having taken place within its borders, and culminated in the hanging of the anarchists. As ROBERT BROWNING is the modern poet whose books incarnate the spirit of the age, it is not strange that they are sold more largely in Chicago than in any other place on the face of the earth, and his spirit of hope and good cheer is the prevailing note in the surging young metropolis. Every catastrophe in Chicago, whether it be a great fire, a great failure in finance, the usual "Sunday murder," or a discharge of dynamite, is heralded to the ends of the earth; but the mighty religious movements headed by our Chicago MOODY, and the philanthropies that burst into bloom in this forest of brick walls, the splendid reforms that tower far higher in the real atmosphere than the loftiest sky-scrapers—of these no token flashes over continents or under seas; their time is not yet come.

The public libraries endowed with millions of dollars, the public school system unexcelled anywhere, the paradise of women that Chicago has become by reason of the breadth and brotherliness of men who are not afraid to let women do as they will—all these electric lights of truth and beauty are the real transformers that have made the desert blossom as the rose, and they out-top and overwhelm the ills so swiftly heralded, by as much as the sea's waves are more powerful than its sword-fish and its sharks. All this I know so well, as a resident of 35 years' standing, that in welcoming my comrades to the metropolis of the great lake, wide sky, and rolling prairies, I can truly say, "Chicago, with all thy faults I love thee still."

The Sunday Closing question at the great fair has been so theorised and acted upon as to make the effect beneficently educational to all people. The value of the Seventh Day rest was never understood so well as now, and the day was never so safe and sacred in the reverence and love of the most reasonable and thoughtful people in the world. We did not look for just this outcome; we had no conception of the magnitude to which the controversy would attain; our imaginations were not equal to such a revelation of true inwardness as the management finally gave to the world. The re-action upon working men and their families of the practical admission that it was for the purpose of gain, and this alone, that it had been determined to open the gates on Sunday, caused an arrest of thought in the midst of that hearty and independent class of people that will for a generation make them suspicious of those who "in the interest of the working man" declare their purpose to open expositions, fairs, and other places on Sunday, when the facts are that by doing this they simply saddle him with an extra sweating process and undermine his hold upon the single day in which he has a right to be a man among men and to join the "leisure class."

The devotion of MRS. JOSEPHINE C. BATEHAM, our superintendent of work for Sabbath observance, and her army of helpers, cannot be too highly praised. If ever women were help-meets to good men in a great crisis, the W.C.T.U. has been so to our brothers of the Church in this emergency, among whom the chief defender has been the REV. DR. CRAFTS, who has the happy faculty of throwing heart and soul into every enterprise with which he is connected. I frankly admit that when the plan was presented of holding Sunday services on the grounds, of stopping the machinery, &c., I was inclined to hope we had reached the possibility of an agreement with our friends of the opposition, but when I was informed that in the heat of controversy the cleavage had divided the people into but two great camps, one for out and out Sunday closing, the other for out and out opening the Fair, I could have no doubt as to the necessity that every W.C.T.U. woman should stand shoulder to shoulder in this world-wide debate the outcome of which is one of the best results of the great Exposition.

We have reason to believe, although I have not had the good fortune to see it for myself as I had hoped, that our two well-equipped comrades,

Mrs. Josephine Nichols and **Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest**, with their helpers have been able, although they have come up through no end of tribulation, to arrange such a showing for us as can but commend our Society to all who pass that way. It is a marvel that in a space so restricted they were able to bring out an object lesson so adequate of the W.C.T.U. The *Union Signal* has had fully-illustrated articles describing our booth, as well as that of **Mrs. Hunt's** Department in the Educational Exhibit. And the "Columbian Crumbs,". furnished in our columns by **Dr. Bessie Cushman**, constitutes such a review of the points specially interesting to women as no other woman's paper has been able to give.

The great Petition is no more a dream, but an assured fact, and the central figure of the Temperance Exhibition at the World's Fair. It is headed by a thousand signatures of representative men and women from different countries, and as has been so often stated, it will be presented to all the Governments of the civilised world within the next two years, after which time it will be placed in the Woman's Temple as the most representative document "in praise of the right and blame of the wrong," ever drawn up, circulated and celebrated by women since the world began. Indeed, if men have had a petition as largely affecting populations so various and interests so vital, we should like to know what it is and where it can be found.

The Congress called by the National Temperance Society and Publication House in New York City in connection with the two sections of the Committee on a Temperance Congress appointed by the World's Temperance Congress Auxilliary, was successful in presenting to the public a series of essays and speeches of great value, which have been brought out by **Mr. J. N. Stearns** in two large volumns entitled "Temperance in all Nations." The World's and National W.C.T.U. were nobly represented by our most eloquent speakers. It was the greatest deprivation of my life as a reformer to be absent from such a grand re-union, but perhaps it is good discipline to one who for nearly 20 years had missed no important meeting of the Temperance forces in America, to find how little any individual is needed anywhere. As **Col. Bain** has keenly said "If one wishes to know how large a place he will leave vacant in the world when he departs, let him paddle his canoe into the midst of some large stream, rest for a moment from his oars, put his finger into the tranquil water, take it out again carefully and see how large a hole is left!" But the best of it is that the human spirit knows no boundaries of time or space, and leaps at once into the midst of all circles of power and influence to which it is related by a common perception, purpose and pulsation of sympathy; so that we really meet with our comrades wherever they or we may be, and this will be all the truer, let us hope, when we have cast aside the hindering garment of mortality.

It is the universal testimony that no single meeting ever held by women was so representative in the character of its attendance, so progressive in the tone of its utterances, or so phenomenal in the size of its audiences as the International Congress of Women held in May

1893, in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition. Its transactions, soon to be published, will form a valuable cyclopædia of women's worth and work. The COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN (now, happily for us, resident in Ottawa, Canada, and likely to be so for some years, as the EARL OF ABERDEEN has recently been appointed Governor-General of the Dominion,) was made President of the International Council, our own gifted and indefatigable countrywoman, MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was made first vice-president, and MRS. EVA MCLAREN, 3a, Poet's Corner, Westminster, London, whose husband fights our battles in Parliament, is corresponding secretary. I give these addresses that White Ribbon women the world over may know with whom to communicate to obtain further particulars concerning this great and unifying movement. The transactions can be had by writing to MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Somerton, near Philadelphia, than whom no woman has done more to build up this great enterprise.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

It may be that in some better day the world will see a human being gifted with the best powers of what we are wont to call the "lower orders of creation;" keen sighted and swift of motion as a bird, sharp scented as a greyhound, faithful as a dog and full of wisdom as an elephant. It may be, too, that we shall see a human being who has not only these powers, but is made up of the best physical graces, mental gifts and graciousness of all generations; one who shall gain knowledge, not by the present slow process of acquisition, but instantaneously, through magnetic currents, from the books and brains about him. One who will be such a thinker as KEPLER or KANT; such a poet as SHAKESPEARE or TENNYSON; such an artist as DA VINCI; such a sculptor as PHIDIAS; such a musician as BEETHOVEN; such a statesman as GLADSTONE; such a philanthropist as SHAFTESBURY; such a saint as GUYON. Naturally the unintelligent and the unimaginative will declare this impossible, but everything helps forward the advent of just such a being as that. All arts, inventions, philanthropies, religions, are but tentaculæ put forth, searching for the means to make the man of the future, who shall be what all who have the vision and faculty divine have always prophesied he would yet be—a microcosm, the mirror of the universe. We in our little corner, doing our work well-nigh unnoted by the world at large, are helping by our small increments of power to create this complete human being—the goal of all desire and hope. The coral zoophyte builds not more surely on the unseen reef that yet shall rise in gleaming beauty above the deep sea's level blue than we are building for universal and perfected human nature. Nothing less is in our thought, and nothing else; for by ideals we live, and this ideal has been upon our consciousness from the beginning. The brain is but a stained glass window now, we wish to change it to a crystal pure and brilliant. The total abstinence pledge is but one strand in the cable of our organised endeavour, for we have seen that to make man as God would have him be, the student of perfection must study his heredity, must hover like an unseen guardian about his cradle, his desk at school, his happy playground, his thoughtless and endangered youth, his tempted manhood, and must guard, not only against beginnings of ill in his own separate career, but their organised form in the habits, customs and laws of his nation and his world. For "it is easier to prevent than to undo." LORD SHAFTESBURY said that the iniquities of the fathers are visited upon the children to the third and fourth generations of all who worship idols, and there is no greater idol and no falser god than the god Bacchus.

We are apt to forget that one may be correct in the personal habits of life, and yet vicious in his attitude toward the vital issues of his time; we are apt to ignore the ethical quality in the intellect. But we should do well to remember that integrity of mind is no less important than integrity of conscience.

We vaguely wonder what we can do to help the cause along, but in philanthropy as well as finance the old saying holds true—"The way to resume payment is just to resume." There is nothing simpler, and because so simple, nothing over which people stumble more stolidly than how to "go about doing good."

I once asked the greatest of inventors, THOMAS A. EDISON, if he were a total abstainer, and when he told me that he was, I said "May I enquire whether it was home influence that made you so?"—and he replied, "No, I think it was because I always felt that I had a better use for my head." Who can measure the loss to the world if that wonderful instrument of thought that has given us so much of light and leading in the practical mechanism of life had become sodden with drink instead of electric with original ideas? But there is another argument on which we can perhaps insist with a larger constituency:

It will always be true that a certain number of the people must, for their own sake, let intoxicants entirely alone, and that there is a certain amount of danger to anyone who uses them. If, then, anyone elects to be an abstainer, in order that those who *must* follow that practice shall not be a class by themselves marked as weaklings and of singular ways in life, and also for the reason that it is more absolutely safe to let liquors alone than to use them, he is in a position wholly scientific, ethical, and in accordance with the Golden Rule. Whoever then laughs at a total abstainer shows himself lacking in a clear mind as well as a good heart, for to take such a precaution on one's own account as a matter of prudence is surely comformable to reason, and to take it in order to make it easier for others to do the same is conformable to the Golden Rule and the highest dictates of brotherhood.

It has been well said by a London magistrate, "you punish men for a crime because they do what is injurious to society; habitual drunkenness is a great crime against society, and I think, ought to be treated as a crime;" and a leading physician gave it as his testimony that drunkenness, accompanied by any injury done to a man's self, or to his family, or to the public, ought to subject the person to imprisonment.

The Departmental Committee appointed by the Government to report on the treatment of inebriates favours industrial institutions to which magistrates should have the power to commit those who are brought before them for inebriety.

"What luck to be born good!" is one of THACKERAY's exclamations. A vicar in Shoreditch, London, offsets these words after this fashion, "Unhappily there are many who are not born but damned into the world," and he goes on to say, "It may not be the best theology but it is the soundest sense, to admit that some by inherited 'defects and taints of blood,' by mental, physical, and moral peculiarities, by surroundings, training, and circumstances, have no fair chance of being anything but bad." He tells the story of a poor fellow who said to him one day, "I should like to turn honest," whereupon the clergyman lifted the man's hat off and said, "Let me look at your head?" "He burst out laughing thinking it was a joke, but to me it was no joke at all. I am not a phrenologist, but anyone could tell what that sad, sloping forehead, those shifty eyes, those heavy jaws mean, and I admitted to the man that I did not think he could."

Was ever a minister of Christ in poorer business than the one who tells this story? His action was diametrically opposed to the whole spirit and method of the Gospel. "A bruised reed shall He not break, and a smoking flax shall He not quench." "Whosoever will may take the water of life freely." Why did not this vicar feel in his deepest heart the glad prophecy in the poor man's words, "I should like to turn honest," and why did he not say "that which we like or love we may become." Our love of it, our liking for it, is the bright prophecy, the sure word of hope. He who never made a mistake never made anything. He who never sinned or sorrowed never really lived at all. As an antidote to the pessimistic view of this no doubt well-meaning but mis-guided minister of God, I recall my mother's words, "We always may be what we might have been."

The Salvation Army is thought better of by the Hindus than any other representative of Christianity, for one of its requisites of membership is that every soldier in the army is to be a total abstainer.

THE APATHY OF WRITERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

"Art for art's sake" is now the shibboleth of novelists, even as science for its own sake was, in a less enlightened period, the shibboleth of those who devoted themselves to the study of nature's laws; but scientific men have outgrown this selfish rallying cry, and are to-day the leaders of mankind out of the wild erness of savagery, and into those peaceful conquests by which mankind shall come to be the rulers of the world. If any inventor or student of the theory of nature should now declare that he was only trying to improve himself he would be hissed out of the circle of civilised men, and the day is not distant when the story-writer who avowedly makes of his work simply a pot boiler, a pastime or a perquisite of art for art's sake, will be as much detested and as little tolerated, for no form of writing at all compares in the wide reach of its influence with novel writing; it is a principle that we are responsible to humanity in exact proportion to the power of which we are the custodians, and men and women of the pen who in this day of humanity's unequal struggle for its own betterment do not turn the pictorial and dramatic art of the novelist to the higher uses of socialism, temperance, the woman question, the advocacy of peace and other living issues that most intimately touch the life of the race, have by no means measured up to the ideal standard.

We applaud the comparatively few pens that have been and are at work to put these new ideas before the masses of the people under the guise of romance, to incarnate them in attractive characters, and work them out to a success in the thoughts of the people by making them succeed in the realm of art. But we lament the pagan who, in these days of universal ferment which shall work off the unrest of the people by purifying their surroundings and elevating their opportunities, can go on saying, 'art for art's sake;' the motto might be worthy of the Greeks in the year one of our era, but not of the English or the Americans in 1893.

BISHOP SIMPSON said that if you wish to convert any group of people to your way of thinking you must first of all try to capture the leaders, but it is a curious fact that Presidents and Professors in Institutions devoted to the higher education, seem to be apathetic on the Temperance question; I do not allow myself to think that this is for lack of interest and goodwill, but rather from intense pre-occupation and the lack of specific knowledge as to the systematic and well-considered plans and principles on which the modern Temperance Reform is based, and the methods by which it is conducted. I earnestly wish that this convention might ask our General Officers to bring out on its behalf (and I would apply this suggestion not only to the National but to the World's W.C.T.U.) a letter specially addressed to these kindly, cultured men and women, telling them briefly of our plans of work, asking in earnest words for their co-operation, and suggesting methods by which this might be practically realized. Another letter to College girls, with special reasons why those professing Christianity should sign the Temperance Pledge, would be of untold value. These letters should, as a matter of course, be carefully composed, so as not to alienate instead of winning, and must be issued in attractive form.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, physician to Gladstone and other great men of the British nation says:—

> "Health is that state of body in which the functions all go on without notice or observation, and in which existence is felt to be a pleasure, in which it is a kind of joy simply to see, to hear, to touch, to live. That is health, and everybody knows it. Now that is a state which cannot be benefitted by alcohol in any degree; indeed, I will go further and say that this state is also in some way or other injured by alcohol; it is a state in which a sort of discord is produced by the use of alcohol, a sense of being injured in the perfection of its loveliness, for I call perfect health the loveliest thing in this world, but alcohol, even in small doses, will take off both the mental and moral bloom. I will say more:—it is not only not a helper of work, it is a certain hinderer of work, and every man who comes to the front of a profession

in London is marked by this one characteristic that the more busy he gets the less alcohol he takes, and his excuse is 'I am very sorry but I cannot take it and do my work.' Now let me say that I am speaking solemnly and carefully when I tell you that I am considerably within the mark in saying that within the round of my hospital wards to-day 7 out of every 10 that lie there in their beds owed their ill-health to alcohol. I do not say that 70 in every 100 were drunkards, I do not know that one of them was, but they used alcohol. Day by day just as the grass grows and we cannot see it; day by day those little excesses, are doing their work, for alcohol upsets the stomach and the stomach upsets the other organs, and bit by bit, under this fair, jovial outside, the constitution is being sapped. I will say one thing farther—certainly more than three-fourths of the disorders in what we call fashionable life arise from the use of this very drug that we call alcohol. But there is another side to this question, and it is no abuse of language to say it is an awful side:—so soon as a man begins to take one drop then the desire begotten in him becomes a part of his nature, and that nature, formed by his acts, inflicts curses inexpressible when handed down to the generations that are to follow him, as part and parcel of their being. Can I use stronger words than these? When I think of this I am disposed to give up my profession—to give up everything, and to go forth upon a holy crusade to preach to all men, *Beware of this enemy of the race.*"

[N.B.—I wonder how many readers will cut out the foregoing (or indeed anything else from this address) and send it to some newspaper to help "make public sentiment"—that wondrous fabric woven in the clanging mills of time, and out of which are cut the stiff garments of custom and the velvet robes of power?]

THE QUENCHLESS WOMAN QUESTION.

Perhaps the novel is the barometer of women's rise. PROFESSOR SWING, in his famous lecture on the novel, set forth his favourite theory that it is the apotheosis of woman, a creature far too bright and good to be cribbed, cabinned and confined within the conventional limits of the sphere that man's selfishness had circumscribed for her, and hence she expanded into the wider circle of the novel, where she played the public part denied her in real life; for she was made and meant to be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, not to her home alone, but to the great world; and this is so true that in the less-developed ages, when man's self-restraint did not permit her to be a figure on the stage, young men and beautiful were attired in women's garb to act her part. When she became the central figure of the novel, it grew to be the most fascinating of all books, hence the most widely-read, in all the wilderness of literature. But this was only a figure of things to come, and predicted her admission to all the world contains. It was a sort of dress rehearsal for her part on the stage of life, wide as the planet and high as human need and sympathy. It is to be regretted that the woman, who in these regnant days of scientific Christianity and Christian science is not only "the coming woman," but has already come, should be a character so individual that the old-line novelists cannot adapt their concept or their style to her bright, new lineaments; but we, as women, should be devoutly thankful that the novelist of the future has some forerunners, in our own country, MRS. ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD, and in England GEORGE MEREDITH, who, as one of our ablest woman journalists has said, "shows that it is possible for women to despise inconstancy and weakness, and not to cling to unworthiness in men with that blind doting love ascribed to them; that the rigid demand of a higher moral standard for women than for men frequently has its origin in the desire of brute force for absolute possession; that the faults and the virtues of women are the faults and virtues of the race; that a woman in her best estate is not an angel, nor in her worst 'worse than a bad man.'"

I wish we did not so much use the expression "emancipated woman." Its associations and history are not to our advantage. It would be far better to combine our efforts to make the term "awakened woman" current coin in the world's great exchange of speech.

Of all the fallacies ever concocted, none is more idiotic than the one indicated in the saying, "A woman's strength consists in her weakness." One might as well say that a man's purity consisted in his vileness, or that his sobriety consisted in his drunkenness! When was ever strength discounted, except by those who would have women kept in a condition of perpetual tutelage, or ignorance glorified except by those who desire her as a parasite? Nothing proves more conclusively the wretched nonsense of the conservative position on the "Woman Question" than that so noble an expression as "strong minded" should have become a synonym of reproach. It is the off-set of "weak minded," and to be weak minded is the greatest calamity that can fall upon a human being. Let us have done with this nomenclature, and the shallow wit that gives it currency, and let us insist first, last, and always that gentleness is never so attractive as when joined with strength, purity never so invincible as when leagued with intelligence, beauty never so charming as when it is seen to be the embellishment of reason and the concomitant of character. What we need to sound in the ears of girlhood is *to be brave*, and in the ears of boyhood *to be gentle*. There are not two sets of virtues; and there is but one greatness of character; it is that of him (or her) who combines the noblest traits of man and woman in nature, words, and deeds.

One of our leading literary men in America, recently put forth the theory that the reason that the male bird sings is because he is a male, and the reason why no woman has been a great poet—which premise we will not for a moment grant him—is that she is a female. He does, however, except Sappho, explaining her by this remarkable sentence:—"There may have been at some time a chance female mocking bird which sang the dropping song, if one ever did this she performed a masculine act, a function of the male nature." But perhaps the male bird would not let the female sing, any more than priests in the high church to-day will permit that women shall chant the services. At least nobody can prove the contrary, and our argument stands on the same foundations as that of our brother who thinks that all art is 'an irradiation of masculinity.' It seems unreasonable that the female thrush, as our logician states, "has just as perfect a singing box as the male, not a valve, not a muscle, intrinsic or extrinsic, not a line of contour in the whole windpipe, from the glottis down to the lowest bronchial extremities, yet the female thrush never sings a real song." But the fact that she has a throat made for singing proves that she is capable of song. The Creator has provided for it, and it is altogether probable that the male thrush, like the "male man," has preferred that she should "be in quietness."

But the time is past when any woman of sense rings the changes on the old phrase, "Our enemy, man." Nothing is more apparent than that the movement for our equal participation in all phases of the great world-life is as warmly, and perhaps more strenuously advocated by an army of progressive men than by any other class.

A London grand jury has recently declared that it finds nearly 20% of the prisoners with whose cases it has to deal, have been committed for assaults on women and girls, and the suggestion is made that some severer punishment than fines and imprisonment should be inflicted. Flogging is suggested, but doubtless a time will come when an effectual and reasonable, even if severe remedy will be ordained, namely, one that will in the nature of the case render impossible a recurrence of the crime.

It is said that Norway has a law by which the man must stand side by side with the woman as equally responsible for making away with their child. When such a law becomes general, infanticide will practically cease.

Words go a long way, phrases make epochs, and it is no small indication of progress that in the course of the hearing of a petition for divorce before SIR FRANCIS JEUNE in London within a few months past, it was agreed between the husband and wife that they should live apart, the husband receiving an allowance of 30s. a week so long as "he remained chaste." The judge said it was the first time he had seen such an expression in relation to the man in a contract of legal separation. We are glad to believe it will not be the last.

SOCIAL PURITY.

When a man would rob a woman of her virtue or a woman is about to sell herself in the most degraded bargain that the mind can contemplate, what does he give her, and what does she take? STRONG DRINK!

MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER says that in the early days of QUEEN VICTORIA the British Government wished to introduce a Contagious Diseases Act, but could not make up its mind to ask the virgin queen to sign such a bill. England has carried the Bible, alcoholic drink, and legalized harlotry to every country she has conquered. This has been the work of man: if woman were added to the Government she surely could do no worse, and in simple self-defence would be likely to do a great deal better. It is significant that the conception of legalized vice was, so far as we know, hatched in the brain of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE that arch-despiser of women.

The cause of Social Purity has grown in the year past like "the stone cut out of the mountain." The history of the reform has not a parallel to the heroic undertaking of those brave, true-hearted women, MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW and DR. KATE BUSHNELL, whom I am proud to have had as my fellow-townswomen for twenty years o more. Their three months in India, during which under the most difficult conditions they followed the subtle intricacies of officialism in its illegal and covert relation to legalized vice, even as the hound follows the hare, have written their names high on the white arch of our roll of honour. But the secular press in both countries has overlooked the fact that they were sent out by the general officers of the World's W.C.T.U., and made their investigations in India by the special request of MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER, World's W.C.T.U. superintendent of Social Purity work.

There are three sets of slaves that we women are working to emancipate. They are, white slaves, that is degraded women; wage slaves, that is the working classes; and whiskey slaves, that is the product furnished by brewers and distillers.

DR. MARY WOOD ALLEN has vindicated the choice that I suggested and you confirmed in making her our National Superintendent of Social Purity Work last year: she has invested a year of work memorable in the annals of our Society, and unique in that she has traversed several of the Southern States to which the message of the department had not before been carried save by the printed page.

The generous gifts of CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, ESQ., of California, have enabled us to found five* Florence Crittenton Homes (named for the little daughter he loved and lost), in as many leading cities this year. Our Chicago "Anchorage" is one of these, and MR. CRITTENTON is coming to England, where, under the auspices of the B.W.T.A., he will soon found another in London.

WOMAN'S BALLOT.

He who knows what ought to be knows what will be, and we know that the home vote ought to be let loose on the saloon; as our English leader has said, "She who is life-giver ought to be law-giver." The Michigan Liquor Dealers' Association have decided to do their utmost to destroy the law that arms women in that State with the municipal ballot and declares that "when the Legislature granted this power to women (with an educational restriction) it struck a blow directly at the Liquor Dealers' interests and rights."

"The eye of the law" is a correct phrase, for up to date the law has but one eye, it needs two, and women must furnish the other.

Local control of the Liquor Traffic by all the people (as ABRAHAM LINCOLN said, "by no means excluding women") is believed in England to be the best practicable measure that can be sought, and our forces there, much as they are divided on other lines, have united upon this. There is a tendency among temperance workers everywhere to the opinion that as a wise general first recruits and drills his troops, then marches them on to the enemy, it would be wiser in the Temperance forces to unite their efforts to secure the ballot for women before they further expend their energies in seeking the submission of constitutional amendments to be voted down by men. I have never made any secret of the opinion that if our forces could but have seen this as the wiser way, it would have been to our advantage, and I have heard Professor DICKIE—that trusted leader of the Prohibition party—make the same declaration; but it has been our view that the loyal thing to do was to march with the army and abide the decision of the majority as to methods of work, trusting that time, with its logic of events and its argument of defeat, would lead us all, sooner or later, to the right path, the true method of attack, and unite us in its application to the pulverization of the rum power.

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* *In Chicago, Denver, Portland, Oregon, and Fargo, N.D.*

DRESS REFORM.

Dress reform has been one of the most prominent features of the Woman's International Congress and of the Woman's Building at the Columbian Exposition. There were never so many dress reform societies officered by men and women of taste and reputation; never so many papers and magazines in the interest of the movement; never so many women who spoke favourably concerning it, and who had at last begun to illustrate some of its more conservative phases in their own wardrobes as now. In the long run the scientific view of a subject, if borne out by observation and experience, is as sure to gain ground as the reasoning faculty in man is to make constant development, and every one who speaks a good word for, or in the faintest particular adopts the scientific idea of dress reform, will help forward its success.

It is not an appetising nor yet a poetic fact, but all the same it is a fact that to preserve any woman, even the most sylph-like, in the same weight and size for one year, nearly a ton of material must be eaten or imbibed. To constrict the very organs on which the successful carrying out of such an intricate enterprise depends, is blatant blasphemy in action, and the penalty, if not so swift, is as sure as that SAPPHIRA suffered and as richly merited.

Dress reform has perhaps reached its high water-mark in England from the fact that MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A., and other gentlemen and ladies of the first rank in the world of culture have taken up the cause, and expressed themselves in a handsome magazine entitled 'Aglaia,' of which the press speaks in the highest terms. Hygienic and Artistic are the two words that indicate the scope of this hopeful and helpful endeavour. All women who appreciate such an advance under such auspices should send to MISS MARGARET GWYN, 136, Regent Street, London, W., 25 cents in English stamps and secure a specimen copy of the new magazine.

I believe the core and centre of the dress question in our day to be purely commercial. In other ages there were other reasons, but in this money-loving age great manufacturers and merchants put their heads together to widen the market for fabrics of all kinds, and they change "the fashion" that clothes may sooner become out of date so that new ones must be bought. This is at the basis of the cry that crinoline is to be re-introduced. It is for this reason that bustles go out and come in and that bonnets change their periphery from the size of a coffee cup to that of a cart wheel. It would be greatly to the advantage of women if they were permitted to pay a tax to the Manufacturers, merchants and modistes, and then go on and dress themselves comformably to reason. Some sweet day by and bye when there are enough women who do reason, the merchants and manufacturers will in vain seek to hold them under the present bondage of false hygiene, false taste, and false morals in dress. Some day every child that is born will find not only that its coming has been prepared for by its mother, but by that greater mother now so severe but then to be so reasonable and kind—Society.

AMUSEMENTS.

More than once I have suggested the formation of a department of amusements, and I believe we could do a great deal to enlist our young people by showing that much interest in them and appreciation of their outlook. It has been well said by one of our leading poets "If I were conducting affairs I would have a portfolio of amusements and a minister whose sole duty should be to provide innocent pleasures for the people," and he declared that a Japanese gets more joy in a month than an American does in a year. It is no more reasonable for people who wish to help the world to let the devil have all the amusements, than it is to let the devil have all the good tunes, a proceeding against which John Wesley and the Salvation Army have protested with notable success. Knowing as thoroughly as we do that the saloons, the gambling houses, the theatres, and nameless haunts of diabolic pleasure, entrap our young people, it seems to me hardly sincere for us to decline making a thoughtful, practical, and systematised effort to offset these attractions by legitimate amusements for the Loyal Temperance Legions, the Senior L.T.L's, the "Y" Societies, and most of all, for the young men who stand in groups at a distance from our work, and wonder sometimes scornfully but often wistfully "What are those women doing?"

In enumerating the gains of the reform, we have hardly dwelt enough on the immense expansion of athletic sports. A well-qualified observer said to me recently, "Nothing in this generation has added to the happiness of men, especially young men, so much as the perfection of the bicycle." The best part of that happiness is that it has reintroduced man to nature, has given back the sedentary citizen the health and sanity of the "great out-doors;" but better still it has afforded young men a method of expending their vigorous energies in locomotion rather than teasing and tormenting those about them, or demoralizing themselves by lounging in saloons and gambling houses, or wasting their powers in haunts of even deeper shame. There is much in the lives of boys and young men that should awaken our sympathy rather than the contempt that women too often manifest. In a vast majority of cases, they are more to be pitied than blamed, for their environment has been too small for them, their amusements and occupations have not afforded a sufficient safety valve for the superabundant vitality of their growing years; but the bicycle lets them out into the world at large, and best of all its nicety of adjustment requires a level head in those who would enjoy its pleasures. All thoughtful temperance reformers must admit that our cause gains incalculably more by indirection than through any specific effort that we can possibly put forth. The whole realm of invention, each day enlarging and constantly requiring better trained physical faculties, the clear eye, the steady hand, is putting such a premium on sobriety of life in all respects, as will afford one of the surest and most far-reaching safeguards of a wholesome life that men can know. I am glad, since women are the daughters of men and share much more largely in their tastes and likings than the primness of past custom has permitted them to reveal, that they are fast adding to the realm of their great and beautiful sphere all that is worthy to survive in out-door sports. The pleasant land of France, the home of all that is tasteful, artistic, and refined, leads off in the admission of women to the happy country of the bicycle. I am told that there are already 10,000 women bicyclists in France, and recent enquiries that I had the good fortune to make in Paris have assured me that this conquest will be permanent. "It is accepted that women shall ride," was the testimony of my informants, and they declared that "nothing could be more charming than the costumes to which this new outlet for ingenuity and taste has given rise.

THE PRESS.—A LETTER TO "THE NEW MEMBER."

The reiteration of my belief, concerning the importance of influencing public sentiment through the press, must still be borne as patiently as possible by my associates I find that in England this immeasurably important work is reduced to a system much more complete than with us. For example, I recently became a member of a reform association, paid in my membership fee, and received soon after a letter that set me thinking. I said to myself, "Where have my wits been all these years that I have never helped to devise a similar weapon of war which should send its sure shot home to the head and heart of that vitally important personage—the New Member?"

The letter written to me covered four pages and at its head were these words:—"Fabian Society, established in London, 1883," followed by the names of the General Officers and the address of the Headquarters Then in black letters came these words:—"This letter should be carefully preserved for reference."

It is needless to say that "this letter" came from the Secretary and (1.) Informed me of my election;

(2) Reminded me that I had declared my acceptance of general principles held by the Society, and that by so doing I was pledged to take part according to my abilities and opportunities in the general work of the Society, especially in my own locality, that I was expected to contribute annually to the Society's funds, and that my subscription should be sent to the office

(3.) It was stated that the work of the Society as a whole takes on at present "the following forms," (under which 7 particulars were given.) I was told that it was my business to induce other organizations to invite the lecturers of this society to address them, and so far as I could to bring about the purchase and distribution of the Society's literature; also that correspondence classes had been arranged and I was asked if I would join one, by means of which I should obtain information that I might need in the making of addresses, writing of articles, or that great and constant argumentation that goes on in the private conversation of every intelligent person. A form was enclosed which I was requested to fill up and return if able to lecture, whether in London or in the provinces, and a list of lectures by members of the Society was also enclosed, of which I was asked to obtain copies and circulate them among clubs, associations, debating societies, church or chapel societies, or any associations in my neighbourhood that were likely to be willing to arrange for lectures, and I was urged to give my personal influence so far as possible to increase the number of lectures that should be given on several subjects that were named. Then followed a succinct list of the most important publications of the Society with their prices and postage, and another list that would be supplied to me gratis in reasonable numbers to give away, with the statement that they would be sent post free. I was also informed that the annual report of the Society with other documents would be supplied to me gratis without application, and I was urged to keep on hand the literature of the Association and to circulate it as opportunity occurred. I was asked to send in suggestions as to new publications that it seemed to me would help to spread an intelligent idea of the propaganda, and was very specially questioned as to whether I had supplied myself with this literature.

(4) I was next reminded, under the head of Letter-writing, that "many of our members who do not lecture or speak in public can write excellent letters," and I was requested to send letters enclosing appropriate literature to the following, as "many could thus be reached who did not attend our public meetings": To members of Parliament, town or county councils, labour boards, school boards, &c., or their constituents; to ministers of religion or members of their congregation; to editors of newspapers; to personal friends of the writer.

(5.) I was then urged to bring to the notice of those in charge of public libraries of any kind, Tract No. 29, entitled "What to read," and in conclusion, under this head, I was specifically asked if I was willing to write at least one letter a week in support of the aims of the Society.

(6.) The next sub-division in this very suggestive letter to a New Member was "Election Programmes," and I learned that questions for candidates for Parliament, school boards, boards of guardians, town councils, the London County Council and the Rural County Councils, and vestries, had been carefully prepared and could be obtained gratuitously in reasonable numbers. I was told that whenever an election occurred in any of the bodies enumerated it was my duty to send copies of these questions to the candidates, with a personal letter requesting a reply, and it was explained to me that these questions were useful to educate both the candidates and their constituents, and the replies received should be published in the local newspapers.

Next came a list of all the local papers in my vicinity with a statement of the time at which each was published, whether morning or afternoon, names of the publishers, etc., so that if I sent a letter I should be able to have it current and not stale. I was told it was my duty to supply to these papers notices of forthcoming lectures, reports, letters on Fabian topics, etc., as well as to any other newspaper likely to insert these notices, and as frequently as possible. I was reminded also that it is as well to remember that newspapers are much influenced by communications which they do not care to insert, and that a well-written letter is never wasted, because newspapers study the trend of public interest, and if they receive many letters on a certain topic they know that it is one they would do well to treat.

I was especially requested to secure the fullest possible publicity for a synopsis of all the lectures that were given by members of the Society in my district, and to make these reports of lectures especially known to persons likely to be interested in them. I was asked to forward to the Secretary any newspapers in which I might observe mention of the Society or its work, or any correspondence on socialism. The Secretary expressed a desire to secure any statistics or telling facts which might be used in the Society's publications, and to have cases of excessive hours of labour, particulars of municipal or other institutions, programmes of parliamentary or municipal candidates, sent to headquarters where they would be put to the best possible use. In concluding this topic, by way of personal application and exhortation, this question was brought home to me: "Why not write a letter to your local paper or papers of whatever party, calling attention to some of the facts referred to in some of the Society's tracts? In this way a useful discussion might be opened that would do much to educate public opinion in your town?"

Then came the following suggestive statement: "It has been found that the objects of the Society can be powerfully promoted by the participation of members in the work of *other organizations* which can thus often be turned in a socialist direction." And then came a list of clubs and associations in my own vicinity into which it would be well to endeavour to carry the influence of the Fabian Society. It was suggested to me that if practicable it would be well to join one or more of these societies in order to influence it from within on all the lines heretofore and hereinafter suggested. At the close of this branch of my instructions came another exhortation, as follows: "Have you asked the members of any club or society to apply for a lecture by a member of the Fabian Society or to take any of its literature?"

I was then asked for a list of the organizations to which I belonged, whether a School Board, a Town or County Council, with the suggestion that it might be well to become a candidate for such body, as it would open many opportunities for effective work; and a form was enclosed for me to fill out giving the details of one sort or another of societies to which I did belong. I was told that it was particularly important that I should make myself acquainted with the actual machinery of public administration in my community, and that I should exercise my full influence in local political affairs, and I was reminded that "it is quite possible to turn the whole power of England's political action in the direction of distinctly socialistic reforms," and that the utmost pressure should be applied by socialists to this end. It was stated that "powerful influence can at all times be exercised by writing or sending literature to candidates, or by asking their support for special reforms, and particularly by bringing forward resolutions in local, ward, or other meetings;" and I was told that I should get specimen resolutions and questions to candidates by applying at Headquarters; the whole subject being clinched by asking me at the close whether I had made any attempt to secure the support as yet of any of the selected parliamentary candidates for the measures advocated in the Society's literature.

Finally I was informed that "it was particularly important that I should make myself acquainted with the actual machinery of public administration in the district in which I resided," and the last page of the letter was taken up with the statement that I was in the Local Government district of ——, the clerk of which was named ——; that the County representatives were ——, and the School Board members ——.

The Secretaries of the local political associations were then given me with there addresses; the Member of Parliament for my district was named and his address given, followed by a statement as to the selected candidates that were believed to be those who would be put forward at the next election.

I was then told that in order to make myself intelligent concerning the goings on of the various local governing bodies with whom rested the weal or woe of the population in my town, I ought to secure their annual reports. I was requested if I belonged to a university, or was otherwise able to exercise any influence at a seat of learning, to communicate that fact to the Secretary who would give me many points useful in such a situation. I was urged to inform the Secretary of any new opportunities of forwarding the work of the Society, and to make any suggestions that occurred to me, especially with regard to the possible extension of the governmental functions of existing public bodies; and I was specially urged at the close to keep the Secretary informed of any change in my address.

It seemed to me that said Secretary was entitled to sign himself as he did in concluding this remarkable and comprehensive statement of duties,—"I am, yours faithfully"!

It is needless to say that I rose from the perusal of this letter a gladder and a wiser woman. My own knowledge would never have borne in upon my consciousness any such extended concept of my duties and privileges as a Fabian, nor would my imagination have carried me so far; but one thing is certain,—my membership can never again sit so lightly on my shoulders as it did before I read my letter of instructions. By the laws of mind I am obliged to think a little about what I might do to help forward the great propaganda of brotherhood to which the Fabians are devoted, their weapons being: aroused and educated public opinion, the candidate, the ballot box; and I am confident that if we should prepare a letter to be printed by the National W.C.T.U. and sent by each local union to every one of its new members, we should realize a solidity, intelligence, and efficiency in our great clientèle that we have never yet approached.

Among the suggestions that I would make to our Press Department[*] while extolling its efficiency in adverse circumstances is this: In every locality let a Directory be prepared for the circulation of literature according to a plan, for we must convict and enlist people if we would succeed. If I were the National Press Superintendent, or a state, or lŏcal superintendent, I would send out stamped envelopes with a request for a list of the most prominent ministers, journalists, politicians, physicians, teachers, business men and women in the community, and would make an alphabetical directory of names, to which should go the press bulletin and special paragraphs as news came in over the wires, in the letters, or by whatever method. The superintendent of literature for locality, state and nation, should have a duplicate of this list, and the local, state, and national superintendent of *Union Signal work* (which I hope we shall have one of these days), would make this list her basis in seeking subscribers. But it is usless to plan about the Press Department unless we determine to put five times as much money into it as we do now. I am confident that we ought to have many more women in the field canvassing for the *Union Signal*, the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, the *Young Crusader*, and our other publications. If we gave the entire per cent. above cost to these canvassers it would pay us so to extend the sphere of our influence, and it would pay us later in hard cash.

Last year I tried to emphasize the evils of financial speculation on the part of Temperance workers, and the events of this year have certainly furnished a commentary on this text. In England the failure of the great "Liberator Society," to which thousands of hard-working people had entrusted their all, has involved men who for a generation or more have stood in the forefront of the Temperance movement, but they are being asked to resign their positions because the taint of their names is like "a fly in the ointment." Parallel instances equally lamentable are now in evidence in our own country; the World's Fair in Chicago has been an unequalled source of degeneracy in the perceptions of good people as to what they might rightfully engage in, by no means "hoping for nothing again," but hoping and confidently expecting a large percentage of gain on their investments, which must of course come out of the pockets of those who were their customers. If Temperance Reforms have learned by the unsightly object lessons of failure and disgrace that "our kingdom is not from hence" so far as real estate and uncertain investments to be put upon the market are concerned, the sorrowful experience of the past year will at least raise a revenue of righteousness and make the wrath of man to praise the Lord.

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[*] *Under the care of Charlton Edholm, of California, World's W.C.T.U. Reporter, and Miss Lodie Reed, of Indianapolis, and Miss Irene Fockler, Evanston, Ill.*

OUR AFFILIATED INTERESTS.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

W.C.T.U. journalism is a growing feature in the development of the Temperance Reform. No fewer than fifty women's papers dedicated to the White Ribbon Cause are in circulation; one of the most attractive of these has reached me from Australia, and bears the well chosen name *White Ribbon Signal.* It is most interesting to see that its sentiments and plans are the same as those familiar to us at Headquarters.

It would be most ungracious in me did I not emphasize the sense I feel of the devoted loyalty and faithfulness manifested by MISS MARGARET SUDDUTH and MRS. H. B. KELLS, who have held the fort for our official organ with so much generalship throughout this trying year. Various circumstances, well known to you, have combined to make it impracticable for the editor and corresponding editor to furnish the co-operation that we gladly did when our duties began in January of 1892; but our associates by their capable conduct of the paper have proved once more that no one is necessary to any cause. The *Union Signal* is becoming each year more cosmopolitan and its hold on the confidence and affection of White Ribbon women is a strand in the cable of our solidarity than which no other is more strong except our faith in God and the good Cause.

The *Oak and Ivy Leaf* deserves well of our "Y" constituency. I always feel that it is better than its name. The paper occupies a high rank and has steadily improved under its two wide-awake editors, MISS SUDDUTH and MISS STEWART. The *Young Crusader* is a constantly growing power for good among the Loyal Temperance Legions. MISS GUERNSEY has been especially fortunate in making it illustrative this year of the great Exposition and the children's part therein.

In this most difficult financial year that any of us can remember for our Society (and far more for the country and the world), the W.T.P.A. has indeed seemed more than ever to be a child of providence. Early in the year (after MRS. F. H. RASTALL, our business manager, had sent in her resignation), we were fortunate in securing as her successor, MRS. CAROLINE F. GROW, who had acquired most valuable experience through her connection with the business of a Chicago paper, and hence had less to learn than has usually been the case with those to whom we have entrusted similar responsibilities.

By means of increasing the work of our job printing office, and instituting marked retrenchment in the business department, also for the reason that she had already established an excellent reputation among business men, MRS. GROW has been able to tide us along with remarkable skill among the breakers of our most difficult year. The financial backing afforded us by LADY HENRY SOMERSET, MRS. CARSE, MRS. HAGANS, MRS. PLUMB, and MRS. BAILEY, may be appropriately mentioned because of the proof it affords that we have business women enlisted in our enterprise who do not content themselves with advice, and who have not only the heart but the purse with which to stand by us in the stress of difficult emergencies. The publishing house is declared by financiers to be on a trustworthy basis, and some of us have said—and shall keep on saying—that its credit shall never be impaired while we have a postage stamp of our own or the power to beg as many as may be needed, from anybody else.

The trying experiences of the present year will surely help to make us way wise, and readers of the *Union Signal* may feel assured that there will be no more speculative advertisements or catch-penny invitations to invest, and the absence of these from our columns will be a sure indication that our members absent themselves from all proceedings of a visionary and hypothetical character so far as financial engagements are concerned. We have learned "to endure hardness as good soldiers," we have borne the brunt of political campaigns, the scarifications administered by the press, and have more than once been "in peril among false brethren." The contradictions and calamities of the past year have but taught us to stand more closely shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, and, as I firmly believe, to lift our faces to the heavens that the light of the Spirit may fall upon them. We must not think that "we are the people and wisdom will die with us," and we must remember that others may differ from us with an equally sincere heart and mind; but while it is our duty to keep in kindly personal relations with each and every one of our companions in the Holy War, it is also equally our duty to maintain with courteous fairness the opinions that we honestly hold, and if need be to "withstand them to their faces because they are to be blamed." What we need most is to be able to see that while blameworthy from our point of view, those who oppose us may not be really to blame or even in the wrong. We are all so limited in knowledge and love that the deepest voice in our souls may well cry out, "That mercy I to others show that mercy show to me."

There is a word of wisdom in one of the denominational newspapers of England which I quote for its lesson to reformers. A correspondent says:—

> "The reports of our Conferences in the daily press were most meagre and inaccurate. It is a denominational weakness of ours to under-estimate the value of a correct statement of our standing, such as can be secured only through the columns of the secular journals. We are more negligent than any other denomination in the country so far as this means of disseminating our opinions is concerned. We leave the whole work to the recognised reporters, which other denominations do not; it should henceforth be delegated to one of our own secretaries, or, if they are too busy, a correspondent should be appointed in connection with the Conference who would send each day an authentic account of the proceedings. The importance of all that is done now-a-days in all such gatherings is judged by the length of the report in the daily papers. I have been surprised that so few of our preachers, and especially of our young men, write for the press."

THE WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

So far as I can learn by examining our minutes, the first resolution adopted relative to this great enterprise is the following, offered by Mrs. Hoffman, at Nashville, in 1887:

Resolved : That we regard with admiration and amazement the colossal plans of our earnest and devoted sister, MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE, of Chicago, for the building of a Temperance Temple in that city, as a home and source of financial revenue to the National W.C.T.U., and that while we assume no legal responsibility whatever, we do give MRS. CARSE our sympathy, our prayers, and pledge ourselves not to hinder or embarrass her in the prosecution of her plans, provided that she shall legally obligate herself not to begin the work until five hundred thousand dollars shall be secured.

In my Annual Address that year I made the following reference to the Temple :

"That the Temperance Reform is to have in Chicago its Westminster Abbey, its West Point and its gold mine all in one,—you are by this time aware. I will not have the temerity to speak of this huge enterprise at length in presence of the woman who with twenty-five hundred dollars founded our great Temperance Publishing house. MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE will tell you of her plans and show you a picture of the wonderful Temple that she has seen in visions on the mount of faith and prayer. She promises not to build until she has five hundred thousand dollars in the bank, so we are safe from anything chimerical. She does not ask us to assume legal responsibility, so we cannot complain ; but she does plead for our God speed, our sympathy and free-will offerings—and she surely ought to have them. . . . . MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE has pledged herself to give a hundred dollars and I hereby do the same. May all our hearts join in the children's hymn,—

Brick and stone and mortar fair,
Rise, Temple, rise !
Upward through the sunny air,
Rise, Temple, rise !

and 'may we be there to see'—when its topmost stone is set in place—with shouts of 'grace, grace' unto it.'

Five years later the Denver Convention passed the following (1892) :

"Whereas the financial standing of the Temple has never before been so secure nor the outlook so hopeful as now, the report given and accepted here showing that by united effort we can within one year hold a controlling amount of Temple stock, therefore resolved : (1) That we will not cast doubt upon this enterprise ; that we will not create distrust ; that if any cannot help they shall at least allow those who will do so peace of mind in the doing. (2) Further resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that for the sake of the W.C.T.U. and the great work to which it is pledged, and for the sake of the cause of woman's advancement in the world, there is but one just and reasonable course to pursue, viz., that we stand with solid front and united effort until we reach a successful and triumphant completion of this great enterprise. And to this end we urge special and persistent efforts for the building during this our Columbian year."

The corner-stone of the Woman's Temple was laid with impressive ceremonies on November 1st, 1890, and the Temperance Reform has never witnessed a gala day of more marked significance. The reflex influence of the enterprise has been even more emphatic than the direct. I have seldom visited a village so small that it had not head-quarters of some kind, and often these were the local Union's property, the improved method being to incorporate and build for renting purposes so as to have an income as well as a home. If all the women's societies of a locality would combine to do this, each one receiving in proportion to the amounts severally invested by them, a vast impetus would I think be given to the totality of women's work, and an unmatched stability acquired. That which stands out before the public in solid form impresses them far more than any abstract proposition, and no single effort put forth by temperance people has attracted so much attention or inspired so much enthusiasm among the people at large. To me the attitude of the central figure in this enterprise is one of mingled heroism and pathos.

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE is a woman of remarkable financial ability, who, if she had chosen to use her powers in her own interest, might in the last 20 years have amassed a splendid fortune; but she did what no business man has ever done, so far as I have learned in the annals of the Temperance Reform, put her business ability wholly at the service of the cause. Most persons who have a certain amount of financial skill, use it to forward their own fortunes; but having a competency, she chose to devote herself to the interests of the movement of which from the beginning she has been one of the foremost leaders. Many of us remember that when MRS. CARSE projected the Women's Temperance Publication House, and founded the *Signal* (now the *Union Signal*), she was for years suspected of having some ulterior design. It was said many a time in my hearing, "the next you know she will carry off that paper and make it her own private property;" so little were we able to conceive that a woman in the prime of life, a favorite in society, and one who might have made her way to a commanding position along any path she would have chosen, was willing to walk the dusty road of the Temperance Reform in its very dustiest part—and that is where the whirlwinds of financial interest blind men and women to the fact that "what we keep we lose and what we give we have."

No less strength of character, training and faith than that afforded by a thorough Presbyterian training in a Scotch-Irish home amid American environments, could have produced the character needed to carry the Crusade fire into the realm of figures and finance. MRS. CARSE has been accused of having a dominant will. Doubtless she pleads guilty to the fault—if such it be—but had she been less persistent, insistent, and resistent, the Temperance Temple would never have taken root on terra firma. She has the faults of her qualities like all the rest of us; but for a union of faith, fortitude, and fervour, with financial genius and motherly tenderness of heart, I do not know where we should look to find her match. I have known her twenty years, and upon her integrity and capacity for unselfish devotion I am willing to stake what little reputation I may have for trustworthiness of character or conduct. From the day when the Chicago W.C.T.U. was turned out of the Young Men's Christian Association, because at our Gospel Temperance meeting we had too many of the "submerged class," at which time MRS. CARSE said with the earnestness grown familiar to us all, "God will give us head-quarters of our own where we can receive anybody who will come"—from that day on until this hour, it has always been stated with absolute distinctness that the National W.C.T.U. was not even asked by the founder of the Temple to assume the slightest legal responsibility; but that she was at liberty to do on her own responsibility what she felt would best forward the great enterprise; and women with a full knowledge of this fact were not only at liberty, but they were encouraged, to collect and contribute money to such an extent as they felt inclined to do in the expectation that some time—we did not venture to say when, but twelve years from November 1st, 1890, has been mentioned as the date—there would be such a return in money as to justify the efforts that had been put forth; for no reasonable person ever expected that dividends would be made to State and local unions until the building itself was paid for. It has also always been stated that after the Temple became our own no rent would be charged for the accommodations furnished the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, and that from the time that it was opened the hall would be at the service of the National W.C.T.U., without charge for holding meetings.

It is consoling to me whenever I recall the fact, and that is more often than the sunrise, that we have once more a centre of Christian prayer, song, and testimony, in the heart of the world's most progressive city, and that the earnest White Ribboners who conduct that meeting are women whom we can trust to "keep a light in the window for thee" and to "throw out the life-line" for the tempted and distressed.

Let me repeat, the Woman's Temperance Temple has never proposed to make a farthing for any individual, hence it cannot as a business enterprise be placed in the common category of selfish financial interests. It has always been stated that after the building was paid for, the proceeds were to go for the work of the Temperance Reform through the local, State, and National Unions in proportion to the amount contributed by them. This is in a nutshell the understanding that I have had concerning the great enterprise in the midst of which we are, and I have always understood that even if we never owned the Temple entire we should realise an income to be used in our work on the basis just named from the amounts we had contributed, all of which have been officially acknowledged in the *Union Signal* week by week from the beginning. It is known to most of us that there has been a difference of opinion among our leaders as to the practicability of the plan I have here outlined; but the great majority of the White Ribbon women have always heartily supported Mrs. Carse, and have co-operated in every practical way by resolutions passed in local, State and National conventions; by innumerable encouraging letters and articles; by the contribution of large sums of money (not involving a sacrifice of the necessities or even the comforts of life, but as a rule of its superfluities); and by that common public sentiment, which is the surest indication of the opinion of a great society.

A resolution sent out by the Board of Directors of the Temple, asking for an expression of opinion concerning the duty of loyalty to the Temple enterprise on the part of the W.C.T.U. leadership, was disapproved by several of our Presidents of States, not, so far as I can learn, because they did not think we ought to be loyal to the enterprise, but because they thought the Executive Committee of the National W.C.T.U., and not the Board of Directors of the Temple, was the rightful source from which such a suggestion should proceed. This view of the subject commended itself to the sober second thought of the Directors, and they did not press the resolution.

Concerning the controversy that grew out of this action I prefer not to express an opinion, for the reason that at the distance from which I send this address I have been unable adequately to hear both sides, and it is far from my intention to impute bad motives to good people. This much however may be said, and I think ought to be said by the President of the National W.C.T.U., namely, that while it is true that in so great an undertaking as the building of a temple like ours, there is room for two opinions, nay, for many—and the widest latitude should be allowed to personal conviction—the fact remains that if any of the officers elected by the National Society (who, in the intervals of the Annual Meetings stand as our representatives,) are, or have been unfriendly to the Temple enterprise or any other of our affiliated interests, they have owed it to themselves, and owe it now as well as to the Convention frankly to say so before allowing their names to be used as candidates for re-election. A house divided against itself cannot stand in philanthropy, any more than in politics. The leaders of a movement must agree about the interests concerning which the Convention has pronounced its judgment, and if they cannot accept that judgment, it is not for the interest of the Association to place them in positions where their very inertia—to say nothing of their momentum—will block the wheels and dissipate the power.

In the stress and strain that has this year resulted from pulling different ways, the waves ran high, but the good old ship White Ribbon righted itself with remarkable skill and weathered the wintry storm. So far as I can learn from varied testimony, the attacks upon the Temple strengthened its standing with the public, because these attacks gave MRS. CARSE the opportunity to publish such a rejoinder and vindication as was convincing to reasonable men and women everywhere; so that what seemed to be a driving wind from an ill quarter has but sped us onward toward the port we have in view.

HOSPITAL.

The Woman's Temperance Hospital at 16 and 19, Diversey Avenue, Chicago, is doing well; no other report comes to me. It is now in an advantageous location, is well equipped, and conducted on progressive principles by a devoted and capable Board of Trustees. For many years our beloved MRS. HOBBS has been the moving spirit, and its development must be a source of unalloyed satisfaction to one who, in all this heavy score of years which we have well-nigh completed, has preserved among the thickening complications a gentle and womanly demeanour, and has won the confidence and affection of all her comrades. It is a proverb that "the happy have no history" and everything has gone so smoothly with the hospital in the last years that we who remember the stormy vicissitudes through which it passed in 1889 have reason to hope that, as it has now entered upon a period of tranquil administration, so it may be with the Temple, after this crucial year of financial demoralisation closes up, and Chicago settles back to the sober realities of its everyday business career.

THE WOMEN'S LECTURE BUREAU.

After varied and often adverse fortunes, our Women's Bureau is now under the care of MISS LUCY ANTHONY (the capable niece of MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY), and is, we have reason to believe, on firm foundations. I bespeak for it earnestly the patronage of temperance men and women everywhere.

SCIENTIFIC PHILANTHROPY.

We are learning that this is not a cold and heartless phrase, but one warm and vivified by the very breath of God, and we are beginning dimly to perceive that the law of cause and effect makes no exception in the case of those whose energies are devoted to the amelioration of human ills, for "it is written in the law" that the giving of a coin will never pay one's debt to those who do not share one's opportunities. We know, by many a pleasant experience in giving, that the coin dropped into the pitiful, upturned palm of poverty, has often covered a larger wound in our own sensibilities than it has on the shivering form of the mendicant. We have gone away with a sense of duty done, and in consequence have experienced an elation of spirit altogether out of proportion to the sacrifice we have made for our brother in bonds.

Until science turned its search light on the intricate problem of "helping the poor," we flattered ourselves that we had really helped; but we are learning that only "he who bestows himself with his alms" feeds either his own soul or his neighbour's body. For example, a keen eyed Parisian journalist has recently taken upon himself the profession of a beggar, in the effort to discover the actual destination of the two millions five hundred thousand dollars annually given in casual and private charity to the poor of Paris. This journalist began as a barrel organ player and street vocalist, and descended by regular gradations until he was a deaf and dumb man, a blind man, a cripple, a paralytic, and a man out of work. He learned the tricks of the trade so well through the friendships he formed in the most disreputable quarters of the city where mendicants have their dens, that by mere begging he proved that he would "easily earn from three to four dollars a day." He bears witness as follows. "By begging I have obtained tickets for bread, meat, chocolate, and milk; I have procured clothes, medicine, money for my rent, and long distance railway tickets. You may mention any article whatever,—an easy chair, a fiddle, a pair of spectacles, a wooden leg,—and at once I will place it before you by means of some charitable agency. There are teachers who, for twenty cents for five lessons, will prepare a street musician with words, music, and a "tremulous voice," this last being most indispensable of all. There are "managers" who will furnish every possible begging accessory, from a barrel organ to a certificate for ill health signed by the doctor of the Paris Faculty. There are others who steal children and deform them, that they may be used as an attractive accessory of some diseased beggar. There are two directories published, one for "small dealers," the other for "wholesale." Here are some of the specifications.

MR. A., wealthy proprietor, easily gives one dollar, pays rents, if ejected.

MRS. B. never gives money; ask for clothes.

MRS. C. (widow), interests herself only in children: ask linen for mother and baby. Obtain also tickets for preserved milk for baby, saying it is ill.

MR. F., a great Radical, though very wealthy. Pose as a victim of the monarchy and clergy.

A woman beggar confessed to this journalist (whose name is MONS. PAULIAN) that in response to the solicitations of the Protestant and Catholic clergy she had had her child baptized twelve times in the Protestant and fourteen in the Catholic Church. "The winter was so severe," she said, "and each baptism meant twenty-five cents and a new dress for the baby." A successful mendicant said to this journalist, "When I was a working jeweller I worked twelve hours a day for one dollar; now I work only five hours a day for a little less than one dollar, and when the weather is bad I can stay at home and read my favourite authors."

No wonder that the journalist who thus became student of beggary insisted upon the absolute suppression of street almsgiving, and no wonder that he insisted upon district workshops; for he found, like every other practical worker for humanity, that the infallible touchstone by which the incorrigible mendicant may be distinguished from the unfortunate and deserving poor, is the unwillingness to work. He speaks of a society that provided work at a dollar a day, and out of seven hundred and twenty-seven applications, five hundred and fifty-three declined to accept work, and only eighteen worked beyond two days. They could make more money by begging! He holds, as we are all learning to do, that the world owes to every person who is born into it work by which he can live, and that when this principle is established, and then only, shall we cease to hear the senseless declaration, "the world owes me a living." The world owes no man a living, but it does owe him the work by which he may live in a helpful and honourable fashion.

GOSPEL SOCIALISM.

In every Christian there exists a socialist; and in every socialist a Christian, for, as someone has wisely said, you cannot organize a brotherhood without brothers, and it is only too apparent that there are two kinds of socialism; one gives and the other takes; one says 'all thine is mine;' the other says all 'mine is thine;' one says 'I,' the other 'we'; one says 'my,' the other 'our'; one says 'down with all that's up,' the other 'up with all that's down.' It will take several generations to change the set of brain and trend of thought, so that in place of an individual we shall have a corporate conscience; but the outcome of the Gospel and the golden rule will at last make it intuitive with us to say '*our* duty' rather than always '*my* duty,' that is, we shall conceive of society as a unity which has such relations to every fraction thereof, that there could be no rest while any lacked food, clothing or shelter, or while any were so shackled by the grim circumstances of life that they were unable to develop the best that was in them both in body and mind.

Matter is only thought that has cooled; the reign and realm of law are as absolutely regnant in the spiritual as in the natural world; the law of ethics is the law of cause and effect; we shall reap what we have sown, and we must sow the principles of brotherhood if we would reap the socialism of the Gospel.

The hay fork tosses grass up into the sunshine, gets out the heavy marshy clods and spreads wide the perfume; so it is with the stirring up of truth in the atmosphere of thought.

We are all by nature narrow; we are inclined to take one item of the social programme, and work for it to the exclusion of others quite as important. It has been the curse of all reformers that they could not broaden with the circle of the suns, that they would not move with the evolution of the times, but held to their stereotyped, narrow gauged track. This course of conduct tends towards mental atrophy as its ultimate conclusion. But the modern scientific method is to study the correlations of each subject taken up, and it is of equal importance in the scientific study of reforms as opposed to the helter-skelter method in which they have been too often pursued. No one can adequately lead any movement who has not imagination enough to see that movement in its relations to others equally important. We must always have a working hypothesis, else there will be no symmetry in what we do.

The statement seems almost incredible that one in five of London citizens dies in the workhouse or the insane asylum, but this is vouched for by labour leaders there, as is another fact hardly less deplorable and closely connected with the first, namely, that there are 250,000 women in London whose daily wages do not exceed fifteen pence. But we have men who can pay $5,000 to decorate a house boat for their mistresses, or can give $1,200 for a pianoforte recital by Paderewski, or $1,000 for flowers to decorate a table at a banquet. These things ought to be known, and the best of it is labour leaders are determined that they shall be known. If one could do nothing more than stand at the street corners ringing a bell and dinning them into the ears of the passers by, he would be organising a revolution—peaceful, let us hope—out of which the people would emerge into a scene as different as that when one quits the sulphurous fumes of the railway tunnel for the sweet air of the fields in spring.

"Poverty causes intemperance and intemperance causes poverty, and that is the whole of it." So said a working woman, cutting the Gordian knot of this difficult question, in a single sentence by the short road of her own experience and observation.

To-day, as of old, it is true that women come to the cross, and to the sepulchres where holy causes are distressed or dying or entombed, and cry out once more in the abundance of their tender faith, "The Lord is risen indeed."

The saying of Pope Leo XIII. that will live longest is probably the following, as reported by Archbishop Ireland: "My title in the eyes of posterity, let it be that I was the working man's Pontiff." The attitude of the Pope in sending his blessing to the Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, in urging his clergy not to antagonise the French Republic, and in putting forth an encyclical in which he takes the part of the working man, is the most salient indication of the progress that reforms are making. How well it would be if he would declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women, but that, we suppose, is too much to expect of the world's most potent and confirmed old celibate!

Perhaps the best definition of Socialism is that endorsed by the Trades Union Congress at its recent meeting in Belfast by a majority of 137 to 97 against. They pledged themselves "to support the principle of collective ownership and control of all the means of production and distribution." As the word Socialism is greatly misunderstood, it may be well for us to carry in our minds this definition given by experts. Lasalle, the great socialistic reformer, declared that the ethical basis of the teachings of Hegel is "devotion to universality." However this may be, the sense of universality is growing in the human race and is the inspiring force of what we call "the modern spirit."

The inherent antagonism between labor and liquor was illustrated last year by the refusal of the International Labor Convention held in Glasgow to admit a delegation from the brewers, and its hearty welcome given the following day to a temperance delegation.

I charge upon the drink traffic that it keeps the people down, and capitalists and politicians know it. Nothing else could hold wage-workers where they are to-day except the blight that strong drink puts on all their faculties and powers. There are leaders here who could testify that capitalists have said to them, little dreaming how the utterance would in future years recoil upon their class and re-echo to the world's end, "We would rather give our men drink tickets for dangerous time (in the mines) and over-time than to give them money; we could not handle such masses of men and keep them willing to undertake such odious work, and keep them down as we are able to do now except for drink." There are those who could testify that having later on written to the owners of these mines, who lived at a distance, about the way in which the overseers were handling the men through drink, they at once withdrew their support of a mission that had been established for the miners.

But for drink the slums would rise to the level of organisation in Trades Unions, and through political machinery would dethrone those who reap the fruits but have not sown the seeds of industry. But for drink the standing armies of sodden soldiery would fraternise with the people out of whose loins they sprung, whose interests are their own, and whose peaceful triumph alone can save their blood from watering the furrows of continental Europe. But for drink the aristocracy, rising from its bewildered dream of self-indulgence, would note as it does not now the tottering of thrones and dynasties, and would perceive that its only salvation, not for title and fortune which *must* pass away, but for life itself, lies in making common cause with King Demos, the only ruler who once set on the throne shall never abdicate.

The upper classes can better abstain than the overworked and often ill-fed lower.

Who can call work for shop-girls irrevelant to the temperance movement? What is it leads them to drink? It is wretched fare, miserable quarters at home, insufficient food, and wearying hours of ill-requited toil. If we have any justice it behoves us to look into this *cause*, and not deal for ever and a day with the *effects* of the liquor traffic, and with these alone.

We should not have the women of our nation flocking to the public-house if the women of culture and fortune would but put the wine outside their doors. We ask more of working women, ill-housed, ill-fed, ill-clad, when we take the pledge to them, than we do of the daughters of wealth who lack for nothing, and to whom intoxicants are but a pleasant stimulant, whereas the working woman often thinks at least that she finds in her bottle of beer something like food and recuperative power.

Among the poor in London there is a sort of freemasonry of which the clinking of glasses is the sign. A poor woman who cannot pay her rent often goes to the publichouse, tells her distress, and after they have treated her and themselves all round, her neighbours will, at the rate of a few pence each, make up the amount. If she had been a teetotaler they would have said that she was a stingy Puritan, and would have left her to herself. This terrible perversion of the social instinct of mutual help practically condemns the people in the slums to make the public-house the centre of their good times which they do by "starting in" for a jovial hour by taking what they deem to be a jovial glass. Teetotalers are at a discount in the slums. The people say, "we must drink to forget," and quote the Bible—"Let him drink and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more." So we cannot forget the Labour Question in the Temperance Question, and unless we show the people our interest to help ameliorate and improve their condition financially, and to raise them to a better level, they will not thank us for preaching either Christianity or teetotalism, but they will look upon us as hypocrites, and perhaps not unadvisedly.

The Imperial Institute, a building covering nearly nine acres, was opened in London last May as a sort of perpetual exposition of the products of England's colonies, that these distant lands might be brought more forcibly before the British nation at home. The Queen and royal family were thoroughly in evidence, and the capital of humanity has rarely witnessed a more gorgeous gala day; yet the chief features of the pageant were after all effete. The brilliant uniforms of the soldiery, the regulation attire of the navy would have been as appropriate to the reign of Elizabeth as to that of Victoria, but the facts are that between those two epochs has come such a witchery of invention as has changed the face of nature and the civilization of man. It is not the army of soldiers but the army of *workers* that is the salient feature of this age, and one could not help thinking that this splendid display was after all barbaric, and wondering why it is that the great, with their potentiality of cosmopolitan outlook, have still such power to resist knowledge that they dwell almost wholly in the past. Had it occurred to them, it is quite probable they would at least have joined to the military procession another that should have illustrated the progress of the industrial arts, and proved to the great working class of London that labour had secured its rightful recognition at last, as the grandest feature in all that splendid pageantry. The patience of the people, their perennial good nature, was something pathetic to behold. Although they and their achievements were totally counted out, they rallied by tens of thousands to cheer the good Queen who has "lived up to her lights," and the soldierly figures that ought in these days only to be beheld on canvas, or read about in the records of a less resonable and kindly age. It was well said by a leader of the Peace Society in Italy, that the scarcity of bread would hardly exist were not four thousand million francs spent every year upon the armies of Europe, a sum sufficient to give work to eight millions of working men. For the famous old war-cry, "Delenda est Carthago," of which CATO was the author, he would substitute "Delenda est Caserna"—the Caserna must be destroyed. The Utopia of to-day is the accomplished fact of to-morrow. We all know that this has been proved too often for pessimists even to declare against its truth.

"We have tried classes and failed: *now let us try the nation.*"

No wiser utterance ever fell from the inspired lips of JOHN BRIGHT—the people's statesman. Into the witch's broth of legislation has gone every element except the people themselves. The rich and great have flung their branches of harm or healing according to their humour. Surely the mixture can taste no worse if every man and woman comes with a sprig of personality—the best that they can bring—and some of us believe that only in this way shall the poison ever be neutralized, and the wholesome nutrition of the laws that incarnate brotherhood introduced into the seething cauldron of national legislation.

French people have so fine a sense of the proprieties of life that the man who guards the ballot box divests himself of hat and cigar out of respect to the shrine of a people's will; and it is the testimony of a distinguished American, who has often been present at French elections that he never saw a man, no matter how uncultivated or how roughly clad who, on approaching the "Urn of Destiny" to deposit that fraction of the people's will that was entrusted to him in the form of a ballot, did not do so with uncovered head.

It is desirable that our women should be informed as to the initiative, the referendum, and proportional representation. Switzerland has for years furnished an object lesson as to the value of the first two methods. It was wisely said by TACITUS, when writing of the Germans,

> "Small matters chiefs discuss, great things all men."

The referendum is a provision whereby any act of the legislature may be referred to the people to vote upon; and the initiative is a modification of the referendum, which allows the people themselves to agitate a new measure and vote upon it, whereupon it is adopted by the legislature.

Proportional representation has long, in a modified form, prevailed in the State of Illinois. It is a method of election by which minorities receive representation. Under this plan the minority could concentrate its votes on a single candidate, and thus elect those who should present its arguments to the majority in halls of legislation.

The W.C.T.U. has repeatedly sought to act as a mediator between capital and labor, and in the terrible strike at the Homestead Mills our representatives pleaded for peace. We must always remember however that peace with honor and founded upon justice to both parties must be our aim by pen and voice; and by the passage of well-worded resolutions our unions can do much to create an enlightened public opinion, and at the same time to increase our own influence for good, now, and in the future, when the influence of woman shall be accentuated by her vote.

The dignity of labor has never been so strongly insisted upon as by speakers and writers in the last year. 'Blessed be drudgery' has come to be an every day beatitude in the labor propaganda. It is openly declared that we must rehabilitate work; that it is a law of life and happiness, that if a man will not work neither shall he eat; and on the other hand if a man will work he shall eat; and in Switzerland a petition has been circulated that has attained so large a number of names that under the law of initiative and referendum a plebicite is to be taken on the question—Shall it not be obligatory on the Government to furnish work to every citizen who is willing to do it? Under the rule of labor and solidarity it is rapidly coming to pass that there is no place for the idler on this planet, he is as bad as a thief, and as disgraceful as a beggar. The one only aristocracy is soon to be the aristocracy of honest toil; but, be it well certified, that toil shall not exceed eight hours per day.

Stanley's description of the forests of Africa may well be likened to the present condition of things in the Forest of Humanity. A few immense over-reaching and over-mastering trees so monopolize the space that the small ones have no hope or opportunity. The growth is too thick, the shadow too great, the soil not rich enough, under the system of competition. In the forests of South Africa daylight must be let in upon the gloomy undergrowth. There must be space and freedom, we shall then have more trees and better ones, an improved climate and a habitable country.

The same laws apply to the human jungles and forests of great cities—there must be a thinning out. The wholesome influence of nature, sunbeam and sky, air, earth and water must be more intelligently and equally provided for each and all, then will come the tall, well-developed and harmonious growths, and not till then; but this means that sort of Socialism which is best defined as "Christianity applied."

"The love of money is the root of all evil," and the small meannesses bred by the law of competition corrode men's characters as rust spoils steel. You can enter no hotel without perceiving that the attendants look at you with a keen, commercial eye, and determine how much attention they shall pay, or rather, expect to be paid for. They have even got the matter down to so fine a point that in Switzerland, I learn, they make special marks on the baggage of travellers which mean, in the jargon of their class, "This one gives small fees: neglect him accordingly." From the boot-black to the throne, money values are the final test of every human being's status in the world in these days; and, whether we know it or not, we are all ranged in lines in the great amphitheatre of life, plebeians and patricians, not by pedigree, talent or achievement, but by the weight of the money in our pockets, and our balance at the bank. The triumph of the Labour movement will change all that; the unit of value will be a day's work with brain or hand, honestly done and fairly measured. As an offset to that day, the one who lived it shall have shelter, food, clothing, what we call, in a word, "the comforts of life." In the effort to change from the present method, which has doubtless been necessary up to date, but which is now out-worn, the whole world is writhing like a snake that would cast its skin. Its contortions take away our security and peace, and there will be no more rest until it is torn and clothed anew.

"*Ours*, not *mine* shall be the watchword of the future."

The world is waking up to the idea that because things have been so is no sufficient reason why they always shall be. Because on State occasions there are two million dollars worth of plate on Queen Victoria's table, and a chandelier above it containing a thousand ounces of solid gold, is no reason why this should be so in the better days that we believe are at the door. Because there is at Windsor Castle fifteen million dollars worth of plate, is no reason why there will be always. Because the United States contains to-day over four thousand millionaires, is no reason why there should be so many of these monstrosities to-morrow.

In England 17 men, consisting of Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet, are the political rulers of three hundred millions of people, or one-fifth of the inhabitants of the globe. England is now becoming so democratic that it is quite likely, so the leading English papers say, that within a few years John Burns, a working man, who never received more than five hundred a year, will be one of the 17.

GENERAL BOOTH took as the standard to which he stated he was determined to help lift the London poor, the status of the cab-horse. He thought that a man should be fed, clothed, and housed, as well as a cab-horse. The W.C.T.U. would rather take as its standard the street as we see it in the city, where each one has a fair chance to get along over the ground, and where each one is considerate of the others, carts, carriages, and even beer-wagons paying attention to the safety of the pedestrian, and giving him some show and chance for his life. All that humanity asks in these days is a fair show.

The municipal lodging house is a new institution and has been made successful by the London County Council. The utmost care has been given to sanitation, comfort, warmth and light; the day-room or recreation room is a large lofty, and well furnished apartment. There is a reading room and library, a large dining hall and abundant accommodation in the adjoining kitchen where each man may cook his own food if he so desires. A large disinfecting room has been fitted up, also a laundry with large drying closet, a room for ironing and another for storing linen. The dormitories are each 7 by 4 ft.; hot and cold water is supplied in the bath rooms; there is a good covered-in space set apart for a workshop. The charge per bed is 5d., and the London County Council, elected by the people, is the only landlord. A similar lodging house for women is contemplated. This is an experiment in the direction of socialism the reasonableness of which has thus far been abundantly justified by experience.

In the great controversy between Capital and Labour, invention stands half-way, stretching out a hand of help to both, and no greater mistake can be made by working men or those of us who so profoundly sympathise with them, than to speak with disparagement concerning the value of machinery. As CHAUNCEY DEPEW called out so happily from New York City over the long distance telephone to DAVID B. CARSE, the son of our Temple builder, on Machinery Hall Day, when David was Master of the Ceremonies,

> "Discovery found America, invention has made it habitable by the happy millions of the present and for the countless millions of the future. Abolish machinery and the world would be reduced to savagery, and most of these people would perish. Machinery is the factor of material progress and mental and moral development. All other forces are either subsidiary or are continually indebted for their liberty and opportunity to work and to do, to the condition created and areas opened by the inventor's genius and the artisan's skill and labour. The wonders of the work of the White City by the lake are the children of the civilization which has been made and vitalized by steam and electricity."

But the eight hour law alone will place the wage-worker in a just relation with the new civilisation created my mechanical inventions.

A lace-making machine now performs the work formerly done by 8,000 lace-makers. We may object to the man who invented this machine, but what should we have said if he had come forward with one that required 16,000 lace makers instead of 8,000?

Everyone who thinks, knows that the tendency is always to get more done with the least effort, and that this is, take it on the whole, a vast advantage to the world. The difficulty is that we have not readjusted our social system to the inventions of man; and by paying the same wage for fewer hours we can furnish work for all, while all can enjoy the higher happiness inventions bring.

Sitting in the directors' meeting of *The Union Signal* one day, I looked from the window and saw, down on the next corner, the Woman's Temple going up, already having attained its thirteenth story. A hod-carrier was walking slowly along its outer wall with his heavy burden, and perhaps no object on the street was less remarked or of less interest to the passers-by, but I could not help thinking, as he plodded on, That is the way with character; we build it in littles, and without observation. It is just the steady going forward doing the duty of the minute or the hour, putting in the time and effort just when and where they are needed, and doing this right on; that is all there is of character building, or temple building, or probably of planet building or of universe building, just to keep right on putting in our time and effort to the best advantage practicable at the moment. It was very encouraging to me to see him go, poor fellow, and to think that there was a certain holiness about him, because all honest work is holy. The reaction of our powers on our environment for good and helpful purposes is holiness. It is fulfilling the law of our being. It is doing what God does. Sometimes one thinks when he goes along the street and sees the grimy face of some man with a pickaxe in the ditch, who can do nothing except invest his muscular force to remove certain clods or pieces of stone out of their places, "It is a pity he has learned nothing better to do than that." But after all it was thus that every city was builded, every railroad carried to completion, and I have learned to look with a certain reverence at these men who are literally doing that which EMERSON spoke of in his famous words, "building better than they know," better for humanity; better, let us hope, for themselves.

THE WORLD'S RELIGIOUS CONGRESS.

This Congress is the greatest thought that has lighted on the planet in our day, for man will never build the temple of truth, freedom and goodwill, until he has drawn its plans and specifications, and the doing of this is the setting forth of a religion. It is the theory of which life makes the practice possible. Ethnologists tell us that nowhere among men have any yet been found who have absolutely no form of religion or worship, and no conception of a deity; the average mind by its very construction and laws must seek a Cause of causes, and must believe that only through unity with this it can escape the effect of all effects. Working out these ideas according to their heredity and environment men have formulated hundreds of creeds, of which the faiths called heathen number 874,000,000 of adherents, Mohammedan 173, Roman Catholic 195, Protestant 135, Greek Church 85, and the Jews 8,—that is, one half the race comes under the head of what we are pleased to call heathen, one in 180 is a Jew, one in 18 a Greek, one in 9 a Mohammedan, one in 8 a Roman Catholic, one in 10 or 11 a Protestant. About one-third of the race is reckoned as nominally Christian, although less than one-tenth of these actually belong to what are called the evangelical churches; but it should be noted that Mohammedanism has much in common with Christianity, chiefly because it maintains the unity of the Godhead as against polytheism. In this enumeration made by a learned specialist, he wisely says that the faiths of Confucius, Brahma and Budha are immeasurably above the fetish worship of Africa. We must form a habit of discriminating among the classes we call heathen, for we pre-judge Christianity to its hurt when we apply this epithet to the reverent and devoted students of religion who in Oriental countries went forth at history's dawn to seek for God.

Gravely and kindly is the question asked in Holy writ, "Why do ye not of yourselves judge that which is right?" It is a query by no means outworn. We have the power of discrimination and judgment in a far higher degree than we have the good will to exercise it. If we would but cultivate the habit of putting ourselves in another's place by an effort of Christian imagination, that angel of the mind, our judgment, would not so heavily condemn the professions made in our hymns and prayers. There is no real falling away of humanity from the essence of gospel teaching; but the world is tired of the hollow phrases wherein a verbal loyalty is claimed to which conduct does not set its seal. Profession mocks performance in us all, and whether we hear it or not we know in our hearts that we deserve to hear the voice that said so long ago to his earlier disciples, "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, yet do not the things that I say."

The trouble is we judge Christ by religions instead of judging religions by Him. In former days the cry was, "The Bible, the Bible, the religion of Protestants," but now it is, "Christ the same, yesterday, to-day, and for ever."

Huxley says that "self-assertion is the essence of the cosmic process." If this be so then let us essentially assert ourselves for God.

The sure perquisite of happiness is doing. Nearly every difficulty vanishes when one begins to do. We puzzle ourselves about theories of religion, but when we begin to act religious this very acting puts the theory out of our minds. The fact is, we must have the theory, but we must never for a moment rest in it. As well might the physician substitute his prescription for medicine, the captain his chart for the voyage, or the architect his plan for the structure it describes. The very core of religious fanaticism, whether it be in the medicine lodge of the savage, among the fetish-makers of the East, or in the cathedrals of Europe and America, is the dwelling in doctrine instead of doing for those about us. The curse, canker, rust and blight of the religious life, have been that we theorized instead of practiced, and that we antagonized those who differed from us as to our theories. The modern teaching is to seek harmony rather than discord. When you find yourself alongside of another human being settle it in your mind that you will study the correspondence, the agreement, the amenities, rather than the antagonisms and differences between you two. The whole code of good manners, not to say Christian behavior, is found in this one precept.

No utterance that has come to my knowledge this year has been so full of suggestion and hope as that of Thomas A. Edison, the greatest of modern inventors, who has spoken as follows:—

> "I tell you that no person can be brought into close contact with the mysteries of nature, or make a study of chemistry, without being convinced that behind it all there is a supreme intelligence; I am convinced of this, and think that I could—perhaps I may someday—demonstrate instances of such intelligence from illustrations

of the operation of these mysterious laws with the certainty of a demonstration in mathematics."

The British Association for the advancement of science has recently held its annual session, and the President admits that the mechanical theory of life, formerly held by leading exponents of science, has broken down, for it seems the further they investigate, the more clearly is it seen that each microscopic cell in the organism has what they call "specific energy," a something that no device of man can even simulate.

An earnest woman has recently given it as her belief "that the basis for ethics rests on the fact that the universe is an illustration of the right way."

Once we had a static but now a dynamic universe; once we believed that everything was in a condition of changeless certitude, now we know that the only changeless thing is change. Then we regarded the Deity as seated in serene quietness behind the works that He had wrought; now we know that He is the thought behind all things; the thinker behind all thoughts; the force that energizes every force of which we have become aware; in a word, the dynamic rather than the static power that has evolved the universe. We do not know this as we know that "two and two make four," but we find that it is the only working hypothesis that fits in with what we have already learnt and leads on to the perpetually opening discoveries of the best minds—the most adventurous explorers in every realm of the creation. Science which in its crudest days was wholly materialistic now requires an explanation of phenomena that involves invisible powers great enough to have set in motion the visible powers by which we are environed. No other method of accounting for the world in which we live and the 250 million worlds by which we are surrounded is at all adequate to meet the case. The best scientific minds are now religious and the larger religious minds are scientific. With such a union of the two greatest forces of which we are aware in the realm of study and achievement we may be assured that Atheism will be rendered impossible to healthful minds; Agnosticism will be less popular, and the affirmation of the Theists will become practically universal in the realm of ideas.

We read those affluent words, "God, who at sundry times and in divers manners"—but we do not yet place the emphasis where it belongs; we have forgotten that He has spoken to us not at once but at *sundry* times, not in one but in *divers* manners. Our little human limitation for ever sets itself to measure Him and His ways toward men, but He has in nature and in grace averred to us times without number that His is a continuous revelation, and in the nature of the case must be because we continually grow more capable of receiving it,—even as a father and mother can but make a slowly widening revelation of themselves to their child, not because they could not have impressed their knowledge and character upon him at one stroke, if he had been able to receive it, but his limitation passed over to them and in the nature of the case this could not be otherwise. When once this view of the subject, simple and reasonable as it is, has been understood and accepted, theological controversies will be practically nil, and what a rest and comfort that will be to all the world!

There comes a time when the child that had lain under its mother's heart, and whose little head had been long and often pressed against her bosom, takes note of the fact that the heart beats. So it is with us. Our God-consciousness comes late. We are born of that great Being which has far more of the mother nature than man-made theology has ever set forth. In that Being we live and move and have our own, but the most intelligent and happy hour that comes to us is when we begin to hear, and feel, and know the beating of the Heart that is the home of every creature God has made.

A human being is like a ship on a long voyage from childhood to Immortal life, with the Bible for his chart and the Star of Bethlehem from which to take his bearings; if he has only set sail wisely there is no storm that can drive him off his track; each one will help to fill the great white sails of his hope and of his onward going; if he is praised, that is a zephyr from the tropics that speeds him over the billows; if he is blamed, that is a vitalizing breeze from the north that carries him perhaps more rapidly. He passes many other ships and for them all he should hoist signals of goodwill and helpfulness. It is for him to say out of a heart that means those pregnant words "Blest be the sorrow, kind the storm, that drives me nearer home." He who meets life in this spirit is a victor, no other ever can be: and it is not in the plan of God that any other should.

REV. R. F. HORTON of the Congregational Church puts the present Theological situation more clearly than anyone whose statement I have happened to see. He says:—

> We must look at the substance of the messages we are delivering, and the very form of the Gospel we preach. Does it not sometimes strike you when you have the New Testament in your hands that there is a strange difference between the Gospel in the nineteenth century and the Gospel in the first? This theological Gospel; this ritual Gospel; this controversial Gospel; how strangely different! Does it not strike you that the whole mode of reducing the Christian Gospel to a number of logical propositions, even though so excellent a formula as a creed is quite unchristian? Does it not strike you that you cannot present the Gospel to the heathen in the formula of Geneva, Westminster, or Canterbury? If that had been the way, these formulas would have been made at the beginning. The Gospel moved to its victory without them, and they hinder rather than help its victory now.
>
> The faith of the gospel is like a beautiful and simple strain of music, which floated down from the heavens centuries ago, entered the world, and took captive the spirit of man. At first the strain was echoed in the hearts of those who heard, and all wanted to hear it for themselves. But little by little men began to think it necessary to write down the score of the music, and as they wrote it down there were certain variations in its notation, in its harmonising, in its orchestration, and when the differences were observed they began to dispute about them, and each man declared that his notation was *the* notation and, as the conflict grew louder, men ceased to play the music at all or to listen for it; they were entirely engaged with the scores. When it occured to them that they must bear the message to the heathen, they took their score books, and each assured the heathen that his was the correct rendering of the music which came down from heaven, and then your Uganda is torn with the conflicts of the men who have two scores of the music, and who try to persuade the heathen that they are each right, and the heathen do not care, nor do I, nor

you, but they say: "Why do you not play the music?" Give them the symphony; let it ring out the same glad sound that came into the world centuries ago; and all men will hear and be glad; they will listen and be ravished by the music that fell from heaven; the "peace on earth and goodwill to men," the coming of the Lord of light, and life, and peace; this music of the risen Christ as one who lives for evermore; this Gospel from His lips and from His heart; a Gospel unstereotyped, unfrozen, all-alive; this is the preparation for the highway of our God.

It will be well for us in these days of clanging creeds if we can say in all simplicity and earnestness what one true heart has said so well that I place it before you as a statement of Gospel truth that in my belief would unite Christendom :—

"I follow Christ because I have heard Him speak a natural language, and because I have heard beating in His heart, the heart of all. Therefore He is not for me a person who was, and is no more, but the eternal contemporary of us all, the symbol of a spirit which rests with us always. The visible truths of the human and divine Evangel rise every morning on my horizon like new luminaries. I salute and adore them with the same admiration as if I were seeing them for the first time. Miracles, dogmas, strangenesses of forms, which worried me at first, worry me no longer. Across them all I see only one thing:—'Man in search of God, God in search of man.'"—

This is indeed a heavenly vision, and the best report that any one of us could give if our characters were being passed upon to-day, as is the custom in some ministerial conferences, would be to answer in the sweet old words, "Behold I was not disobedient to the Heavenly vision."

May it be light in our minds; love in our hearts; peace in our consciences.

"EVENING BRINGS ALL HOME."

"O earlier shall the rosebuds blow
In those far years, those happier years,
And children weep when we lie low
Far fewer tears, far softer tears;
But then shall break eternal dawn,
And breathe afresh life-giving air,
And life be love, and death be dead—
May we be there, may we be there!"

THESE tender lines would have been sung at the last National Convention with fervent aspiration by many a White Ribbon woman, of whom it is written to-day:

"The blessing of the poorest went
With her beneath the low green tent
Whose curtain never outward swings."

From the World's and National W.C.T.U. we have lost our editor, MISS MARY ALLEN WEST; our Superintendent of the Flower Mission, MISS JENNY CASSEDAY, of Louisville, Kentucky; and from the National W.C.T.U., MISS L. A. NORTHUP, President of Wyoming W.C.T.U.*

Through the considerate kindness of MR. SHO NEMOTO, a Christian Japanese, also of the American Consul at Yokohama, and leading missionaries in Japan, we have had full and most sympathetic accounts of

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* And MRS. SHAPLEIGH, Treasurer of Colorado W.C.T.U., one of the ablest women in our ranks.

MISS WEST's painful illness and pathetic death, which went the world around in a memorial number of *The Union Signal,* grieving all hearts for her loss and inspiring all by the magic of her heroic character.

MARY ALLEN WEST was a woman so thoroughly furnished to every good word and work that our leaders had long felt that she would systematize and instruct our far-off workers, as she had those of the North American continent, better than any other could. Her eight years of experience as a county superintendent of public schools, involving as it did the frequent holding of normal institutes for teachers, had given her a preparation for this work such as no other White Ribbon woman had enjoyed. Her Schools of Methods had extended throughout the National W.C.T.U., a clear understanding of those ways of work which must commend themselves to the common sense of the great public, and were calculated to enlist a rising army of disciplined young women to take the place of the veterans. I have never known a woman more versatile in talent than MISS WEST. After her many years of editorship she had grown worn and weary of office work, and it seemed as if a wider field, and one in which she might regain much of the stamina expended in her long career as an educator and journalist, would be opened before her by a trip around the world. She started for California in January of 1892, and after some weeks of rest in the home of an old friend, went to various points of influence along the Pacific coast, holding "Schools of Methods" by invitation of White Ribboners, and sailed for Japan, landing in that Empire of Flowers September 13th, 1892; but her generous spirit outran her physical powers, and the multifarious needs of our great work in Japan, led MISS WEST, who was one of the most generous of women, rapidly to expend her remaining stock of vitality, and she left the world all too painfully and suddenly, dying in the home of a dear missionary friend in Kanazawa, December 1st, 1892; but not until she had fanned to a flame the latent enthusiasm of those to whom she went, and who so warmly appreciated her active temperament and unbounded good will and self devotion. Her ever-living-monument will be the W.C.T.U. of Japan. During the 79 days of her memorable mission she travelled 3,600 miles; addressed 97 public meetings and about 40,000 people, sometimes giving two or three lectures a day. "She is the mother of the Temperance work in Japan" said our Japanese leader, MR. SHO NEMOTO of Tokio. "Everything is all right" was her last coherent utterance, and it is a precious legacy to us if we have the faith, hope and charity to say it in all the smaller things of life as she did in the greatest.

It is the wish of our General Officers to send out a successor at the earliest possible moment, and much correspondence has been had on that subject. Our indefatigable veteran, MRS. MARY BYNON REESE of Seattle, Washington, volunteered to go, and I wish she might have done so; but in philanthropy as well as in private life, it is disastrously true that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty," and the World's W.C.T.U. has not as yet attained the vantage ground of a financial ability at all commensurate with its intelligence and zeal. Our Japanese friends demonstrated their love for MISS WEST and the cause by themselves calling a convention soon after her death, and re-organizing the W.C.T.U. founded by MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT in 1886.

I had hoped that the life of MISS WEST would be written by her near friend who was associated with her in her Chicago home, MISS EMILY KELLOGG, well known to the Illinois Press Association as a journalist and the Secretary of that Society. To her I sent from England all the letters and documents that I thought would be of use, and I know by a letter from her that she hoped to edit the volume, but her death following that of her friend and associate by but a few months, has deepened the pathetic impression made by the untimely departure of our beloved friend and comrade the veteran editor of the *Union Signal.*

It is fitting that a fountain named for MISS WEST is to be placed beside the Temple which her ready pen did so much to bring before the public, and to which she stood loyal and true from first to last, and I hope the Convention will request the Committee on Publications to assign to loving and capable hands the work of preparing a volume that shall give to our whole army an account of her great and helpful life.

The name of JENNY CASSEDAY is never spoken by any of us without the tenderness that her character and sufferings could but inspire. She was God's white lily in the great garden of our White Ribbon Women, growing in the shadows of this world, but richly ripened by the sunshine of the world to come. Thirty years on that little white couch by the window in her city home had made her a figure familiar and sacred to the beautiful southern city in which she founded institutions and inspired Christlike endeavours that will live as long as love endures. That smiling face so transparently spiritual, that little lame hand with its tireless pen, those cheery, trustful, practical letters, dated "sick bed," have gone out into every quarter of the world and inspired with holy emulation hearts that else had failed and fainted, so tugged were they with fortune and weary with disaster. "Flower Mission Day"—the date of her nativity—June 9th—has become the most widely known and faithfully observed of all the W.C.T.U. "red letter days," and I feel sure that such an account of her wonderful life as could be written by that journalistic sister of hers, MRS. FANNY CASSEDAY DUNCAN, would become a classic in our literature.

Of Miss NORTHUP I personally knew very little, having seen her only in the stress and turmoil of two great conventions. She was loved and trusted by her comrades, who have written to me of her in terms of affectionate appreciation. Over the mountains and through the canyons of beautiful, but difficult Wyoming, she had journeyed for years in stage coach and car, forming local societies in our name, and loyal to our plans and purposes.

We have lost this year MRS. DR. GAUSE, of Aiken, South Carolina, one of those whose names were on the first call (1874) for a National W.C.T.U. which should organise and systematize the crusade movement. She was for years our superintendent of Sunday meetings at the National Convention, and her ingenuity, tact, and gift of working to a plan were of untold value to us, not only in the early days of the movement, but the later. To her husband and family, always devoted friends of our society, we shall certainly wish to send tokens of our affectionate remembrance and tender sympathy.

One Sunday afternoon many years since, it fell to my lot to speak in the beautiful church of the REV. DR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, the leading pastor in Cambridge, Mass: the seat of Havard University. I did the duty of the hour as best I could, but felt that I had what speakers call "a trying audience." At the close, an elderly lady of cultured bearing and benignant countenance came to me, saying she had never before realised her duty to the Temperance Reform, and that she should at once join the society and do all in her power to help forward its work. This was MRS. A. C. THORP, whose only son was a graduate of Harvard, a lawyer in Boston, and the husband of one of the poet LONGFELLOW'S daughters, while her only daughter was the widow of OLE BULL, the famous violinist. MRS. THORP was then living at Elmwood, the ancestral home of the poet, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; she was a woman of large wealth, generous heart, and undying devotion to any cause to which she had given her allegiance. MRS. THORP was as good as her word, she at once joined the local W.C.T.U., was soon after made its president, and led the movement for local option in Cambridge. It was a hard fight at first, but the prohibition of the saloon has now come to be acknowledged as a great advantage to the university: its students, professors, and at last its president, voting each year in its favour. MRS. THORP became my friend and with her friend MRS. SHAPLEIGH stood by me in many a difficult emergency. The building and fitting up of my "Den" at Rest Cottage was an enterprise headed by her. In the last year she slipped away from us for she had grown so spiritual that as the twig drops, at its articulation, from the bough, so our friend's weary form dropped to the earth while her out-reaching spirit rose to heaven. Let me for you send tender greeting and sympathy to MRS. OLE BULL and all the dear family in Cambridge.

MISS LOIS SMITH died in February last after a long, brave fight with asthma, a disease that had rendered it impossible for her to continue her work with us, in which she had been so useful and so much beloved. I received a cable from that nearest of all hearts to hers, MISS CASSIE SMITH, and my heart went out to them over the sea by reason of all that they have loved and lived, done and suffered for the cause of Christ and of Humanity. Their presence in the earlier conventions will be well remembered; their words were always not only deeply spiritual, but seasoned through and through with common sense and practicality —even as were their lives. LOIS SMITH was a remarkably clear and original thinker and writer; many a time have I taken a paragraph or page from her piquant, private letters to me, and served it up for the readers of the *Union Signal.* I know the tender sympathy of our

White Ribboners will be freely given to our heroic CASSIE SMITH n her new loneliness, but the Comforter abides with her, and she looks for "another country—which is an Heavenly."

Among those who have left us this year is the brave and generous spirit of MARY A. RIPLEY, of Nebraska, one of the most original, genial, and well-wishing women that I have met or loved. After teaching I think well-nigh 30 years in the High School in Buffalo, New York, she felt unable to continue longer in that vocation, and removed to Nebraska, where she took up the work of scientific instruction, and our sisters in that State will bear witness to her capacity and faithfulness. Remembering all her pleasant ways, I write these words of affectionate sisterly recognition in the hope and expectancy that we shall "meet again as heretofore, some summer morning."

It would pain my heart as well as yours to omit referring with affectionate appreciation and gratitude to our brother, MR. P. A. BURDICK, of New York, who left us during the past summer.

I had known him almost from the beginning of his brilliant career as a public temperance worker, and of no man in our army have I heard less harm spoken or more good. He had a brain that would have won for him the first rank as a lawyer, the profession to which he was early inclined; but he has left a record nobler and more imperishable than that because under the influence of the spirit of God he determined to plead the cause of tempted man and devastated homes in the great court of Humanity, and to help to its conclusion the long chancery suit of The Homes of the Nation versus the Liquor Traffic.

For our comfort in all the loss and loneliness of these years that have ploughed the furrows of bereavement deeper and yet more deep, we must comfort one another with words like these:—

"Forever near us though unseen
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life; there are no dead."

"And they feared as they entered into the cloud," but nevertheless it was the cloud of the transfiguration, even as death shall be to all of those who live "as seeing Him who is invisible."

Every Gethsemane has beside it the serene, sweet heights of the Mount of Olives, and from its summit, the resurrection into the heaven of heavens.

We are told that off the coast of Wales a large bell has been placed in the sea, to warn vessels of too near an approach to the shores near which it swings. This bell is so arranged that at every motion of the waves, however slight, it sends forth its warning sound.

Amid the din of business, the people on the shore may not hear, or, if they do, may not heed its tuneful stroke.

Even so, above the changing sea of life, touched ever by its mystic waves, the bell of conscience rings; the Spirit of God speaks to us through His word. It rings in eternity, but we hear its tones in time sounding soft but clear through "our life's deep dream." May it prove to us when we do wrong, an alarm bell that will not let us rest; may it ring out in the ears of those devoted to the pleasures of sense, with the words, "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." May its clear notes call to the thoughtless, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth;" and to us all, "*He who sinneth against Me wrongeth his own soul.*"

PERSONAL.

Next to the old home hearth are to me the White Ribbon women, their children and their homes. As the last of a household that held together for more than sixty years, I travelled 12,000 miles last autumn to meet the good and true, who came to meet me in the shadow of "the Rockies."

VICTOR HUGO says that forty is the old age of youth and fifty the youth of old age. Tens of thousands of our White Ribbon women are nearing the significant middle milestone, and it is a happy thing to feel that old age has indeed a youth, and if we believe in and show it forth, there is no reason why it should not blossom out into the eternal youth of a better world, for no one is ever older than he feels himself to be, and a sense of other planets brightens our stay on this first one of the series.

In the last year I have met a great variety of our White Ribbon comrades, and am more impressed than ever by the cosmopolitan character of their inspiration and achievement. The organization of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union has had not a little to do with this development. Our women feel that they are working, not for a community, a state, a nation, but for Humanity. Their optimistic outlook is unmistakable.

Well has it been said by a great-hearted writer:—"The wide-minded should beware of sets. They are apt to cover the human wall with moss, to narrow the horizon of the soul, to limit the vision and bound the outlook. All men and all women are interesting; most are, in some degree, loveable. We humans are a large family. We ought to know as many of our brothers and sisters as we can. If a tiny set of them suffices for us we show a lack of fine family feeling, the feeling that causes big natures to hold out their hands to the universe, and shun only those who deliberately choose rather to shrink in the shadow than to walk in the light. The man or woman whose set is the world, whose clique is humanity, alone knows truly the art of life, alone understands that to catch its real music we must listen to the voice of the world, not to the compressed gossip that can find a passage to our ear through one familiar keyhole."

As a rule, the moral characters of our White Ribbon workers are safe from attack even by the most virulent opponents of temperance reform. Knowing this, they resort to ridicule as the only weapon that can be safely used. We must remember for what reason they are driven to this and be glad and grateful that the paper wads of cheap and threadbare wit do not strike home like the rapier of accusations against integrity and purity. The very fact that temperance women are in certain quarters made subjects of ridicule is to our credit, and shows to what extremity our foes are driven. Let us be thankful that we have been so sheltered in the cleft of the rock to see the storm pass by.

Perhaps White Ribboners do not enough remember that "there is a duty which every man owes to himself which is quite as great as that which he owes to the community: indeed, it is in the widest sense a duty to the community, for the greatest thing which any man can do for the world is to make the utmost of the talents, the force, and the character which are his, and he can do this only by taking constant thought of the conditions which elicit what is deepest and greatest in his nature. The Christian worker must defend himself against the not unkindly but too often exhausting demands of the public. This is true of every person who by talents or position addresses the public or is engaged in any kind of public work. The world does not, and in the nature of the case can not, stop to think of a man's future; it leaves that to him. If it is denied its requests, it may sometimes grumble, but ten years afterward instead of discarding the spent force, it is cherishing and following a growing leadership. It is the duty of such men and women to heed not only the imperative demand of the duty of to-day, but the equally imperative demand of the duty of the next ten years."

It was my custom to write letters, personal and descriptive, to the *Union Signal*, until I was told of the criticisms made by some of our comrades who did not believe that "one person should have so much space," and who objected to the off-hand way of putting things, and the individual character given to these contributions. From that time I have tried to conform in some degree to the standard thus set up. It is natural that where there are so many equally-deserving workers there should be unpleasant feeling when a few names are frequently brought forward. I do not think this sentiment exists among the rank and file, but it is almost impossible but that it should among the leaders. I have never read or heard of a group of associated workers where it was not found to some extent; it is a part of the humanness alike of saint and sinner, and seems to be as manifest in Christian as in worldly circles. Doubtless we all have a great deal more of it than we wish we had, but we can at least all pray and speak and strive against it in ourselves and others, and we can humbly admit that exceedingly common-sense statement of a great novelist through one of his most famous characters that "there is a great deal of human nature in folks;" the trouble is we are apt to think it is in other folks rather than in that particular member of the Folks Family to whom we are most partial.

To remove mis-apprehension, it is proper for me to say that I have never received any salary as editor-in-chief of the *Union Signal*, and beyond about four hundred dollars the first year, I have not been obliged to ask for the payment of bills to stenographers and typewriters, for the reason that LADY HENRY SOMERSET has included my bills in her own.

A comparatively new annoyance has come upon me in finding my name attached to printed extracts from RUSKIN, and other great and little lights of literature, in whose presence my literary rushlight has practically no existence whatever. How this came about I cannot say; probably excerpts from speeches of mine in which I have quoted them have been carelessly made by indiscriminating scissors, and in one or two cases manuscripts have been duplicated, or incorrectly sent through no wrong intention, but from lack of adequate reflection.

RUSKIN has said that the wise man will prepare himself for the best society, and then keep out of it, by which he means I suppose that whoever reads the best books has really kept company with the best minds. It is true that more and more what is technically called society is conspicuous for the absence of those whose presence it well might desire and covet. As woman herself becomes great, she will be less given to society, and more to the congenial company of a few minds of like purpose and pursuit, taking her good company not as a business but incidentally, as perhaps the choicest perquisite of the work in which she is engaged; so that good comradeship will perhaps come ere long to take the place of good society, often falsely so called.

I take this all to myself and pass it along to my friends: It has been well said that just as the liar's punishment is not so much that he is not believed as that he cannot believe anyone else, so a guilty society can more easily be persuaded that any apparently innocent act is guilty than that any apparently guilty act is innocent.

In like manner, the penalty of putting an uncharitable construction on the words and acts of other people is that this becomes a habit, and one loses the charm of life because he cannot trust his fellow mortals, and without the power to do this life becomes a burden.

The worst vice of conversation is that we proceed upon the hypothesis that if you differ from me! me!! me!!! you are always wrong. If anybody doubts this let him watch his own utterances for a single day, and see how often he uses the expression—"I should not have done that."

I am by no means a defender of slang in the bad sense of that word, but I have always noticed that its chief opponents were those least likely to be guilty of an original remark. It is easy to speak with scorn of "upstart words and phrases of vulgar origin," but there are no higher authorities than those who have declared that the best survivals of the slang of to-day will become the proverbs and epigrams of to-morrow. A professor in Yale College has recently said that "Slang is an effort on the part of the user of language to say something more strongly and concisely than the language as existing permits it to be said; it is, therefore, the source from which the outgoing energies of speech are constantly refreshed."

For one year I have been a "constant reader" of cablegrams sent by Dalziel from America to the English press, and I do not remember having seen one, of the hundreds that have passed under my eye, which was not calculated either directly or by implication, to injure the greatest of the world's republics in the opinion of everyone who read it. The principle on which these telegrams are constructed seems to be, "tell all the harm, and none of the good." Fire and flood, pistol and rope, catastrophies in finance, accidents by rail and otherwise, assaults upon women and children, form the staple of these lurid flashes under the sea. No one feature of my year's reading has been so painful, for our kinsmen are benighted by the impact on the national brain of such constant reiteration of evil tidings concerning us as a people, and I have resolved to put my patriotic protest on record, and to urge influential men in this and my own country to see if they cannot bring to bear some force that will cause the lightning to flash tidings of "peace on earth, good-will to men," which was the first message that ever crossed the Atlantic by the electric wire.

In those groups of reformers who have tried to help the world, there has been, as a rule, some distinct attempt made to help each other. For one, I have long advocated a greater degree of frankness in our communications one with another, for I believe that if we said in kind and tactful ways to one another the same things concerning faults, failings and foibles that we say about each other, it would do ten times as much good, and would contribute to a mental habit of truthfulness and straight-forwardness of utterance and deed that would incalculably enhance genuineness of character in all those who thus tried to help each other to improve.

As I have often said, perhaps so often that you have grown tired of hearing it, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." We owe it each to the other to say *face to face* those things that we say *about* each other to third parties. I think my strongest regret in connection with our Association as Christian workers is, that I have not been able to learn as thoroughly as I desired what were the criticisms made upon me and my mode of thought, word, and action. Speak out, sisters, even if you all speak at once! I prefer a candid to a sugar-candied friend any day.

A leader learns to take neither blame nor praise as personal to himself; he knows that it comes to him because he is in the popular mind a sort of embodiment of the reform with which his work is associated, and of which his name has become more or less symbolic.

But the contrast between the outer and inner life of him who has been chosen to lead a multitude of people is one of the most pathetic facts of history. Outside there is the procession with music and banner and the generous acclaim of associates and comrades; but out of sight there is the dissonance of conflicting views, the failure of trusted allies, the crimination and re-crimination of rivals, the imputation of motives and scrutiny of words and actions as with a microscope;—the world knows nothing of these details which are the most wearying experience of leaders, and worry, not work, is what kills them. From this calamity White Ribbon Women have been remarkably exempt, but as time crystallizes us and our work, the danger grows.

My hand-book for the W.W.C.T.U. is well under way, and will contain a general historical sketch of the origin, development, and present condition of the White Ribbon movement in each country where it has gained a foothold. This was prepared by MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW, by my request, for the International Woman's Congress, and has the advantage of embodying the observations of MRS. ANDREW and DR. BUSHNELL, all made within the last three years. Our plans and methods will be set forth in the light of experience, and the questions answered, so far as possible, that must occur to workers at a distance.

When our chief pioneer, MRS. M. C. LEAVITT, declined to be either President or Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U., it occurred to me to ask her if she would accept the position of Honorary President, the purpose being that she should hold this office for life, and she was so elected at Boston in 1891. A difference of opinion has arisen as to the method of maintaining this choice, and I, with others, have supposed that since no Convention can bind another as to officers, this election should be re-affirmed at each biennial meeting of the World's W.C.T.U., MRS. LEAVITT, as a matter of course, being the desired incumbent. But this is a mere technicality, and one from which no misunderstanding need arise.

It is but fair to recall the fact that although a personal appeal fund was raised in response to my plea to carry on the work of the World's W.C.T.U., and of that fund I had by the very terms of the plea, entire control, I turned it over at once in November of 1892—it having been raised during the months between that date and the previous May—to MRS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U., for the general work of the Society, and she has given an itemized account of the manner in which it was used which shows that beyond my postage as President of the Society, the entire sum, amounting to $3868 53, has been used for the work itself. MRS. WILLIAMS states in her report that owing to this fund having been placed in her hands the year closed without a deficit and with a balance sufficient to materially aid the commencement of the current year (1893).

The women who have been so sisterly-kind to me during all our years of mutual work have a right to know as much as I do concerning my present status as to health.

The situation is as follows:—

For well-nigh twenty years we have worked on together in this holy war, my first speech having been given in the February following the Crusade that began just before the holidays of 1873. It seemed to me then that vigor and enthusiasm would never fail me; I used to smile when the suggestion was made that perhaps it would be wiser not to write all day in the cars before speaking in the evening, for somehow I felt adequate to everything I had to do. This, with the steady support of my mother's great character, the belief that my resources were fed from heavenly springs, and the love and trust of my comrades, made life rich and inspired. For a year or two before coming to England, our family physician, DR. M. C. BRAGDON, of Evanston, had been warning me that I showed signs of over-work. Of this I was not in the least aware, and was inclined to set it down to the brotherly solicitude of this gifted physician whom I have known since he was a little fellow, and whose mother was my mother's most intimate friend for thirty years. Repeatedly your kindness voted me a year for recuperation and rest, but I never realized that it must be; nor do I think that if my mother had remained with me I should to this day have relaxed the efforts that had become second nature. Perhaps we cannot know what really occurs when destiny separates a mother and child who have been so closely united that neither ever had a thought she would not wish to tell the other, even though that separation is effected by those gentlest of all means that involve the failing vitality of one who has lived long and well, and her painless transition to a better world. Be this as it may, "when that loved voice which was both sound and sweetness failed so suddenly, and silence ached around me like a strong disease," I felt, as Helen Hood said she did when our Yolande Ames passed from the earth, that "something in me also died." I had not the slightest symptom of rebellion; what an ingrate I should have been to rebel against her happy embarkation after a companionship of 53 years, and with a heritage of memories unalloyed, concerning one whose whole life had the brightness of health, sweet reasonableness, and no tragic vicissitudes. But I sometimes think the severing of such a nexus may have consequences of which we are aware only by results rarely traced to their true source. It was a sense of lessened power, and has been with me from that day to this. I seem to have lost much of my grip since I had "grippe" in 1892. On coming to LADY HENRY, she and all of my friends in England were struck by a change in my appearance of which I had no cognizance, and she consulted at different times, DR. BATTEN of Gloucester, SIR ANDREW CLARKE, SIR W. H. BROADBENT, SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, and DR. HOLMAN, also an eminent London practitioner. The statement of DR. BROADBENT that I had "pernicious anaemia" was alarming to us; I mean technically so, for really there is nothing to alarm a Christian philosopher who is told that his prospects of a better world are nearer than he thought, and I greatly wish our forms of utterance might be so changed as not to make such infidel expressions as "I am anxious, alarmed, horrified, agonised"—among the most frequent phrases of our current speech. But as there is no name in medicine so trusted in the temperance world as that of SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, I shall subjoin for your reading his diagnosis, followed by letters written by him to LADY HENRY and me in response to one in which she brought before him the importance of my return this autumn to attend the World's and National W.C.T.U. Convention.

London,
June 29th, 1893.

We hereby certify that we have this day, in consultation, seen MISS WILLARD, and have paid the most careful attention to her case.

We consider that she is free of any actual organic disease, at this moment, and that she bids fair to make a complete recovery; but from excessive overwork she has brought her nervous powers to a condition of exhaustion that is critical, and we are of opinion that she must have one entire year of absolute rest from all public labours.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, M.D., F.R.S.
25, Manchester Square.

C. HOLMAN, M.D.
26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W

Bournemouth,
August 20th, 1893.

DEAR LADY ISABEL,—Your note came whilst I was away and it has reached me here. I have studied the matter as you wished from both sides, (my patient's and the cause) and I have, in order to be quite faithful, no choice as to the reply, which I enclose for MISS WILLARD. I would I could do differently but it is impossible. I shall return to London almost directly, and shall leave soon to take a longer holiday which I much want. Please address me, as usual to 25, Manchester Square: all letters will be sent on so soon as they arrive. I hope you continue well and are not giving yourself too much fatigue in your great work.

Most truly yours,
(Signed) B. W. RICHARDSON;

25, Manchester Square, London.
August 19th, 1893.

DEAR MISS WILLARD,—I regret much to say that I cannot change my decision in regard to your case.

You must remain at rest. That is imperative on the grounds stated in the report which DR. HOLMAN and I have already given.

No one is more attached to the cause of Temperance than I am, and no one more thoroughly comprehends the importance of your labours. But the faithful physician must put life and health first as I do, peremptorily, in regard to yourself.

Your always faithful,
(Signed) B. W. RICHARDSON.

SIR BENJAMIN said of his own free will, "I do not think it wise to interdict one whose whole life has been devoted to such work as yours from all participation in your usual lines of thought and effort. I am willing that, when you feel equal to it, you should dictate two hours a day or more to a good stenographer, if you will take plenty of time for out-door exercise." Think of me then, my comrades, as living quietly, twenty miles from London, in LADY HENRY's cottage home, which she prefers to any of her residences, where with ANNA GORDON and my loyal helpers I am able to do a large amount of correspondence and some composition; so that I need be by no means counted out from among the active forces of our movement. It is evident that one who may not be able to stand the noise of drum and trombones in a great convention, nor yet the shrill fifes of public platform work, may still twang his small horn or scrape his single violin even if it be but as an outlet to the pent-up desires and purposes of his own spirit.

I have every reason to believe from what SIR BENJAMIN WARD

Richardson and those in council with him told me, that by next spring I shall be able to go back to my beloved native country ready to work. However, I desire to leave both the World's and the National W.C.T.U. and the Board of Directors of the *Union Signal* as free in all their councils and decisions concerning the work of the oncoming year as if I had never been. Let them consider in everything what they believe to be the best for the good of the White Ribbon movement, for that cannot fail to be the best good of each one of us who hold it dear and sacred. I am confident that you will know better than I can what should be done in view of all the varying and complicated interests of a movement which by God's grace and man's good will has grown so great.

I have so many things to be thankful for that I hardly know where to begin the expression of my gratitude.

First of all to **Lady Henry Somerset**, whose guests **Anna Gordon** and I have now been for more than a year, and whose kindness and hospitality to White Ribbon women, both English and American, exceeds anything that I have ever known by as much as her *ability* to do what she has the heart to do, exceeds my own.

Miss Mary A. Lathbury, of New York City, the artist and poet (well known to us by the years of generous help she has given to the World's W.C.T.U. without fee or reward), has led the movement to furnish me a summer home among the Hudson River Highlands, and it is now in full flower, and is named the "Eagle's Nest," in tender memory of the hiding place "up a tree" that I made for myself when in my teens on the old farm in Wisconsin. Though I have not yet seen this new nest with its beautiful "Isabel Outlook" and its dainty furnishings from friends in different parts of the world, I know "that it is there," and hope to enjoy its quiet beauty next year; meanwhile it is a pleasure to learn that it has been turned to good account by relatives, friends, and a colonel and his wife from West Point who have enhanced my exchequer by their patronage. It is my hope and expectation that this pretty place (with another in Maine and one in connection with the old home in Wisconsin) may yet bring much rest and recuperation to White Ribboners, of whom I shall be one.

For all the resolutions passed by state, district, county and local W.C.T.U.'s and by our young soldiers of the Loyal Temperance Legion, and for the numberless affectionate tokens of interest wafted to me across the wide sea by those with whom I have been so long and tenderly associated in every part of the United States and Canada, not forgetting the tender words of my sisters in all the nations where the White Ribbon has gone as a strong cord binding our hearts together, I wish to express the earnest appreciation that I cherish towards each and every one who has thus stretched out to me the right hand of fellowship in an emergency of grief and weariness.

In this year of greater quiet and retirement than my life has ever known before, some voices have spoken to me that have been helpful and inspiring. We live by our ideas, beliefs and hopes, and it has come to my thought that it would be more helpful than anything that I could write, if I were to collate for my comrades some of the best things that have passed from the printed page into my mind and heart.

" . . Good is the all, the real. Evil is the nothing, the unreal. This can be illustrated on the material plane by light and darkness. Of the two, light is the real; it proceeds forth from a source. There is no great centre from which streams forth darkness. In the night, you can set up a centre of light, and thus dispel darkness; but you cannot in the daytime set up a centre of darkness, and thus dispel light. In a dark room you can lift a curtain and let in light; but, in a light room, you can in no way let in darkness. It is mere negation, nothing. Light is the affirmation, the real thing. So good (God) is the real, the affirmation, the eternal *Yes:* evil is negation, nonentity. It has power and reality only as we permit."

"The word 'lady' indicates a deeply-rooted, untaught self-respect and an inborn self-restraint, the pith of true nobleness in character It seems something usually shown by such traits as dignity, repose, ease, courtesy, affability, grace, tact, and delicacy of thought, whether in presence, manner, carriage, dress, touch, look, speech, tone of voice, enunciation or accent. United with these are implied the indefinable impress of an unobtrusive personality importing a unique mind, a frank, generous, sensitive, sympathising, amiable disposition, a noble unselfishness, a well-disciplined temper, and a tender regard for the peculiar, natural or fictitious individualities of other people."

"Be to their virtues very kind,
Be to their faults a little blind."

"Brood not on insults or injuries old,
For thou art injurious too.
Count not their sum till the total is told,
For thou art unkind and untrue.
And if all thy harms are forgotten, forgiven,
Then mercy with justice is met;
Oh, who would not gladly take lessons of Heaven,
And learn to forgive and forget!"

We cannot have a nobler motto than the last words of Dante, in which he sums up his great teaching: "*It is Love which moves the sun and all the other stars.*"

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

I wish we might take this for our rallying cry so far as membership is concerned,—*let each woman give a penny, not a half-penny.* Why should we mince matters in so great a cause? Surely any woman whose heart is with us enough to cause her to give a half-penny once a year to the World's W.C.T.U., would be willing to give a penny. This stands to reason; it needs no argument. We must not narrow our thoughts to a consideration of how much this will take from each national treasury, but we must think of the individual woman who would give a half-penny and ask ourselves whether it is not our duty and pleasure to help enlarge her heart and our own until she would be willing to give a penny. No, that is not a fair way to put it—we do a woman an injustice when we think that it would require an argument, for if she—the individual White Ribboner of the world, I care not whether she has a dark or light complexion, whether she lives in Bombay or Boston, if she were here present she would be ashamed for herself and for us that we had ever thought she would not give a penny rather than a half-penny to the holy cause of a clear brain for this round globe.

The thistles of one country are sure to crop up in another and we must be careful to lay our foundations on the solid rock of Total Abstinence, Total Prohibition, Woman's Enfranchisement, Social Purity, and Labour Reform, for it is given to us to determine to what proportions the White Ribbon work shall grow in distant lands, and if we make mistakes they will be repeated on a still larger scale.

I wish we might introduce for the World's W.C.T.U. the method of electing officers that works so well in England. Our sisters there have ballot boxes placed in a room adjoining the hall in which the Convention is held, and between certain specified hours, tellers are present to give every woman the opportunity to vote for the officers according to her convictions. No teller, of course, would be allowed to say one word to intending voters, and women are chosen of such high character that they would not dream of doing such a thing. Our *method* of voting is not defined in the constitution of the World's W.C.T.U., therefore we should be free to adopt this plan if we thought best. I hope that in every country and state, indeed throughout the world, in all our organisations from the Local Union to the World's Union, we shall introduce this method of voting for our officers by ballots placed in a ballot box. Men have found no better method after centuries of trial and experience. One of the most important reasons why I urge this change upon your attention is, it would give in all State and National meetings at least half-a-day longer for the business in hand, and would remove the most wearisome of all performances from the Convention itself.

As a result of the observations of our World's W.C.T.U. Missionaries, let me urge that both those who are peripatetic and those who are for a period stationary, make it a strong point to develop local talent and bring it to the front, so that the work may be deeply rooted and grounded in its own environment rather than dependent on outside guides. Later developments caused us to feel that our World's W.C.T.U. Missionaries should be independent of all other organizations, while as a matter of course most friendly with them, and not paralysed by the influence of and participation in other movements. As a rule we belive that our missionaries should be migratory rather than stationary, in order that fresh enthusiasm may be constantly brought to the work, and that the danger of yielding to prejudice and habit by long association (as was illustrated by the non-action on reform questions of the recent Decennial Conference in Bombay), may be avoided; but a residence more or less prolonged, according to the exigencies of the case, will certainly be wise in those lands that most greatly need help, especially when a foreign language has to be acquired.

It is needless to say that MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT, MISS JESSIE ACKERMAN, MRS. ELIZABETH W. ANDREW, DR. KATE BUSHNELL, and MISS ALICE PALMER, should be continued as Round-the-world Missionaries; that MRS. M. B. REESE might well be added to their number for

Japan, and that three other women good and true should be appointed, one for China, one for Egypt, Syria, and Asiatic Turkey, and another for West Africa; that MISS JESSIE ACKERMAN should be made Superintendent of a new department in the World's W.C.T.U., for the suppression of the opium habit and traffic; also that in accordance with the plan of work adopted by the last convention, a bureau be established in each country as a centre of information and a repository of literature. This has already been done in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Australia.

A union of workers is being slowly wrought out in England which will do for philanthropy and reform what the Women's Council is intended to do for all movements among women. It has been happily characterised as a *point d'appui* for thoughtful Christian women, whether they work for righteousness in the quiet of Home, as "free lances," in connection with their Parish or Church, or as Committee members. It is a "Society of Societies," in which those of divers views and diverse gifts unite in the threefold work of Prevention, Preservation, and Rescue. It is a "clearing-house" to which the workers may refer, for the avoidance of overlapping in charitable effort, for an increase of knowledge, and for kindly sympathy.

The President of each local society in any community is ex-officio a Vice-President of the Central Conference Council of the National Union of Women Workers, and is thus the link between the local body and the great organization. Ladies in country places are invited to join as corresponding members, and the object as stated is to form a common centre for all ladies or associations engaged or interested in philanthropic work, and to encourage sympathy and co-operation. MISS EMILY JAMES is the Organising Secretary and may be addressed at 17, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The failure of the "Liberator" enterprise in England, brings out in stronger relief than ever the misfortune and wrong of having as President of any Society the titled name of one who is a mere figure-head. In these days of responsible government people are learning the absurdity of this practice. As a noble lady has recently said, such a custom is "snobbery organised." It is innately vulgar to conceive, much more to permit, much more to desire, a name at the head of a Society simply to float into notoriety those who would be otherwise unknown. More and more we are learning to conceive of the head of any responsible society as the general of an organised army, the one who leads, bearing the hardships, sharing the dangers, and directing the work. In the period of feudalism the habit of dependence on some "noble lord" was perhaps necessary to success in life, but in these days it is only a drag on the wheels. If those who have money, title and distinction, have also native talents, experience, and devotion, there can be no better leaders. England is fortunate in the possession of many such great centres of beneficent power, but to put the name of a person of distinction at the head of a list of officers when that person neither knows or cares anything about what the society is doing, is a most indefensible action on the part of the figure head himself or herself, but equally on the part of those "lesser lights," or no lights at all, who thus seek technically to associate themselves with the rank and sphere that is socially above them.

Some controversy has arisen as to whether a woman who presides over a business meeting should be called "Madame Chairman," and our English friends have been at a loss as to the correct manner of addressing their president when she is in the chair; but I learn that LORD ROSEBERY when he was at the head of the London County Council, was always addressed as "Mr. Chairman," and I know that it is LADY HENRY'S wish to be addressed as "Madame President" when in the annual meeting, and "Madame Chairman" when in the Executive Committee. Some persons have objected to the word "Madame" and said that "Mrs." was preferable; but "Mrs." is only a contraction of "Mistress" which is surely no more appropriate than the word "Madam," the latter having become thoroughly anglicized and set forth in the dictionary, not as a foreign word, but one incorporated into our vernacular.

August 3rd is the birthday of LADY HENRY SOMERSET, the accredited leader of the Women's Temperance Movement in the British Empire. Her character and record are such that any amount of intelligent enthusiasm would greet the celebration of her birthday, especially in Great Britain and the colonies. In my opinion we might well devote this date to a fresh air mission for those unable otherwise to have one, and also to excursion, picnic, and garden parties by White Ribbon women, to be convened in the interest of the work, or of a holiday for themselves, as they might choose. It was said of LADY HENRY by a working man that she was "a whole Fresh Air Mission in herself," and no name or nature in our midst is better adapted to symbolize a summer holiday than that of our loved *Somerset*. I make this suggestion as President of the World's W.C.T.U. It can be taken up by any local union, county, district, state or national, and would come with excellent grace from our comrades in the British Empire, though I should be more than proud if in America we might set the good example.

I am told by DR. BUSHNELL and MRS. ANDREW that MISS PRIDE, who is at the head of the Huegenôt Seminary for young women at Wellington, South Africa, has to pay $3 a year for the *Union Signal*, I mean including postage, and that wherever these ladies have been in their great world trip they have found that the postage debarred our members from taking the paper to such an extent as they wished. I wonder if in our Subscription Department we could start a fund to help the missionaries, so that we could send the paper out more generously?

I suggest that there be a resolution in the World's and National Conventions congratulating MRS. LETITIA YOUMANS, of 19, Metcalf Street, Toronto, Canada (Hon. President of the Dominion W.C.T.U.), on the completion of her autobiography, and advising White Ribbon women to send $1 each to her, that they may obtain a copy to read themselves and lend in their local society.

We should do well to forward a letter of congratulation from the

World's W.W.C.T.U. to SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, congratulating him on his new honours so richly merited.

LADY HARTSEN, one of the ladies who is at the head of the new woman's temperance movement in Holland, is attached to the service of the Queen, but gives a great deal of her time to promote religion and temperance among the working classes and their children, by teaching them with the magic lantern. Here is a hint for many a lady of wealth or leisure who thinks she "could not make a speech" but who could charmingly describe the slides on which are set forth innumerable lessons of a good life. This method of helping others is becoming general in England. WILLIAM T. STEAD, editor of the *Review of Reviews* announces lectures by leading men and women illustrated by slides, and he keeps on hand sets of these to be sent to localities ordering them and paying small amounts for their use,—each set being accompanied by a type-written lecture from a distinguished person descriptive of the slides, which lecture can be read or delivered by some man or woman in the locality who has good elocutionary powers, thus saving the expense of importing the lecturer. There are hundreds of women who require to be self-supporting, to whom the knowledge of such a method of helping the world and themselves at the same time may come with special interest and attractiveness. I greatly wish that at our headquarters there might be a department for the furnishing of lectures and slides on the plan presented by MR. STEAD, combined with an effort to enlist men and women, who thus fitted out could render excellent service, but who would hardly undertake to give a lecture of their own, and one not embellished with illustrations. This is a seed thought of immense vitality, and that it has been planted in the brain and heart that will bring it to perfection is what I hope later on to discover. Perhaps MISS LUCY ANTHONY, Secretary of our Lecture Bureau, is the one who will bring in this helpful method of opinion-making.

London is the capital of the human race, and undoubtedly our next World's W.C.T.U. Convention will be held in that city in 1895, at which time we shall be welcomed by a whole-hearted constituency of the World's W.C.T.U., with LADY HENRY SOMERSET as its inspirer and chief.

I wish that every White Ribbon paper might have in each issue a PRAYER COLUMN with the most helpful selections that can be gathered from the Bible and true-hearted writers, and with contributions from our own workers. At the head of this column I would keep standing the picture of a clock with hands pointing to 12, and under it the words :— "*Remember our trysting time before the mercy seat.*" This prayer for our work and workers everywhere ought to become so general that as the earth swings on its axis there should not be an instant of time in which some heart, with a white ribbon above it, was not lifted up "For God and Home and Every Land."

On the 20th anniversary of the origin of the Crusade, (Dec. 23rd, 1893) let us hold camp fires in all the local unions making this a speciality of our work; or if that date seems too near Christmas, the Convention might decide upon a day a week or two earlier on which we should return in memory and consecration to those hallowed hours when Gospel Temperance was born into the world.

I suggest a Jubilee Number of the *Union Signal* to celebrate our 20 years' march since the Crusade, and that we ask our officers to prepare a synopsis of the totals of delegates each year, total amount of fees, total amount of W.C.T.U's., added each year. There is nothing that would more thoroughly encourage the rank and file than such a number of our official organ as might readily be prepared, with the score of Crusade years as its text, and the commentary of facts and figures, work done in the years past, and work mapped out for years to come.

It may be that in view of the holiday season, many of our members will prefer a crusade sociable, supper, or banquet to a public meeting, and it might be well to give this turn to the celebration. The Convention will, perhaps, decide to suggest the two methods of observance, leaving our workers to choose that which best suits the circumstances in their locality. If a banquet is held, there should be a toast-master and short speeches at the close, and if a programme of this kind is carefully prepared, it may do as much or more good to the cause, as persons will be apt to participate who do not usually attend our Temperance meetings.

The MARY ALLEN WEST FOUNTAIN beside the Temple, and a window in Willard Hall, are being subscribed for by the comrades of the late veteran editor of the *Union Signal*, and I hope the Convention may request the publication of her great and helpful life.

I would reply as follows in response to many questions as to whether or not delegates must in every case represent the instructions given them at home: Personal conviction must ever be inviolable, and when a constituency selects a delegate it must do so knowing that delegate's character, and must leave him (or her), therefore, to listen to the arguments *pro* and *con* that are brought up in the Convention where there will be a truer and better exposition of both sides than can be given in a small local Society. The delegate is then to decide according to his best knowledge and judgment, and is not bound to the same narrow view that he brought with him when he left his locality and entered the larger and wiser circle of his representative compatriots.

We need to have a Committee on the revision of the Constitution and Bye-laws, and to provide a method for the introduction of Bye-laws. I think we ought to say that they can come only from the Executive Committee, for the custom now is for anybody to jump up and offer a Bye-law at any time. This is an instance of "pernicious activity" and needs to be put down by the Convention.

I suggest the addition of a Bye-law to the following effect:—The names of those proposed as National Evangelists shall be sent to the National Evangelistic Department and presented by the Secretary to the

Executive Committee at least three months before the Annual Convention, and then accepted or rejected by vote of the Convention.

Many of our leaders have long thought that our Committee on Resolutions does not sufficiently represent the ripest thinking and experience in our Convention, and that it would be better if our statement of principles (which is what the resolutions amount to) were prepared by the Executive Committee, printed, and placed in the hands of the Convention, so that the delegates could give careful heed to the same at least one day before the voting took place, rejecting, amending, and adding to the report, according to the judgment of the majority.

The method by which in the last year the Reports of the Superintendents and of the Organizers were all relegated to a pamphlet separate and apart from the Annual Convention, to which all these documents were submitted, seems to have buried them deeper even than the entombment they have usually suffered in the minutes themselves. It is for the dignity of the Association, and is indeed the only suitable way in which we can present in printed form the year's showing of results, to embody in a single pamphlet all the materials connected with the annual "round up" of the Convention. I earnestly hope the experiment will not be repeated, for to my mind it has proved a failure.

I think our organizers should appoint their Chairman and Secretary each year, and these officers should be indicated in the minutes; and that our National Evangelists should do the same. I believe much good would result if the Board of Superintendents would issue a brief and pointed annual address to the constituency through the *Union Signal*, and if the Board of Organizers and Board of National Evangelists would do the same. We do not hear enough from these great wings of the army.

It would be an advantage if each superintendent and organiser had the same letter-head as the General Officers, with her name and address attached under the sub-head of "Organising Department" or "Board of Superintendents" as the case might be; and each should have her circular, to be sent on before her, giving a summary of her idea of how to make her meeting a success. An observation of twenty years in speaking and organising confirms me in the opinion that the amount of power that goes to waste for lack of thorough preparation for the meeting, the masterly handling of the same, and a thrifty and wise gathering up of results and setting them forth to the public, is simply incalculable.

The editor of leaflets and publications of the W.T.P.A. ought to be an ex-officio member of the National Convention, and I hope action to this effect will be taken at the annual meeting.

I believe the time has come for us to organize a Political Department of the W.C.T.U. Our British sisters have preceded us in this, and MISS FLORENCE BALGARNIE, one of the most promising young women in our ranks, has been placed at the head. She issues leaflets of information and suggestion, addresses audiences, rallies the workers when the campaign is on at any given point, and gives a clearness and vitality to our work along political lines that it could not otherwise attain.

I wish there might be a special department of work among the coloured people. If a woman of grace, grit, and gumption would take up this work, we should see results within a few years that would far exceed all that has been done up to this time. I know it has been thought best to incorporate that work in the general plan of organization ; but so far as I can learn, the results have not justified the change. It ill-becomes a society like ours to do so little for so large a class, and one that needs our help and would appreciate it more than perhaps any other that we have tried to benefit. To my mind, there is not now so weak a link in the chain of our departments as this. It has always been a grief to me that greater enthusiasm for the coloured race has not characterized our efforts. We have had excellent speaking to them and on their behalf, but we have almost altogether lacked systematic organization.

The responsibility of home makers for the physical and mental condition of the inmates of the home is a subject hardly to be excelled in interest, especially to women. To my mind the crux of the reform questions almost without exception is found within the circle of the home ; and until the wives and mothers are intelligent and active in bringing about reforms they will still go hopping along on one foot in the future as they have in the past. My metaphor may be a little broken, but I will amend it by making it refer not only to wives and mothers, but to the homes and the reforms.

I wish that in every "Y" we might organize a Girl's Brigade of volunteers who would undertake to visit a certain number of homes into which their coming might bring the sunshine of friendly interest and good cheer. This would re-act upon the character of those who undertook a bit of work so practical in the very best way on the principle that "he is twice blessed who gives himself."

In the Women's Christian Temperance Union, now organised in all civilised countries, we have a department of instruction in scientific cookery, out of which we believe will come such an awakening of good women as we cannot otherwise produce. It will be slow work, full of painstaking, but in the highest and best sense it will pay. MRS. OLE BULL of Cambridge, Massachusetts, is President of this department of work, and MRS. ELLEN RICHARDS of the Boston Institute of Technology is associated with her. The New England kitchens in Boston and New York are truly economic since the prepared foods furnish the greatest amount of nutrition obtainable from the materials used. Studies in the chemistry of food are among the chief lines of work. The best cooking apparatus is described as the Aladdin Oven, and recipes and directions for the use of this new appliance are supplied. It is believed that this oven is well calculated to assist in the economy of time, strength, and materials. The effort to counteract unnatural appetites by means of natural and reasonable diet lies at the centre of the practical considerations of the temperance reform. In our local Societies we are introducing, by means of leaflets, such studies as I have hinted at under the supervision of experts.

The following question should it seems to me be added to the annual report, sent out by every secretary of a local state, and national society, namely:—

How many total abstinence pledges have you received this year?

The beginning made last year of work among Catholic women should be steadily followed up. I hope that MRS. BARRY-LAKE of St. Louis, will be present as a delegate from the Catholic Total Abstinence Society, and that a forward movement may be more thoroughly set in motion by this Convention than by any of its predecessors.

There is a single expedient which, if faithfully carried out from the local to the World's W,C.T.U., would incalculably augment the knowledge and interest of ministers and laity in the work of the White Ribboners, and it is this: when annual meetings, conventions, conferences, or important mass meetings under our auspices are to be held, let it be one of the most carefully observed "standing rules" to send a special invitation through the secretary to every minister and to leading men and women among the clergy, asking them to attend that they may be made better acquainted with the method and spirit of the W.C.T.U., and with a view to organising in each church a local W.C.T.U., to be affiliated with the general society in that community, and through the general society with the national movement.

In our cities our speakers and organizers would do well to hold *afternoon conferences of ministers* for the purpose of explaining the method of forming W.C.T.U.'s in their respective churches, each of which should be represented by its President in the central W.C.T.U. of the town or city, and affiliated with it by payment of the regulation fee, by the practice of Total Abstinence, the wearing of the white ribbon, and observing the noon-tide hour of prayer.

As we often say the weakest link in the chain of our great movement is finance. We do not raise money as we ought. The missionary women have raised nearly one million dollars this year. I am not speaking of our affiliated interests (to which our members give generously) but to the securing of memberships, gifts, and bequests, and especially to the self-denial week fund, which, so far as I can learn, amounted to little more than $1,000 to $1,500 against $250,000 given in self-denial week by members of the Salvation Army and those whom they were enabled to influence. This showing puts us to shame, for our people are far "better placed" financially than those who make up the army. I wish some definite action might be taken in respect to the observance of self-denial week and the use to be made of the money thus obtained, and I recommend that the date be fixed in a by-law which shall state that the money will go to the World's and National W.C.T.U. in equal parts. But for one year I wish we might devote all of that income to Temperance work among the colored people.

I believe we might effectively seek to forward this work in connection with their own churches—enlisting the ministers to advise the formation of a W.C.T. Union in *each local church* and sending organizers for this purpose. Oh that some wealthy man or woman with a wealthy heart would give us the money to set this work in motion as intelligently as we have been enabled to set so many other wheels within wheels going, in the departments of work to which we are devoted!

Our duty to the coloured people have never impressed me so solemnly as this year when the antagonisms between them and the white race have seemed to be more vivid than at any previous time, and lurid vengeance has devoured the devourers of women and children.

I suggest as the motto for Self-denial Week, to be placed on all envelopes, cards and announcements appertaining to that week, the following :—

> "I am but one, but I am one; I cannot do everything, but I can do something; what I can do I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God, I will do."

I wish it were possible to make more than we do of our Honorary Memberships, and I believe if we would form our honorary members into a world-wide union having certain privileges it would result in a sense of solidarity that would greatly add to the number of those who now see very little significance in giving in their names.

It seems to me that a parliamentary drill should be on the programme of every annual meeting of the local union, every county, district and State convention, and of the National and World's.

The position of the W.C.T.U. concerning the Gold Cure is by no means equivocal. Having been conversant with the medicine for many years before it came under the notice of journalists, I was wont to recommend it and to send out pamphlets of DR. KEELEY's when applications were made to me by drinking men or their friends for the help of a physician; but the percentage of cures was not, so far as I could learn, so great as to warrant belief in the remedy as a medical finality for the cure of inebriety, nor should this power be claimed for it, but that it is an agent so valuable that it should be rendered of easy access to those who wish to leave off drink is evident, and if DR. KEELEY would communicate his prescription to an accredited physician in every locality, our Society would gladly pay for as much of the medicine as might be needed to help all men not able themselves to pay the price of the remedy. This is an offer that we had reason to suppose would be acceptable, and it is now repeated in full confidence that the local unions will bear me out in it. The burden of proof that "the W.C.T.U. is not friendly to the Keeley Cure" remains on the shoulders of those who do not make the remedy public. It has suited political journals that are opposed to prohibition to represent White Ribboners as unfriendly to DR. KEELEY and his Cure, but nothing is farther from the truth; white ribbon women in localities innumerable have helped to send men to the various institutions opened under DR. KEELEY's auspices throughout the country, involving an expense vastly larger than would be necessary if, instead of establishing these cures, in which board and treatment are $25 a week besides travelling expenses, the plan that we suggest had been carried out, namely, placing the remedy in the hands of trustworthy physicians throughout the country. But it is claimed by the journalists who have taken up DR. KEELEY and the Cure, that he has a perfect right to make as much money out of it as he can. This is the crux of the whole situation:—White Ribboners do not believe that he has this right, or that the men who establish "Cures" throughout the country, and coin money out of them, have the moral right to do so. We believe that in this respect the view maintained in England on this subject is the true one, namely, that any physician who has made a discovery, or claims to have made one, which will alleviate the sufferings of humanity, wrongs his fellow-men and his profession, if he does not make that discovery public. I am perfectly aware that this statement will not find its way into the newspapers that have misrepresented us; but it is due to ourselves and to our co-workers in the Temperance cause throughout the world that we should put ourselves squarely on record, and if I have not correctly stated our position I should be glad to learn my error by means of such a resolution as you may be pleased to adopt at this Convention.

There are several forms of the Gold Cure, and institutions for the trial of each, under rival auspices. Many of these have accomplished much good as have the KEELEY INSTITUTES themselves, which we all freely and gladly admit, but speaking generally in favour of them all, we have not felt like singling out any, nor do we believe that the results of any justify an unlimited confidence.

I can but wish that the W.C.T.U. had a church upon wheels, like that used by BISHOP WALKER, of North Dakota. He first secured the permission of railway companies to take his car from place to place without cost; then came the question of the car itself. He went to see MR. PULLMAN, the builder, who said, though he had built palace cars for horses and for peddlers, for photographers and theatrical companies, he had never before been asked to build a church car. MR. PULLMAN built the car at a reduced price, and gave a cheque towards the payment. All this would hardly happen to us; but I am convinced that we could secure a car if some woman's heart became a sanctuary of prayer and purpose in this regard. The car of BISHOP WALKER accommodates over 100, and in it he goes to distant places where few services are held, and farmers come from the prairies with their families. The Bishop says he has never witnessed the enthusiasm in religious services that he has seen in the meetings in this car; he is not only the preacher, but janitor and fireman, and makes the services so interesting that "those who came to laugh remain to pray."

My thought in suggesting that we have a car—indeed, I wish we had a score of them—would not be to reach those alone who live in isolated communities, though this would be a most important feature, but to go from place to place holding out-door meetings with the car as a nucleus, and gathering great audiences to listen to the Gospel of Temperance Reform.

MRS. ROUNDS, President of the W.C.T.U. in Illinois, makes a suggestion to her constituency which is so valuable that I believe it ought to "go the rounds," and hence I place it before you—

"At the Annual Convention of a National, State, District, County or Local Union, a valuable feature of the programme might be the 'Birthday Thank-offering. The plan is for each White Ribboner to bring or send a sealed envelope, which shall be marked 'Thank-offering' and shall contain as much money as will represent each year of the giver's age together with a Scripture text or a brief and helpful quotation, poetical or otherwise—text or quotation to be read to the meeting, and the amount announced when the envelope shall be opened at a specified hour. Names of persons need not be given unless this is agreeable to themselves. The request is of course not binding upon any, but it would be a delight if as many as possible would join the Birthday band."

MRS. ROUNDS suggests that the money thus obtained be called the "MARY ALLEN WEST FUND," and I should be glad if the Conventions both World's and National chose to endorse the plan and the name in memory of one of the most generous women who ever dedicated herself to the cause of the White Ribbon.

One of the best lines of work for a local union would be to duplicate the Children's Fountain that MISS GORDON projected for our exhibit in the Women's building. Such an enterprise is far-reaching in its influence and benefits. Its practical character is a strong recommendation to the public in general, and the reflex influence of the work done by the children will tell on their entire future as our trusty allies on the great temperance battle-field.

Let me urge our White Ribboners to join the new Reading Circle in economics, which has recently been added by the authorities in Chautauqua to their course of study, (address: Miss K. Kimball, Buffalo, New York, Secretary C.L.S.C). In order to show the practical bearing of thought and research in this new reading circle, I add some questions that indicate the general direction that the reading will take:

What is the great enigma of our time?
What limits industry?
Where do we find the deepest distress?
Where is the production of wealth the greatest?
What is gained by division of labour.
In what does the power of monopoly consist!
What is the law of wages?
What effect do improvements in invention and the arts have upon Rent?
What is the distinction between money and wealth?
What is it that people really borrow when they obtain money on credit?

The following are some of the subjects that are given out for essay writing:

The relation of the people to the Land.
Proportional representation.
Money and its true basis.
The theory of evolution and its effect on Eeconomic science.

I suggest that the local W.C.T.U. own a loan library, judiciously selected to meet the varied needs of each community. Our publishing house gives such a list of books, and the local librarian should be on the look-out for new publications that will stir the "dry bones," such as JOHN G. WOOLLEY'S "Seed Thoughts," (Funk & Wagnall's, 18, Astor Place, New York); "The Life of MRS. GENERAL BOOTH." (Revell & Co., Chicago); MRS. HANNAH WHITALL SMITH'S two new books, "Every Day Religion," and "The Science of Motherhood," Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.; and "The Transactions of the Women's International Council," to be obtained of MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, Somertown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The first Temperance book that I read when the Woman's Crusade had aroused my attention and zeal, was the "Cantor Lectures" of DR. BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON, who has this year been made a baronet in recognition of his great services to Science and Temperance Reform. The first Temperance book I ever read was that pathetic story entitled "The Little Captain." Doubtless hundreds, if not thousands, of Temperance men and women would mention that book as the "entering wedge" of sympathy and interest in the Temperance Reform.

I recommend our W.T.P.A. to keep both of these books on sale, and to introduce them into Sunday School and public libraries whenever this is practicable.

I wish the W.T.P.A. might issue a leaflet in the "highest style of the art," containing carefully selected opinions of eminent teetotallers; also as a "companion piece" another leaflet with the best sayings concerning social purity.

I have wondered if it would not be an advantage to have a similar nomenclature for our W.C.T.U. papers the world round, for instance, the *White Ribbon Signal.* This could only come about by the willing co-operation of all our journalists. I simply submit the suggestion for their consideration.

I wish that some bright woman would write a little book or a big leaflet entitled "A model W.C.T.U.," making it dramatic and putting before the audience the picture of what a W.C.T.U. ought to be, acting out the Annual Meeting at which all the different lines of work are described, not in a dry dull manner, but vividly, "with illustrations." Such an entertainment given on a winter's evening by a group of good and true women would disseminate a vast amount of not only knowledge but wisdom concerning us and bring in quite a revenue besides.

I am confident that if our White Ribboners would utilize the phonograph, getting cylinders with the voices of leaders like SIR WILFRED LAWSON, GEN. NEAL DOW, COL. BAIN, CANON WILBERFORCE, LADY HENRY SOMERSET, with passages from their speeches, and some of our best songs,—for example—"There are bands of Ribbon White," "We all belong," "There's a shadow on the home," and others, we could arrange entertainments in drawing rooms or lecture rooms, or (as the phonograph becomes perfected), in churches and halls, that would do much to interest the public in the movement, inform them as to the utterances of leaders, and enlist their sympathies in our behalf.

In my own town the W.C.T.U. has established a Night School for boys. MRS. ZIMMERMAN, sister to EDWARD EGGLESTON, has it in charge, and reports that the pupils are "doing their boy's best" to behave and to improve their time. Out of this Night School it is believed a club and reading room will grow. If a W.C.T.U. or a "Y" is at a loss "what to do next," why not try a method as practical as this?

I suggest a resolution of thanks to REV. DR. CRAFTS and B. F. JACOBS, ESQ., for their championship of our cause in the recent International Sunday School Convention, resulting in a unanimous vote to retain the Quarterly Temperance Lessons.

We shall wish, I know, to send resolutions of sympathy to MRS. HIGGINS, president of Colorado W.C.T.U., and congratulations on her improved health, also condolence to the Colorado State Union that has lost its treasurer, MRS. SHAPLEIGH.

I wish we could pass some such resolution as the following, which was recently adopted by one of our County Conventions:—

> "*Resolved:* That inasmuch as the wearing of trained dresses is compulsory at the courts of kings, it is a fashion that may well be set at naught by the women of a republic; and since a style of dress which keeps a woman continually clutching at her garments detracts from her dignity and moral influence as well as from her freedom and comfort, and whereas, by the wearing of trains our sisters are made weak, we will wear no trains while the world stands."

One of the best ideas advanced for the paying off of our debt was in the Temple column, and came, I think, from the bright brain of MRS. WASHINGTON. She said we ought to have "Temple Success Meetings," and it occurred to me that we might print at our publishing house a placard, with a picture of the Temple, and after it the word "Success," in odd letters, and end the combination with the word "Meeting," followed by a large line to this effect: "*Come and see this rebus acted!*" The novelty of the advertisement would help to draw together many who are interested in good causes, and many who are not. The children of the Loyal Temperance Legion could be relied on to sell tickets for the local W.C.T.U. The Responsive Reading on the subject of the Temple building would fittingly open the evening programme, and after that there is abundant material in the files of the *Union Signal*, and the exercises, speeches, etc., sent out from the Temple headquarters to provide an attractive entertainment. If every local union would thus organize a "*Temple Success Meeting*," I feel confident that the total amount secured would be of great service in diminishing the debt, and the effort put forth, would, in itself, abundantly reward the local workers.

When we hold a W.C.T.U. Conference or Convention the programme of the afternoon with the songs to be sung at our public meeting should be in the hands of every person in the hall. This is the way they do in the mother country, and I have seen at the bottom of the programme a slip of paper perforated so as to be easily torn off, containing an appeal to those who are not pledged abstainers, with a request for the signatures of men and women to be placed on the paper and dropped into the collection boxes. We hold meetings as enthusiastic and in every way as excellent as these of our British friends, but we are not as intelligent and practical in our efforts to gather up the fruits of victory, both financial, and in the added pledges and memberships, we could easily obtain if we worked according to a plan. The same is true of circulating petitions and memorials; work that would take several women weeks to do could be done in ten minutes in a great assembly by the means I have indicated. On these methods we might learn much from the Salvation Army.

We have now a charming "Membership song" (that is its best and most appropriate name) written by MRS. KATHARINE LENTE STEVENSON of Mass., and entitled "We belong." When asking for membership in a congregation, large or small, we do so more effectually if, as an accompaniment, we sing this song, which should be printed and in the hands of every person present; and the familiar tune ("Long, long ago,") all can sing with heartiness. It would be well if the presiding officer appealed to all present who are willing to join with us to rise, or if already standing, to raise the hand in singing the first verse:—

"Drops in an ocean of infinite might;
We all belong, we all belong;
Rays in a prism of white, radiant light;
We all belong, we belong;
Strands in a cord reaching down from God's throne,
Links in a chain which now circles each zone,
Notes in the deepest of harmonies known;
We all belong, we belong."

Every local union should be advised to use its influence to clear the streets from objectionable theatrical posters. We have reason to be proud of the results secured in Boston by a movement of this kind headed by that gentle heroine, DR. JULIA PLUMMER.

We lose many of our members because we are not ingenious-minded. When one of them changes her place of residence we should write on ahead of her, and urge the officers of our society in her new home to hunt her up and get her to join them. What we need is a blank letter of instructions signed by President and Secretary, which should be filled up for the retiring member, and the duplicate of it sent with her *new address* to the Secretary of our local society in the town or village to which she has removed.

I do not know how the vote went at the great Exposition as to Columbia's emblem, but having once declared for the arbutus as that flower, I feel bound, having suffered a change of mind—and, as I hope, gained added wisdom,—to quote as my verdict the charming poetic argument of MISS EDNA DEAN PROCTOR, published in a recent issue of the *Century Magazine.* As leading groups of Americans are taking sides on this subject, I should be glad, if it seemed good to the Convention, to have a vote as to what is our favourite flower, not for ourselves, for we have chosen the arbutus, but for the Republic.

"The rose may bloom for England,
The lily for France unfold;

Ireland may honour the shamrock,
  Scotland her thistle bold :
But the shield of the great Republic,
  The glory of the West,
Shall bear a stalk of the tasseled Corn,
  Of all our wealth the best.
The arbutus and the goldenrod
  The heart of the North may cheer,
And the mountain-laurel for Maryland,
  Its royal clusters rear ;
And jasmine and magnolia
  The crest of the South adorn :
But the wide Republic's emblem
  Is the bounteous, golden Corn."

I wish to urge upon our members the heroic enterprise of JOHN G. WOOLLEY in founding a Home for drinking men at Rest Island, Minn. Any who realise what a blessing it is to have a strong brotherly hand stretched out when one is shipwrecked morally should send their gifts in token of their faith. The new paper sent out by brother WOOLLEY in the interest of this Home is one of the most nutritious of ideas that the long roll of temperance papers has produced. I have heard it said by several who had no special interest in our movement that it was a paper that you had to read whether you would or not, for when you tasted then you desired to eat.

I fear we have under-estimated the value of having a reception or sociable at the beginning or close of each Convention. This feature is more developed in England than with us, and much good influence and kindly feeling is awakened by the informal intercourse of workers, and the recognition of the sympathetic side of a movement that holds us to our work so closely that we are apt to ignore "the small sweet courtesies of life."

The National Temperance Convention held at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, June 10th to 18th, and presided over by ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, was probably the most representative ever convened in the interest of reform. Men and women, native and foreign, Catholic and Protestant, all met upon one platform, and spoke to each other only words of peace and good-will. When we remember that such a thing, although not impossible to be done had it been thought of, was impossible to be thought of a quarter of a century ago, we get a glimpse of the magnificent march of brotherhood that ought to make us feel that whatever ought to be will be.

The history of the Temperance Reform, brought out by J. N. STEARNS, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, as a memorial of this advance, should be placed on the library shelves of temperance women in every nation, and will furnish invaluable material for sketches, articles, and arguments.

Once more I recommend and urge our Temperance people, men and women, to import from England the cheering "hear, hear," with which audiences are wont to mark their approbation of a speaker's best points, and thus to add their own enthusiasm to the strength of what he says, making it far more emphatic to all who hear, and quickening the powers of the speaker to larger achievements than he might otherwise attain. Having had experience in both methods I am prepared to testify that the heartiness of response in an English audience is far better than the dumb show we often have in America.

Why should we go on year after year with the same plan of programme? I wish this Convention would seriously consider the propriety of beginning the next one by devoting the first half-day to a Crusade Prayer Meeting, and the first afternoon and evening to a Free Parliament, with subjects for discussion indicated. All delegates invited to equal participation in the debate.

I wish to call attention to a card recently issued by the artistic firm of Nister and Company, and printed in Nuremberg, whence come the finest artistic works of the kind thus far known to the world. This card was designed by LADY HENRY SOMERSET, while on her summer vacation, and represents a mother and child who are in want. It is called "A Nineteenth Century Nativity," and the figures and accessories are most effective. The result is a card that not simply reminds a friend he has been remembered by us, but is an exquisite object-lesson of the brotherhood of humanity. Our own poet, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, furnishes the motto:—

"Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungry neighbour, and Me."

The card can be ordered from MRS. CAROLINE GROW, Business Manager of the W.T.P.A., The Woman's Temple, Chicago, Ill., or of MISS HELEN L. HOOD, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

GENERAL NEAL DOW, the "Grand Old Man" of the Temperance Reform, will be ninety years old on the twentieth of March, 1894, and it seems to me that both the World's W.C.T.U. and the National W.C.T.U. might well adopt an address of affectionate appreciation of our beloved and revered friend on that occasion; and that it would be altogether reasonable for us to celebrate his ninetieth birthday in our local unions by a meeting which should give some account of the origin and history of the Prohibition movement, of which he is the father.

The PUNDITA RAMABAI, our White Ribbon sister, and one of the National Officers of the W.C.T.U. in India, has had a year of remarkable success in her school for the high-caste Hindoo widows. A new building has been added to the outfit, and if religious persecution does not become an element in the intricate problem which that brave soul has dared, all will go well. MRS. JUDITH W. ANDREWS, of Boston, from the first, perhaps, the most devoted and helpful friend that PUNDITA RAMABAI has had, is to be with her in the school during the next few months, and MISS SOONDERBAI POWAR is associated with PUNDITA RAMABAI in conducting the school. I met MISS POWAR repeatedly in London, and was much impressed by her intelligence and devotion.

I earnestly hope that a PUNDITA RAMABAI circle of ten members who pledge themselves to pay $1 a year for ten years may be formed in every local union. If this could be done it would form a sure source of supply for an institution more needed—as I believe—than any other in the world. Whoever has read Dr. Emily Ryder's book, "The little wives of India" (published by Varley Brothers, 180 and 182, William Street, Melbourne, Australia), must feel that of all the human race those most helpless, wretched, and intruded upon in the most heart-rending way, are the little child-wives. When Pundita was with us she stirred a great enthusiasm. Let us lift up our hearts to God, and ask Him to keep a tender place there always for her and her Christlike endeavour for the most down-trodden of womankind.

Mrs. Fessenden, President of the Massachusetts W.C.T.U., assisted by Mrs. Higgins, the State General Secretary of the "Y's.," has successfully started the Somerset Union. All members at large can belong to it, but the name is specially claimed by college girls, a large number of whom have joined. They have their own department in the State paper, headed by a picture of Lady Somerset.

Someone has had the wit to suggest the White Ribbon doll as a candidate for childish favour; and I believe, if we would keep on hand these mimic specimens of primitive humanity, decked in artistic reform apparel, and bedecked with the White Ribbon, sending one as a premium to every home that sent us a subscriber to the *Union Signal*, and a dollars' worth of our literature besides, we might domesticate progressive ideas in a myriad of small heads and hearts that shall belong in future years to mothers of the republic.

No Welcome Meeting that I have ever seen is by any means so effective as one in which "all sorts and conditions of men"—and women—who belong to other Guilds and Societies than our own are invited to participate. If any Local or State Union wishes to see an "arousement" of the people, let it invite a welcome from the Society of R. R. Employés, Policemen, News Boys, &c.; to say nothing of Welcomes by Soldiers and Sailors, Ministers' Meetings, Missionary Societies, and Women's Literary Clubs. A welcome like that sounds the whole gamut of human nature and environment.

Nothing in the Welcome Meeting given me at Exeter Hall was more hopeful or enlivening that the fact that representatives of the Vegetarian Society and the "Organized Butchers" sat side by side in friendliest fraternity.

It is suggested that we have a little book, cheap but pretty, with a text for every day in the year, prefaced with a condensed account of the work, to be sold or given away to new members, something that will be a bond of union between members all over the world, and can be sold at the close of meetings for a few cents.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN IN 1892-'93.

If we think the cause of woman is not progressing as rapidly as it should for the interest of men and women, we must look back and see from what degradation she has escaped; for example, take this account from the *London Times*, July 18th, 1797, less than a hundred years ago. It reads as follows:—

"*On Friday a butcher exposed his wife for sale in Smithfield Market with a strap about her waist which tied her to a railing. A drover was the purchaser at* *three guineas and a crown.*" But PETRUCHIO is still at large, that famous creation of SHAKESPEARE, who said of his wife,

"She is my goods, my chattels,
She is my house, my household furniture,
My field, my barn,—my anything."

At the inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition, in Machinery Hall, with an audience of one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons present, women shared in the speaking—a woman architect received the prize for designing the Woman's Building, and women participated equally with men throughout the exercises which were presided over by the Vice-President of the United States.

Women were represented as officers and speakers in the World's Columbian Congress of Religions, at which noted representatives of the ten great Religions were participants.

At the World's Catholic Congress (Columbian Exposition), women were not only on the platform, but on the programme—for the first time in the history of that great hierarchy.

The province of Nova Scotia has this year made the greatest advance that has been noted along ecclesiastical lines. MISS M. DAUPHINIE was elected as a lay delegate to the Methodist Annual Conference. There was no controversy concerning her admission; it was a ruling of the chair. The REV. DR. MOORE, President of the Conference, should receive the thanks of all awakened women for having taken a position so honourable to himself and to us. Best of all, the *Wesleyan Methodist Journal* of the maritime province of Canada, says: "The ruling of the chair was received with great enthusiasm, and the report of the committee adopted."

The New Church (Swedenborgian) has authorised women to preach.

At our last National Convention, thirty-five women on a single Sunday occupied pulpits as preachers in Denver, Colorado. At the Autumn Conference of the National B.W.T.A. in Cardiff (Wales), nineteen pulpits were occupied by women.

An agitation is beginning among the Jews for the equal representation of women as voters and office holders in the congregation, and an influential Jewish journal declares this to be right, and claims that there is no valid obstacle in the way of its being carried into effect.

In two or more of the United States the Episcopal Church has voted to strike the word "male" from the constitutional provisions for the election of vestrymen and wardens.

The title of D.D. has been conferred upon a woman minister.

"The Foresters" is a benefit Society in England having a very large membership and great influence. At its recent annual meeting, a resolution was carried forbidding the women (who are now beginning to form auxiliary branches,) to hold their meetings in liquor shops, although the men have always done so, and do still. But it may be reasonably predicted that since the men so clearly perceive the demoralization likely to result from having their "women folks" meet in such an environment, they will in time cease to do so themselves, and we have every confidence that the women will help them to attain the higher standard by which they are now "unequally yoked."

Women are employed at railway switches and crossings in Italy because they do not get intoxicated.

Finland has 50,000 women who are total abstainers, in a population of two million persons.

The Queen Regent of Holland was the patron and official president of the recent International Temperance Congress at The Hague. She however delegated her duties to a man!

The National Republican League at its Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, May 11th, recommended to the favourable consideration of the Republican Clubs of the United States, the question of granting the women of the State and nation the right to vote at all elections on the same terms and conditions as the male citizens.

Kansas and Colorado have submitted amendments to their constitutions giving women the full ballot.

One of the best phases of the Temperance question in England just now is, that when the Direct Veto is obtained—and it seems quite sure to be given to the people before the year 1894 is out—it will be backed up by the municipal ballot for women, and thus local option will have a far better chance to win than it has ever known in the Republic.

The Legislature of Michigan has given to all women the municipal ballot.

New Zealand stands at the head of the list this year, having given the ballot to women, married and single, on all questions that affect the Government.

In Connecticut, the women vote this fall on school matters.

The American Federation of Labour, representing 700,000 working men, has declared for Woman's Suffrage.

The Farmers' Alliance in most of the States adopts resolutions favourable to the ballot for women.

For the first time, a woman has been heard officially in Austria. A socialistic leader of Vienna, FRAULEIN DWORZAK, was invited by the Minister of Commerce to speak as an expert before the Austrian Board of Trade, on the position of the working women of that country. She spoke for three hours, and described all the horrors of the working women's status.

The participation of women from almost all the leading European countries in the International Socialist Congress at Zurich, and the fact that a woman presided over one of the public sessions is a significant item in our progress for this year.

When Bryn Mawr College opened for instruction in the fall of 1885 there were 44 students, now there are over 200, and many are refused admission for lack of room. This is typical of the growth in all the leading women's colleges.

The first congress of lady-lawyers ever held, met at the Columbian Exposition, on August 3rd. There are 110 ladies in America who have been called to the Bar, and eight have earned the right to practise before the Supreme Court of the United States after having for three years pleaded at the Bar of the state or territory without any flaw in their public or private career.

Twenty-five years ago women writers were excluded from the CHARLES DICKENS banquet in New York City by the Press Club. These women were individually indignant, and there the matter would have ended had they not had the wit to organize themselves into what has become the greatest, as it was the first notable literary society of women in the New World. Recently, this Society (the famous "Sorosis" has celebrated its "quarter-centennial," and the record of its successful work for the development and enfranchisement of women is known to all thoughtful minds throughout the world.

Nearly all the northern States have lady pharmacists. Illinois has over one hundred.

There are 30,000 women cyclists in America France has 10,000; 9,000 of them living in Paris. There was recently in that city a cycling wedding party who went to church and thence to breakfast on their safeties A French lady has established a record for herself by riding 17½ miles in one hour.

Perhaps the most remarkable programme for the future relations of women to public affairs is the manifesto issued by the Women's Rights' Party in Paris in connection with the recent elections. They declare that the existing state should be replaced by what they call the Mother State, which, by its foresight and solicitude would insure certainty of work to all able-bodied men, assistance to children and to the aged, the sick, and the deformed. They declare that

"The State, thoroughly informed with regard to the requirements of production in every industry, should, in accordance with this knowledge, enlist workers, and should provide for their being classed in society according to their talents, just as she classes them in the army according to their stature. The Mother State would suppress the liberty to die of hunger.

"There should be really universal suffrage—that is to say, exercised by both men and women.

"The revision of the Constitution by an assembly composed of both men and women.

"Free access, without distinction of sex, to all public employment and offices.

"The lightening of the burden on women, who have charge of and responsibility for human lives, the grant to every mother, married or not married, of an indemnity to be called the maternal indemnity.

"Obligatory military service for men, obligatory humanitarian service for women; the defence of the territory entrusted to men, the Philanthropies confided to women."

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE.

Twenty years ago wondering eyes were fixed upon a band of women as they filed out from a temple of the Lord: Who are they? Where are they going? What to do? were questions from sight-seers on every side. They were humble, faithful followers of the "Captain of our Salvation," about to visit "the hyena of our civilization in his own horrid lair," there to proclaim the gospel of love and redemption.

What an army for such a mission!

Less than fourscore women, who for years had sat at Jesus' feet shrinking from sight of the world but pleading with "boldness at the throne of grace," for deliverance of home from its fiendish enemy, now forgetful of the carping world, moving on with the courage of the Lord, no longer "putting their trust in princes, nor in the son of man in whom there is no help," but "in the Lord Jehovah in whom is everlasting strength;" *their cry*, "Home Protection" to the glory of God. Who can estimate the result? The past we have seen; the present we somewhat know; the future is with God, and its revelation will be to us a joy in eternity. As this band has reached out from nation to nation, each has caught the key-note then sounded, and has waved in the face of the foe the banner of an aggressive Christianity.

Are you not glad, my sisters, that this reform which God has so clearly placed in the hands of women is not confined to Ohio, from whence went forth that second company of seventy disciples? Not limited to the United States, but reaches to the uttermost parts of the world? May we not rejoice that standing before God in the spirit of willing obedience, He has led on His handmaidens until England and Scotland, Ireland and Wales, the continents of Europe and of Asia, benighted Africa and enlightened America, are, with the islands of the sea, bound by the white ribbon in the name of the Lord, for the salvation of our homes from the ravages of a liquor traffic? The cleansing of the nations from its debasing influence, and the lifting of all into the white heat of God's purity and love?

As secretary of the World's Union, sitting at the central station where is received news from every quarter, I look over the broad field with unutterable delight. The work outside of our own land astonishes! Who has taught the women of other nations? How have they fallen so perfectly into line with established methods? Why do unions so generally thrive?

It is true, our round-the-world missionaries have left their seal of consecration and power upon them, and going hither and thither from station to station of mission fields they have educated and inspired. Unnumbered pages of literature from our own publication house, giving line upon line of plans and methods have been sent them ; still the continuity of their work, their increase of numbers and of labors, are marvelous, when we remember that but few points have received more than one visit from our missionaries and think how many unions of our own land languish, notwithstanding repeated assistance from state and national laborers and the contact with the work on every side.

May we not with reason accept it as an assurance that God has been our Leader, and He thus gives us approbation of the effort to extend to the whole world the blessing He bestowed upon us ?

To our peerless president, Frances E. Willard, as she stood upon the shore of the Pacific looking out over the vast ocean, which like her sympathy for humanity, reaches all continents, was given the thought, "Why not make the world our field ? and take it all for Christ ?" The Spirit answered, "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the power of the highest shall overshadow thee." It was enough, and from that hour plans were laid to go from our own "Jerusalem to Judea, and to Samaria, and to the uttermost parts of the earth."

Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, moved by the Spirit, became a willing offering and left us a messenger clothed with power for the service ; one sent by the Lord and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States to carry the glad tidings of salvation that would arouse a sleeping world to purity and life.

In response to an appeal to unions and friends of the cause, many a helping hand was outstretched and the work has steadily progressed until the banner floats over forty-eight nations.

UNITED STATES.

Frances E. Willard, President.

Believing no other report could so clearly present the organization of the first National union (that of the United States) as the paper read by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller at the National W. C. T. U. convention, it is here entered.

From this organization, the union has grown until there is not a state or territory where "its voice is not heard" and the statistics which follow Mrs. Miller's paper give its present status.

"It was at Chautauqua in the summer of 1874 that there began to be a W. C. T. U. It was the first season of that magnificent inspiration, when only the eye of faith saw the glory of its future.

My companion was Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, and we sat under the grand old trees, and wrote or read or speculated philosophically on the future of the universe. It was there, under those trees, that the first suggestion of the W. C. T. U. stirred my soul. It was no thought of mine.

Among the great themes of which we discoursed was the work of the Crusade, but while we agreed upon the necessity of in some way gathering up and concentrating the forces that had been set in motion, it was Mrs. Willing who pressed the point of then and there laying the foundation for a National organization. The time seemed to her ripe for action, the opportunity most propitious, since representative women from every section were sure to be present, while the place would give the movement at once a prestige, and a rallying point for the future.

I was faint-hearted and doubtful, having a wholesome awe of the Assembly's great head, and not quite daring to borrow his hammer to drive a nail in another enterprise. But of course I yielded to the determination of one who has been said to be the only woman who invariably saw the end from the beginning, though it seems tolerably certain that she did not forsee the end of this beginning. Meantime, the same thought and purpose had awakened in other hearts. The women of Ohio were there in force, thrilling from the wonderful experiences of the Crusade, and all alert to seize the next thing that promised advance. Among their leaders I remember, by name, only Mrs. Ingham, of Cleveland, and her sister, Miss James, Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, and one or two others, but the temperance prayer-meeting was fervid with earnest petitions for guidance; petitions, it has been said, directly answered by the inspiration sent to the heart of Mrs. Brown to then and there organize a National Society. Who can tell to whom the Lord spoke first, or whether His message came at the same time to many hearts? I only know that it first came to me through Mrs. Willing, and that the thought of organization once broached, the work was pushed vigorously. The women from each state were brought into conference; plans of work and basis of union were prayed over, discussed, sometimes very spicily *sparred* over, but in the end concord reigned, and all things were ready for the public meeting.

It was called in the big tent, and I am sure it rained—I have an ineffaceable impression of the flapping canvas let down against the torrents; this, however, would argue nothing in the way of disapproval, since nearly everything at Chautauqua has in its turn been rained on. The tent was well filled; Mrs. Jennie F. Willing was made chairman and I secretary, and after a service of prayer one woman was appointed from each state represented to act as a committee of organization, and arouse and interest the workers. To this committee was left the exact date of the National convention, which it was voted should be held in Cleveland in November. This convention was to be made up of delegates, one from each congressional district, elected by the local temperance leagues, and a circular calling it and setting forth its purposes was ordered to be issued by the chairman and secretary. A collection of nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents to pay for printing and postage was taken on the spot, and I had in my possession until very recently, the names of the eighteen women whose subscriptions sent out this first call to the hosts—twenty-four thousand circulars.

Mrs. Willing and I started homeward, and wrote the circular on the train, she writing one and I another, and then probably compromising our disagreements, if we had any, as a man and his wife did their difference in regard to the cotton sheets, which he preferred, or the linen, which the wife considered the only wear—they compromised on linen. It was decided that I should attend to the printing and sending it out. My boys of ten and twelve folded, inclosed and sent out every one of the circulars. East and west, north and south, the little yellow-cased missives sped their way, finding a place sometimes with words of hearty approval, sometimes, no doubt, with contempt, which thought it could still afford to give so weak an adversary a chance, and so the new forces that were marshaling to take the field announced their muster by this brave bugle call.

The convention was held. Mrs Annie Wittenmyer was elected president, Miss Frances E. Willard corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary C. Johnson recording secretary and Mrs. Mary B. Ingham treasurer. Miss Willard was elected president in 1879.

The United States reports a paid membership of one hundred seventy-one thousand four hundred and forty-four; honorary members, nineteen thousand two hundred and fifty-three; members by Loyal Temperance Legion, one hundred twenty-three thousand eight hundred and ten. All the states and territories, except Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Indian Territory, Nevada, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia, have temperance education laws.

Nineteen states have headquarters.

Two states, Wyoming and Colorado, have equal suffrage.

There are forty-one departments of work.

GREAT BRITAIN

was particularly favored in Margaret Bright Lucas, as president, and the World's Union equally so in her acceptance of the presidential office at the incipiency of the enterprise.

It was not wonderful that she heartily indorsed the effort. Her husband had been the editor and proprietor of *The Morning Star*, and some will remember that paper to have been one of but two London dailies which gave steady support to the cause of emancipation and the protection of the Union during our civil war. Mr. Lucas was permitted to hear the glad tidings of peace and the overthrow of human slavery in the United States, before he entered into perfect freedom in the presence of his Lord.

When Mrs. Lucas followed her companion and was "no more of earth," it hardly seemed possible that another could wear her mantle so worthily as she had done, but God's work goes on though workers are called home!

Great Britain has been blessed many years by a Queen who has been honored not only by the people of her own realm, but of every land, and yet the Lord provided from His host a president for the British Women's Temperance Association* more queenly than Victoria; a woman belonging to the nation's nobility (as the world counts rank) and a princess of the house of David, a daughter of the King of kings, a child who has been declared victor by her Lord who has given power to conquer self in complete surrender to Him. Lady Henry Somerset heard the Master's voice; "Isabel" was spoken as clearly as was "Mary" at the tomb of our risen Lord, and as then, the answer was "Rabboni," which meaneth, "Master," All-Ruler.

Was it not of God, that we might be the more closely bound to one another, that she too, as we are told by Wm. T. Stead, was interested in our union, so dear to us all? Second only to the welcome we would give our best beloved leader, beloved of the Lord and His children, whom we constantly bear in arms of faith to the Divine Healer, is our hearts' offering to the W. C. T. U. Queen of Great Britain who has been and is an evangel of love and tenderness to our president and the organization to which, under such ministrations, she has been spared.

The British Women's Temperance Association is as truly a descendant of the Crusade of 1873-4 as is the National W. C. T. U. of the United States.

In June, 1875, Mother Stewart, of Ohio, U. S., met Mrs. Margaret Parker, of Dundee, at a temperance convention in the city of Chicago. Mrs. Parker was already much interested in the Crusade movement of America, and her zeal was greatly increased by meeting with temperance women at that time; and after her return to Scotland she, with others with whom she had conferred, invited Mother Stewart to Great Britain and arranged for her a lecture tour. Two hundred and fifty ladies greeted her at a reception given her in the rooms of the National Temperance League, London. On April 10th, 1876, a call was issued by Mother Stewart and Mrs. Parker, for the formation of a national society, which resulted in a meeting held on April 21st, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the organization of the British Women's Temperance Association, and delegates were elected to attend the International Temperance Convention held on June 10th at Philadelphia, among whom was Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas.

This organization in 1885, was affiliated to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Lucas, who was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, being elected president.

In 1886 Mrs. Lucas paid her second visit to America as a delegate to the National convention of the white ribbon women. Her reception was one that will always mark an epoch in the annals of the women's temperance movement, the delegates rising in separate groups. First the "Crusaders" in a body, second the women of New England, then of the Middle States, after these the Western and the Pacific Coast, and last the Southern representatives, while English and American flags waved from the platform, and all joined in singing, "God save the Queen." The stirring scene was described by Miss Impey, one of the delegates who accompanied Mrs. Lucas, in the following words:

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*The title of the Woman's Temperance organization of Great Britain, auxiliary to the World's W. C. T. U.

"While the enthusiasm was at its highest, Miss Willard took Mrs. Lucas by the hand, and they stood together before the cheering audience—a living illustration of the union between England and America, the mother and daughter—in this mighty crusade against strong drink."

Mrs. Lucas was a liberal in politics, and all her efforts tended to advance the great reforms for the betterment of the social system; she accepted and indorsed Mrs. Fawcett's explanation of the reason why women require the franchise, viz.:

"That the suffrage is the only means of cleansing the statute books of the laws that are oppressive to their sex. She lost no opportunity in all her public addresses of emphasizing the fact that temperance legislation, to be successful, requires a woman's vote. In politics, she said, my principle is, women should work for women until they receive justice. My first duty is to woman, and as long as I can work I shall strive to obtain complete equality between women and men before the law."

Thus, from the first, woman suffrage has been a feature of their work.

In May, 1891, Lady Henry Somerset was re-elected president and was appointed a delegate to the first World's Woman's Christian Temperance convention, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, November 10th and 11th. She took with her the English contribution to the Polyglot Petition against the liquor traffic and the opium trade, the signatures numbering two hundred and sixty thousand. The work of collecting these names was largely done by Miss G. E. F. Morgan, secretary of the British Board of the World's W. C. T. U. The council of 1892 divided the work of the association into departments under the heads of Organization, Evangelistic, Preventive, Social, Educational, Political, and the work of appointing superintendents was proceeded with. District and county unions were agreed upon.

The following resolution was passed by the annual Council meeting:

"*Resolved*, That all class legislation is unjust, and that therefore responsible women should participate in framing the laws by which they are governed. We hold the spiritual and moral forces of women must be brought to bear directly upon the ballot box; that in view of the great moral gain that has been realized by granting the municipal and other votes to women, and holding that their vote will always be the enacting clause of all temperance legislation, we ask the parliamentary vote should be extended to them."

A political resolution was also passed at the Council, 1892, recommending the association to work for those Parliamentary candidates who declared in favor of the direct veto.

This was considered by many a too progressive policy, and dissension followed, but at the Council meeting in May, 1893, after prolonged debate, the progressive policy was adopted by a majority of eighty-nine. Mrs. H. J. Wilson, the opposing candidate for president withdrew, and Lady Henry Somerset was elected without dissenting votes.

The progressive nominees for the Executive committee were elected in addition to the former Executive whom the progressive party did not desire to displace. Dissatisfied members resigned and have left the association.

The society reaffirmed its affiliation with the World's W. C. T. U., and incorporated this action in its Constitution.

The program of work adopted by the Council for the year 1893-4, is as follows:

"1. The passing of a measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to children.

"2. The repeal of the acts granting licenses to grocers and other shopkeepers.

"3. The securing the election of temperance candidates, as poor-law guardians, as members of school boards and on all other public bodies.

"4. The closing of public-houses on Parliamentary and municipal election days.

"5. The scientific temperance instruction in schools.

"6. The substitution of non-alcoholic for all fermented wine at the Lord's Supper.

"7. The prevention of the hawking of intoxicants in railway stations and the sale of the same on steamboats.

"8. The more effective legislation for inebriates.

"9. The enforcement of the truck act.

"10. The suppression of the liquor traffic by means of the direct veto.

"11. The passing of an Imperial Measure to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday.

"12. The opposing of licenses at brewster sessions.

"13. The preparation and circulation of Temperance Literature.

"14. Preventive and reformatory work among women.

"15. Work among barmaids, and to build a strong public sentiment against the employment of women in public-houses and other demoralizing resorts.

"16. Work for the prevention of granting liquor licenses to theaters, concert halls, and other places of entertainment.

"17. Work among municipal women voters, that their influence as Electors may be counted on the side of temperance."

The Branches are at liberty to adopt or reject this plan of work in part or in whole as may seem best adapted to the wants of their locality.

As secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., having my home in the United States, the home of our president, Frances E. Willard, I think I may express the thanksgiving of the entire organization for the exceeding kindness and honor with which she has been met in Great Britain. Going to a new land and to the sheltering fold of Lady Henry Somerset, she was comforted with the only comfort "wherewith she could be comforted" in her hours of deep affliction, following the departure of her loved mother. Lady Henry Somerset ministered unto her as no other could or would have done, the two being one of heart. Miss Willard was given perfect rest and retirement for a little time, when together with Miss Gordon, both attended the National W. C. T. U. convention held at Denver, returning to England soon after and entering heartily into special temperance work.

A great meeting was held in Exeter Hall, January 9, 1893, to welcome Miss Willard as president of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States, and founder and president of the World's W. C. T. U. This was followed by like meetings of greeting and honor at Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh, for which kind attention we individually and as an organization return our unbounded gratitude, praying for all associated in such efforts the blessing of the Most High. At these meetings, particularly the first, cablegrams were received from many countries expressive of sympathy and appreciation. The B. W. T. A. has adopted very largely the methods of the pioneer society of the United States. Women of England, with even the restricted ballot, are able to do many things from which other women, except those in the state of Wyoming, U. S., are deprived. Thus we find Lady Henry Somerset issuing letters, which we trust may be repeated in character, under changes wrought by God through His faithful handmaidens, in every nation, ere many years shall pass. These letters and appeals concerned political conditions and are pointed and practical. Letter "A" is addressed "To the Temperance Workers," upon "the general election and temperance legislation," concerning "the direct popular veto," upon which temperance reformers were at the time concentrating their efforts.

She exhorts first of all that effort be directed to secure the election to the new Parliament of an overwhelming majority of members fully pledged to support immediate and efficient temperance legislation and especially the direct popular veto, and *entire Sunday* closing, and *then* to obtain the early fulfillment of those pledges.

She gives full outline of plans, and suggests resolutions, that however hastily a meeting might be called, or an audience gathered, ammunition for effective warfare should be in readiness.

This aggressive policy is meeting with much commendation and success. The growth of the association is shown by the following statistics:

Delegates present at the Council Meeting of 1889-90	141
Delegates present in 1890-91	178
Delegates present in 1891-92	255
Delegates present in 1892-93	418

NUMBER OF SOCIETIES CONNECTED WITH THE ASSOCIATION.

	Directly Affiliated.		Dependent upon those.		Total.
1889-90	264	+	161	=	425
1890-91	307	+	193	=	500
1891-92	354	+	223	=	577
1892-93	385	+	225	=	610

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Gross Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
1889-90	836	11	6
1890-91	1,102	11	2
1891-92	1,186	12	0
1892 93	1,306	3	8

Headquarters for the World's W. C. T. U. have been established at 26 Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, London, E. C., where Miss Helen Hood is permanently located as secretary. They in no way interfere with the B. W. T. A. headquarters. A missionary has been sent to India where she is doing effective work.

CANADA.

Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, President.

The Dominion W. C. T. U. seems but a part of the United States, we are so near geographically, our postage is the same, and the honored president is treasurer of the World's W. C. T. U. It was organized at Montreal in 1883 by representatives of the Ontario and Quebec Provincial unions. The five Provincial auxiliaries named represent three hundred fifty-eight local unions and seven thousand seven hundred eighty-nine paying members.

Six National conventions have been held that have unified the work and bound the workers together with ever increasing interest all along the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Thirty departments of work have been adopted, the Flower Mission being prosecuted by nearly every union, while Franchise and Scientific Temperance Instruction fall but little behind. Three provinces have such instruction by act of Parliament. In the other provinces it is made obligatory by action of the "council of public information." The "World's Petition" has been well circulated, over sixty thousand signatures having been secured. In Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia a law prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors has been secured as the result of petitioning Parliament.

Municipal suffrage is also granted to widows, and spinsters who have property qualifications.

In some of the provinces the unions are in most healthy condition —an honor to their membership, and to the country.

[See Addenda for fuller report.—*Cor. Sec.*]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mrs. Mary T. Whitney, President.

The past year has been uneventful in the history of the W. C. T. U. of these islands. Our president has been absent nearly half the year and we have simply held the fort without making any important or aggressive movement. Our meetings have been held regularly with the exception of July, when, as was in order, we took a vacation. Mrs. P. C. Jones, our first vice-president, presided very acceptably during the absence of the president.

In the early part of the year we were favored with the presence and inspiration of the first World's W. C. T. U. missionary, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt. She was with us for the first time at the December meeting and sixty ladies were there to greet her. She gave us a cursory review of her mission. Among the interesting things she told us, none pleased us more than the fact that her success in this country was the hinge upon which hung her decision as to her future movements, and we all remember she was encouraged to go forward around the world. "This union," said she, "was the firstborn of my mission and was born full grown as no other has been." She had found no place in all her travels where temperance work was not needed.

She was with us about three months and returned to the Coast in March promising to come back to us for the winter months of '93. She cannot say enough in praise of the perfect climate of these Islands, and hopes to spend all her winters here. Her presence anywhere is a benediction, and we esteem ourselves favored in having her with us. She not only attended our meetings, but visited all branches of the union, giving such deeply interesting talks that to announce that she would be present at any meeting was sure to bring out a large attendance. She gave also several public lectures, one as a benefit to our society.

Too much cannot be said in honor of this noble, self-sacrificing woman. The trials and hardships of her round-the-world mission have told seriously on her health; but her tireless spirit has never failed nor flagged. Returning from her visit to these Islands in improved health she has been lecturing and inspiring new interest on the coast all along the line and is at this date writing a book and planning work in our saloon-cursed city.

While the monthly attendance of our society for the past year has averaged only about twenty-five, there have been several meetings at which there have been from forty to sixty ladies present; these were while Mrs. Leavitt was with us, and one meeting when Dr. Andrews gave a short address on the "Bichloride of Gold Cure for Inebriates."

We had our usual New Year's reception at which fully one hundred gentlemen were present. One young man kindly wished that all our New Years might be as pleasant as that had been made to him. Taking this as an expression of the general feeling we think that in all the future this will be an established feature of our society. The Y's always assist in these receptions. They also contribute to the salary of Miss Green one hundred dollars, and to Miss Denton of Japan, a leading temperance worker, ten dollars, and to Miss Isabel Gibson, a leader of the Y's in France, five dollars. Besides they contribute money and assist in the work of the Loyal Legion and Band of Hope. There are seventy-five names on the active membership roll and twelve on the honorary. The officers of the society are: Mrs. E. W. Gorden, president; Miss Lizzie Campbell, vice-president; Miss Agnes Judd, corresponding secretary; Miss Mary Paty, recording secretary; Miss Connie Gilman, treasurer.

We have received an annual report from the Loyal Legion, but according to the monthly report the society is well sustained under the leadership of Miss Ada Jones and her efficient assistants. At the September meeting there were present ninety-one. The average attendance is about fifty.

The Hilo W. C. T. U. has sent us a good report of itself through its secretary, Mrs. Bella Lyman. This union is composed of both foreign and Hawaiian women; consequently, the meetings are carried on in both languages. The chief and most effective method of work of this society is the holding of union meetings monthly. The children are the chief actors at these meetings, giving recitations, singing temperance songs, etc. They are largely attended by all classes — Americans, Hawaiians, Portuguese, Chinese and Japanese. These meetings are held in the new Hawaiian church dedicated in April, 1893, the ladies helping to raise the money to build and seat the building. We feel a strong sympathy for this union, which has held its own under circumstances which would dishearten less dauntless spirits.

We have received reports from only a few of our superintendents of different departments of work. Miss Chamberlain, on temperance literature, reports that about one thousand two hundred fifty-six booklets and papers have been distributed during the year. These were ordered by the very efficient assistant, Mrs. Emma Jordon, who secured them from a friend in England who has had large experience in selecting such literature; and many of them were written by Miss Agnes Weston, the well-known temperance missionary in the English navy. These were found particularly adapted to sailors and army men, and most of them have been distributed on board the American and English war-ships, at Camp Boston and later at the barracks. Parcels were sent to the sailors and stewards of the stranded Miowera. These booklets are nearly all illustrated with wood-cuts, and having taking titles, are received with apparent pleasure.

Mrs. Coleman has kindly sent in a report of the Japanese temperance organization. When this society was reorganized in February, 1891, there were over two hundred members. Most of these are now away from Honolulu, either on the other islands or returned to Japan. At present there are about fifty active members. Their last meeting was held in August. Their president, Mr. Tanno, retured to Japan last summer and no one has been appointed to fill his place; but they expect to elect a president at their annual meeting in December. While Mr. Tanno was with them they had meetings monthly.

We had with us for a short time an earnest temperance man in the Rev. Dr. Lewis. His lectures created quite a good deal of enthusiasm, and we think must have done much to promote the growth of public opinion in favor of temperance.

Within the year Mr. P. C. Jones has organized the temperance concerts held in the Y. M. C. A. hall on the second Saturday evening of every month. These are well attended and are increasing in interest; there is always a good program of music and recitation, closing with an address.

Miss Mary Green, our missionary among the Hawaiian people, devotes nearly all her time to this department of work. She has her headquarters at Queen Emma Hall, where, about two years ago, she established a reading-room which is well patronized; here she meets weekly the native children of the Band of Hope, successful not only in attendance but in healthful influence upon its members. She visits often the reformatory school and gives temperance talks to the boys. Every Sabbath afternoon finds her at the police station, holding a meeting with the inmates, the greater portion of whom are there from the effects of alcoholic drinks. She visits prisons, and one day a week among the natives, with Bible and hymn-book in hand.

Services are also held at the Queen's Hospital where Hawaiian, Japanese, Chinese and whites are patients. The reform school among Hawaiians and the Honolulu Home are remembered by visits.

Reading matter is scattered everywhere, on shipboard as upon land.

Mrs. Bateham, superintendent of Sabbath Observance in the National union of the United States, has visited the island since the last meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. and has aided in our work, speaking to whites and through interpreter to the natives.

M. A. H. GREEN, *Rec. Sec.*

AUSTRALASIA.

Miss. Jessie A. Ackerman, President.

No national report having been received it becomes necessary to give colonial reports only, which appear in their proper order.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Miss Euphemia Bowes, President.

The secretary, Miss Dickson, writes: "It is with great pleasure we bring before you the work done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New South Wales during the past year. God is with us of a truth, and His smile and blessing rest upon us. The past year has been one of progress in many ways, which it is not easy to tabulate; the results are alone known to Him who seeth not as man seeth."

Fifteen departments are systematically prosecuted, among which the Evangelistic and Scientific Temperance Instruction bear the most fruit.

Evangelistic Work.—This department spreads over the whole of our work, for we are a *Christian* Temperance Union, and we know of no power that can save the inebriate, or prevent the spread of the great evil against which we fight, but the power of the Cross. Constant and untiring have been the efforts to lead souls to Christ. Mission services, open-air meetings, mothers' and cottage prayer meetings have been some of the means employed. The union at Woolloomooloo deserves special mention, as it has carried the open air work forward in a most systematic manner with very good results. Another method employed has been that of having the services of a temperance evangelist, who visits both in the suburbs and the slums of the city.

The Visitation of Hotels is a special feature of the work in which our temperance evangelist has been engaged. Accompanied by a member from a local union, these ladies have entered a large number of public houses, and delivered letters addressed to publicans, imploring them to renounce their soul-destroying trade, and to girls serving at the bars, urging them to seek an honest living elsewhere. We record with thankfulness that this effort has not been wholly in vain.

Inebriates' Homes.—The Cottage Home for male inebriates at Echo Farm cannot be said to have originated with our union, but in this unsectarian effort to rescue the perishing we have borne a considerable part. Many of our unions have testified their sympathy by sending donations; several of our members have collecting cards, and a committee of ladies wholly composed of white ribboners has been formed to give religious instruction to the men and to promote the interests of the institution. An allotment of land at Auburn has just been presented to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the purpose of erecting a retreat for women of the better class, who may have become addicted to the excessive use of stimulants, with a view to their restoration to a proper and sober life, and steps will be immediately taken to carry out this object.

The examination in Temperance Physiology (the first of the kind ever held in New South Wales) took place on 28th November, 1891. It was held in thirty different centers of the colony, and there were one hundred and twenty-three successful competitors, seventy-three girls and fifty boys. In a notice in the *Temperance Record* (of Great Britain) a writer says: "We have looked through the papers. Those in the higher sections appear to us sufficiently 'stiff.' Nothing strikes us more than the vast range of subjects, and we sincerely hope that examiners were not discouraged." We certainly aimed to make the competitors feel that this was a serious examination, worthy of and requiring earnest study. Our examiners are scholarly and scientific men, and we tried as much as possible to follow university methods.

Our committee set the pass percentage of marks at thirty-five; we felt it would be undesirable to make it too high, especially at first, as we wish to avoid discouraging the competitors; seventy-five per cent. we set as our honor limit, and a very large proportion passed with honors. In the papers the competition for first place was very keen, so much so that in all except the fourth Section, the examiners found it almost impossible to decide between the first two, and so they were bracketed equal, a first prize being given to each. Fortunately our funds not only allowed of this, but we also found that we had sufficient in hand to give every one who passed, a prize, which we accordingly did, feeling that it was eminently wise to encourage our pioneer examinees as much as possible.

Yes! if we can by wise and systematic teaching persuade the children to remain total abstainers, not only because their hearts and consciences approve, but because their reason says it is best, then in the next generation we shall have attained the reform which we seek. If we wish to sweep away strong drink from our land then we must educate public opinion, for it is only what is in the nation that will come out in legislative enactments. In ten or twelve years' time the boys and girls of to-day will be men and women able to vote for or against the drink traffic. On which side will they vote? Dear sisters, on what we do to-day the answer to that question depends.

I particularly commend the Initiation Service read, with all standing reverently, when a new member is received in a local union.

DEAR SISTERS—We welcome you to our Union, in the name of our Conquering King, who hath sent us to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and opening of prison doors to them that are bound. Thousands of the sons and daughters of our land are bound by the cruel chains of drunkenness. And we pledge ourselves, in the name of Jesus, our strength and our Deliverer, to go forth and break their bonds asunder, and to work and pray, till death or victory, to remove the stumbling blocks out of the way of our weaker brethren; to visit the widows and fatherless in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from the world. In the name of Jehovah, who says now, as He said of old, "Certainly I will be with thee," we fasten on your breast our snow-white badge, and pray you to engrave upon your heart our holy principles of Total Abstinence for the Individual (Romans 14 : 21) and Total Prohibition for the Nation (Proverbs 23: 31, 32).

Let us unite to sing :

All hail the power of Jesus' name,
We've heard His loving call,
And bring our sisters to proclaim,
And crown Him Lord of all.

Our hearts and lives we offer now
To raise up them that fall,
That every soul in bondage now
May crown Him Lord of all.

Then repeat this prayer.

"The Lord bless you, and make you a blessing wherever you go, for His dear name's sake, Amen."

VICTORIA.

Mrs. Wm. McLean, President.

DEAR SISTERS OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.:—The voice is going up from all nations to-day for the overthrow of the drink traffic, the most subtle and destructive enemy to man that was ever manifested on earth. In answer to that cry God is calling woman to be a leading element in the conflict.

At the first convention held in Melbourne, Australia, the W. C. T. U. received such a welcome from men's temperance organizations as proved that they realized woman to be an important factor in the abolition of the traffic. It was then that the temperance party (The Victorian Alliance) asked their hand in matrimony, which was accepted on conditions that they furnish all necessary funds without meddling with their method of spending it.

After the World's convention of 1891 it did not seem to be the will of God for me to return to the work in Victoria, and I sent my resignation as president which was accepted, and the honor of life president was conferred upon me, asking that I would represent them in this convention.

I have kept in touch with them through correspondence, the *Alliance Record* and their own *White Ribbon Signal.*

Mrs. Wallace, wife of the United States Consul-General, writes : "You would be greatly gratified to see the growth of temperance and suffrage sentiment in the last two years." The Consul's fourth of July receptions are held without wine.

In the report of their fifth annual convention of November, 1893, we have these words : "The attendance was larger than ever, the arrangements more complete, and our honored president, Mrs. McLean, had noticeably expanded under the genial, developing influences of the work since the previous conference. The papers read evinced more careful thought and originality, and better than all, the Holy Spirit presided over the session, and his influence was felt by all."

Their anniversaries always begin with a public meeting the evening before the convention at which the prohibition party and all the temperance societies of the Colony are invited to be present in regalia. This is preceded by a tea where the tempting viands of this sunny clime are dispensed.

They have seventeen departments of work, with two hundred and sixty-three superintendents in the local unions.

LEGISLATIVE.

They consider this to be the most important department because the ultimate aim of their organization can only be realized through the action of Parliament. It is impossible to report the work in this department without including that of the Victorian Alliance, as they are considered an integrant part of this political organization.

The W. C. T. U. are accorded equal representation with other temperance societies, and sit with them in council on the Executive, and have a voice in all the proceedings of their annual conventions.

They have formulated a device in which they are a connecting link at the bottom, and the W. C. T. U. at the top of a circular figure, in which on either side are the names of the other temperance societies, and one encouraging feature is the *unity* of all in their efforts to abolish the drink traffic.

The third year after this union, this party incorporated prohibition, through the ballot, in their platform, the joy of the W. C. T. U., with Woman's Suffrage as a means of securing it. At their last convention August 27-29 they considered a very carefully prepared document called, "the liquor traffic veto bill," which is to be presented to the Parliament soon to meet. Under this bill they have the following: "Every woman at the full age of twenty-one years shall be entitled to vote under this act......and all words indicating the masculine shall be regarded as including the feminine." The women take part in all local option contests (although there is much in the law which tends to discourage those who believe in prohibition), believing that every effort to stay the ravages of the destroyer is an educator.

On the assembling of Parliament last year, a letter was sent to each member, through the Colonial Executive committee, asking for his sympathy and co-operation in every measure which might be brought before Parliament for the advancement of the people, especially any having reference to temperance, purity and the protection of child-life, urging them also to use all their influence on the side of prohibition, by giving the people the veto power against all license. They also asked to be regarded as "people," not only when taxes are levied, when guilty of a breach of law, when the census is taken, etc., but also when lawmakers are to be chosen, and laws to be formed which they are compelled to obey. They placed before them the fact that six million seven hundred thousand pounds (thirty million dollars) was spent last year in alcoholic drink, the making of which gave employment to only two thousand men, and if this sum had been spent for the comforts of life the demand would have been so great that to supply it, not one man need be out of employment.

MEMBERSHIP.

The number of members reported last year in this colony was three thousand seven hundred and two, and four hundred and thirty-four honorary members. The L. T. L. numbers three thousand. There are one hundred and ten local branches in the colony.

TEMPERANCE BOOTHS.

Five unions have temperance booths where good food and drink can be obtained, with temperance literature always on hand.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION.

Scientific instruction in public schools is compulsory, and the superintendent of this department is in correspondence with the teachers of all seminaries on the subject of giving such instruction to their pupils.

MISSION WORK.

They have two missioners always visiting throughout the colony, besides evangelists and other speakers. Miss Ackerman has done good work in several localities, organizing and stirring up languishing unions. Mrs. Andrew's and Dr. Kate Bushnell's services were much appreciated. Their collections and donations for the World's work was ninety-six pounds six shillings ten and one-half pence—four hundred and eighty dollars, besides the expenses of getting up twenty-two public meetings for them.

Madame Antoinette Stirling, in her tour of song throughout the colonies, instead of spending her leisure hours in gayeties, accompanied the secretary of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. Kirk, to jails, hospitals, etc., singing, speaking to and cheering every one with whom she came in contact. And upon the occasion of her charity concert, the large and fashionable assembly were somewhat surprised, when after singing six songs, she gave a ten minutes' speech upon temperance, the W. C. T. U. and practical Christianity.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

They offer to make unfermented wine at cost for churches, and recommend it to all as a remedy for many diseases.

DRAWING ROOM MEETINGS.

These prove to be the most successful means of reaching a conservative class.

The W. C. T. U. agitated the subject of the better protection of girls, until a law was obtained raising the "age of consent" from ten to sixteen years. They have temperance posters at railway stations.

Have lately introduced the Demorest medal contests into Loyal Temperance Legion work.

PRISON, RESCUE WORK

And midnight missions are successfully carried on, many having been saved from wicked lives and led to Christ.

WORLD'S PETITION.

Many signatures to this petition have been secured. Also pledge-cards for the Columbian Exposition have been signed by the children and forwarded. Also a banner was sent to the Columbian Exhibition.

THE TEMPLE.

An effort is being made to have the Victorian W. C. T. U. memorialized by a tablet in Willard Hall.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

The result of the last anniversary of this week was twenty-four pounds six shillings nine pence or about one hundred and twenty dollars.

This report would be too lengthy should I dwell on public meetings, free teas for children, deputations, petitions, receptions, Mothers' Meetings, literature, Girls' Home, and Rescue Home, so I shall close with a short poem by Mrs. Harrison Lee who justly deserves the title of "Our Queen," by which she is designated in the *Alliance Record.* It was written in memory of the four departed ones, who are mourned by all the white-ribbon army.

"WE FOLLOW ON."

"A fourfold link in the golden chain
That draws our souls above;
Unbreakable threads in the silken cord
Woven by hands of love.

"Our glittering tears a rainbow made
To span the vaulted dome,
When Yolande [Miss Ames] left the friends of earth
For the glorious, better home.

"We bowed our hearts, but raised our eyes
To the glory streaming down,
When Saint Courageous heavenward rose
To claim her star-gemmed crown.

"A sudden cloud shut out the light
Where a pioneer led the van;
A star was merged into glory's sun
In far-away Japan.

"For thirty years a fragrance sweet
Breathed from the *invalid's bed;*
The flowers she loved were not more fair
Than the flower that now lies dead.

"Dear Jennie Casseday, beautiful saint!
And Mary Allen West!
With Saint Courageous, and dear Yolande,
Have gone to the Father's rest.

"And the rays of glory shine more clear,
And the path is plainer far,
Since four of our comrades opened the door,
And left the door ajar."

May we be also ready when the call shall come to us.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. E. W. Nichols, President.

Organized by Mrs. Leavitt in 1886. Colonial union organized by Miss Ackerman in 1889, with twenty-five branches, thirty-seven unions in South Australia and four Y. W. C. T. U.'s generally distributed through the country.

Eleven National or Colonial conventions have been held, with an average attendance of one hundred at each, to the increase of members and influence and public respect. They are well reported by the press with kind and complimentary notice.

Fifteen departments of work are prosecuted. Fifty-five copies of the *Union Signal*, also the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, are taken and are much appreciated. Our best results have been realized from the literature department. The petition has been pretty generally circulated.

Woman suffrage is receiving much attention and many of our candidates for the House of Assembly have expressed themselves in its favor. The result of district organizations has been most satisfactory. Fresh interest has been aroused, flagging zeal rekindled, and everywhere the women are more determined to work until prohibition entire and universal shall have been obtained.

Rest assured that although a small folk and scattered over a large area (our population being less than one to every three square miles) yet our hearts beat true to yours and we anticipate the day when the kingdoms of this world will be the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ."

TURKEY.

Mrs. Eleuka Nicoloff, President.

The union of this country is known as the Bulgarian W. C. T. U., organized in 1881 by Mrs. Zoe A. M. Locke of Philippopolis. There are seven auxiliaries in Bulgaria and one in Bansko, Macedonia. Two conventions have been held with good result. The work is mostly personal, by distribution of tracts, public meetings, and a temperance paper, edited by the Young Men's Temperance Society. The public meetings are held quarterly and draw large crowds.

But few copies of the *Union Signal* are taken. Government officials pay but little attention to our work.

Our greatest good, we believe, has come from our children's work, through which the eyes of the people are being opened to the curse of strong drink.

The World's Petition has not been very extensively circulated, but we hope to do more. The outlook is much brighter than one year ago. Our women are good and true, but very poor. Young men, especially, are laying hold of the work. We do not use the letter C. for "Christian" because, beside the Slavonian races our unions include Mohammedans, Jews and others who could not unite with us were it to be used, and we think the work is for all, and we desire to reach all. The leaders of the work are Protestants, and our meetings are opened with prayer and reading the word of God. His word is our teacher and His Spirit our guide, therefore we do not fear.

There is much rejoicing that Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are coming to us. They will do much good.

NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA.

Mrs. Fernie, President.

Organized by Mrs. Leavitt in 1889. Mrs. Laura Bridgeman has been president until very recently and has been a faithful, earnest, sacrificing and efficient officer.

Three National conventions have been held which have consolidated and strengthened the work, bringing the unions more prominently before the public.

Great success has attended the temperance tent on weekly market days, at volunteer encampments and other places.

A cottage on wheels now takes the place of the old tent on Market Square, but the latter was used at the Easter encampment at Pinetown where refreshments were served, and gospel meetings held among volunteers. Flower Mission and Jail work are successfully prosecuted as well as other departments—Evangelistic, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Purity, Press work, Juvenile work, Literature, work for Soldiers, Restaurants and Demorest medal contests.

We copy the following from Mrs. Bridgeman's annual address, delivered at the meeting where, to the regret of many, she became *vice*-president:

"The results of Miss Ackerman's labors in Australia seem well-nigh miraculous, and we praise God for the triumphs of this cause in that island continent. With deepest and grateful sympathy have we followed our evangelists, Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Bushnell, as for two years they have pursued their onward way from shore to shore, and have now, with Miss Ackerman and many of the World's workers, joined the multitudes assembled for the great World's Congress, after which they again go forth for distant lands.

"With the whole Christian world we mourn the immeasurable loss of our grand and gifted Mary Allen West, as in that distant land of the rising sun, in the rich maturity of her great powers, she gave her life, a willing sacrifice to the cause she loved.

"Mrs. Leavitt, our honored and beloved, to whom the unions of the world owe their existence, we shall ever remember with tenderest and grateful emotions, praying that she may yet have many years in this God-given service."

Miss Scott, the secretary, writes the following: "As a colony our laws are good on prohibiting the sale of drink to natives; in this respect we compare favorably with other parts of Africa. On the other hand, there is great negligence in enforcing the law, especially in outlying districts, where licensed houses are sanctioned which are known to be kept up by the law being transgressed and are a source of degradation to all around.

"Temperance workers and societies are putting forth efforts which have not been in vain. The A. B. C. F. missionaries have taken a stand in temperance work which has had a beneficial effect throughout the colony for many years. Without their assistance and co-operation our W. C. T. U. could not have been undertaken, to them we look for guidance to make our union a power for good, and with God's blessing a means of removing one of the greatest hindrances to progress and prosperity."

Miss Palmer's active and valuable labors are continually mentioned with gratitude.

The following resolutions adopted at the last annual meeting will interest and no doubt receive hearty indorsement from our membership everywhere.

Resolved, That it is with increasing pleasure we recognize our relation to the great federation of white ribbon women workers, called the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union: that we herein extend our support and sympathy to our World's Executive officers; that we heartily indorse their plans and methods; that we continue to pray for health and long life for our beloved president, Miss Willard, and trust that she may continue many years in the exercise of her official duties.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the results of the recent Council of British Women, in the re-election of Lady Henry Somerset as president, and that her example of faith and courage has made us more prayerful, more patient, more persevering, and more "progressive."

Resolved, The representatives of the Y's of Natal, assembled at the Verulam convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of

Natal, send loving greetings to Mrs. Barnes, our World's Y leader, and wish to assure her of their loyalty to her, and to thank her for the kind and helpful words to the Y's of South Africa. They pray God that he may grant her continued health and strength and a full measure of His grace, that she may be upheld and directed in her work as superintendent of the World's Y unions.

Resolved, The Woman's Christian Temperance Union assembled in convention, desire to record their appreciation of the action of Mr. Marshall Campbell in closing the distillery in connection with the Central Sugar Mill.

Resolved, That we hold in loving remembrance our evangelists, Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell, and give thanks to Almighty God that they have been able to do such a grand work for the enforcement of righteous law, by their investigations in the Indian Cantonments.

JAPAN.

Kaji Yajima, President.

It is true that true virtue has many friends. We are trying to hold true virtue. Since we opened our ports to other nations we have many friends who are doing good work for God and humanity.

America sent Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt to us in 1886 for temperance work; since then the hearts of our women have turned to this work, although we had our women's prayer-meetings and benevolent work before that time. By her good labors our hearts were quickened to grasp the truth as those who are active in America and Europe.

The first meeting for temperance work was held at Nikonbashi church. The organizers were twenty-five Christian women. In this first meeting thirty women joined the union. The officers of Tokyo W. C. T. U. were elected as follows: Mrs. Kaji Yajima, president; Mrs. Toyoji Sasaki, secretary; Mrs. Chiyo Hattori, assistant secretary; Mrs. Miya Yebina, treasurer; Mrs. Rin Miura, assistant treasurer.

On the first of January, 1887, we had a prayer-meeting in the house of Mrs. Yajima, and we there decided to publish temperance tracts and send them to those in need of them. Our work in Tokyo was divided into four divisions—north, south, east and west. We had monthly meetings and the membership increased.

In March, 1887, Consul-General, Taro Ando, in Hawaii, was born into the kingdom of temperance as we so witnessed him as he poured two barrels of wine (which were presented him by Viscount Monoto, the postmaster-general,) on the ground, as it reached him just after he became a temperance man. This brave temperance work was really caused by his good wife, Mrs. Fumi Ando, who prayed so much for this work and decision. We, therefore, sent our congratulations to Mrs. Ando for this good news.

In December, 1887, we had the second annual meeting and over two hundred people were present. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Kaji Yajima, president; Mrs. Toyoji Sasaki, secretary; Mrs. K. Takeo, treasurer; Mrs. K. Honda, assistant treasurer.

On the 14th of April, 1888, Tokio W. C. T. U. began to publish the *Temperance Monthly Magazine* as its organ, and ever since it has been well supported by our union. Its editors are always members of the union. The ex-editors are Mesdames Sasaki, Asai, Kanaya and Takeo. The present editor is Mrs. Takeo Takekoshi.

In order to encourage the work we sent Mrs. Kato to Utsunomiya, Mrs. Ushioda and Miss Nogi to Joshin, Mrs. Eishi to Takata, and Mrs. Yajima to Yokohama and Yokosuka. In November, 1888, we had a great temperance lecture at Koseikan, the largest hall in Tokyo, where thousands of temperance leaflets were distributed.

In December, at the third annual meeting, the following officers were elected: Mrs. K. Yajima, president; Mrs. K. Ogino, vice-president.

On the 22d of February, 1889, the new constitution was promulgated. On this occasion we held temperance lectures and distributed much literature. According to our custom people drink worse at the time of such a celebration. On this very day we sent to the government a petition asking for the abolition of public houses of prostitution. This petition was signed by one thousand and fifty people.

For the encouragement of the work Mrs. Yajima went to Utsunomiya, Mrs. Kojima and Mrs. Takeo to Chiba.

In December, 1889, at the fourth annual meeting, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Yajima, president; Mrs. Yebina, secretary; Mrs. Honda, treasurer.

In March, 1890, Miss Ackerman came from America and did good work. On the 19th of March Mrs. Yajima, on the behalf of the union, presented the resolution for the abolition of prostitution, to the prime minister of the judicial department. In April Mrs. Morris, of Pennsylvania, came to Tokyo and we invited her to speak and heard of her good work in America. On the 28th of June, by Mrs. Yuasa's plan, we organized the nursery department, but after she returned to her native town the work stopped.

In October we sent to congress a petition asking that women be allowed equal liberty with men in attending the meetings of that body. Our request was granted and since then our women have the same right to listen to legislative debates in the congress.

In December, 1890, at the fourth annual meeting, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Saku Asai, president; Mrs. Fumi Ando, vice-president; Mrs. M. Otsuka, secretary and treasurer.

In 1891 we made a contribution of twenty-five yens for the World's W. C. T. U. In the state of Mino the earthquake took place and many people became homeless. The union made contributions of money and clothing for the destitute, and sent four members to the place to take care of those who were badly hurt.

In December, 1891, we, as usual, sent to congress the petition for the abolition of prostitution. In the same month, at our sixth annual meeting, we elected the following officers: Mrs. K. Kanamoli, president; Mrs. S. Ibuka, secretary; Mrs. K. Kashida, secretary.

In the summer of 1892, Mrs. Yajima made a lecturing tour to Chiba. In September, Miss Mary Allen West, the chief editor of the *Union Signal*, reached Japan and gave lectures all over the Empire. Her work was very widely known and has had better results than any ever done in Japan. On the first day of December, 1892, she went to heaven after she took seven days' rest at the house of her dear friend, Mrs. Winn, in Kanazawa. She was ministered to with the very best care by all Japanese and foreigners. She opened the heavenly door for Japan and temperance.

On the 3d of December, 1892, in the seventh annual meeting, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Kaji Yajima, president; Mrs. Toyo Miyama, corresponding secretary; Miss Masa Aoki, recording secretary; Mrs. Kiyo, Kojima, treasurer.

We are very glad to say that we have organized the National W. C. T. U. according to the earnest advice of Miss West, to whom we shall always be thankful, believing that she was the founder of our National W. C. T. U.

On the 1st of April, 1893, the officers of the National W. C. T. U. of Japan were elected as follows: Mrs. Kaji Yajima, president; Mrs. Toku Nemoto, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Takeo Takekoshi, recording secretary; Mrs. K. Hayashida, treasurer.

We thank you most heartily for your help in sending your choicest worker, Miss Mary Allen West, who died for Japan. We loved her most tenderly and follow her brave work.

Please accept this report inclosed for the World's convention.

Your sisters in the great work,

KAJI YAJIMA, *Pres. of National W. C. T. U.*

TOKU NEMOTO, *Cor. Sec.*

CHILE.

Mrs. Ida A. T. Arms, President.

A small but faithful company of women meet in this part of South America to carry on the temperance work under almost overpowering difficulties.

In 1891 a district W. C. T. U. was organized during a session of the Mission Conference, whose members pledged themselves to organize societies at their various stations wherein possible, and grand, faithful work has been done.

Chile is English, ten to one, rather than American, and the result among children is Bands of Hope instead of Loyal Temperance Legions.

We use the pledge and many are the poor wrecks who present themselves to take its solemn promise. To some it has proved the way of salvation.

A new Spanish chapel has just been opened, whose pastor is Chile's first honorary member, and we hope as soon as new workers arrive at our mission to commence temperance teaching in the Sunday-school. The "petition" has been circulated and properly mailed, but the number of signatures secured has not been noted.

Our mission press is doing much work. Much literature in Spanish is annually distributed bearing directly upon the question. Several temperance papers are published in the country and others admit temperance paragraphs.

Mrs. Arms makes earnest appeal for help, saying: This part of South America is the country left out; nowhere can need be greater, and I believe the people are now ready to be instructed. The recent change in temperance legislation evidences this. We are greatly overworked with our school and mission labors, and our time is filled. We are constantly pained with tales of woe and want, resulting from drink. We relieve what we can and point all to Jesus. We need your prayers—literature, anything that will meet the wants of children that we can have translated, and we pray you send us some one to press the work, who will interest and inspire.

Miss Milks writes:

We organized a new department this year, that of Flower Mission,—receiving the sad news of Miss Casseday's death just after its organization. We interested our school girls in it, forming a society of twenty-two or three members called the Flower Guild. They were very enthusiastic over it, saying very truly, that the Chilians loved nature and flowers so well, that it was the very thought for them. But when Mrs. Arms begged the privilege of leaving a little bouquet at the side of each couch in the hospital the Mother Superior refused without assigning any reason. We are disappointed but not discouraged, we are only *waiting* now—something, sooner or later, will surely roll away the stone. Meanwhile the children still hold their meetings. The superintendent tells me at a literary meeting next month they will furnish us a *temperance* program.

MONTEVIDEO.

Mrs. Marinda Greenman, President.

We are endeavoring to pursue the work as systematically as our conditions will permit. We have taken up the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Juvenile Work, and Temperance Literature. We think the work with children the most encouraging.

The petition has been circulated as thoroughly as it has been possible.

We hold regular meetings, and have had books and tracts from headquarters to help us. The editor of the *Montevideo Times* (English), has consented to print a temperance story occasionally. We believe, if faithful to our work we shall succeed, but practice, public opinion and even the medical profession are all against us, but the Lord is stronger than they all.

BRAZIL.

Mrs. Francisca B. Nelson, President.

Organized 1892 by Mrs. Leavitt.

There are four auxiliary unions—Piracicaba, Tunbato, Pernambuco and Para. Our work is limited by the conditions of the country.

But few copies of the *Signal* are taken. Our chief work is in the prosecution of the departments of private work and Bible Readings.

We hope to circulate the World's petition more thoroughly.

Later—Upon the appointment of Mrs. Francisca B. Nelson, the following appeal was sent out with the "petition":

[Translated.]

"DEAR SISTER IN THE LORD:—I send you samples of the petition that the Christian women are to present to all the governments of the world after one million have signed. It is superfluous to exaggerate the importance of this means employed to gain the protection of the home against vice, errors, or omissions of legislatures in many countries in regard to the traffic of alcohols. I ask that you help in the good work personally or through friends—depending upon your co-operation for a long list of signatures."

The unions have adopted the departments of Bible Readings, Sunday-school work and Social Purity, Penal, Charitable and Reformatory work, Work among Policeman, Petitions and Treaties.

JAMAICA.

Miss Constantine Maddix, President.

Organized 1892. There is a great and growing interest in the temperance cause throughout our island. We are few in numbers, but are able to keep up a Sabbath service gospel temperance meeting at the hall that we have hired for our headquarters. Our Loyal Temperance Legion has been organized about a year, and we have over fifty members. It is our most encouraging work.

We greatly need some one familiar with the work to come to our help.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mrs. A. J. Schnackenberg, President.

Organized in 1885, principally by Mrs. Leavitt. Eleven national conventions have been held.

Owing to the scattered position of the unions the attendance of accredited delegates is small. There is marked increase of interest in the unions, greater force in concerted action, especially in Franchise and

Social Purity departments. The conventions have also a considerable educational influence.

The Evangelistic department has been worked in several unions; it has taken in different places the form of Flower Missions to the sick, Gospel Temperance meetings, Hospital Bands and Work among Chinese.

Many of our best workers are Sunday-school teachers, but the union has not opened Sunday-schools of its own.

In some towns the prisons are regularly visited by our members—often with good result. Very little has been done except in distributing literature, of which a considerable quantity has been disposed of. In this connection we feel that we cannot speak too highly of the help afforded by the noble utterances of Dr. Kate Bushnell. We are under an everlasting obligation to the World's Executive for sending such women as Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell to us, whose speeches on the general work of the union have an undying influence for good. And we deeply feel our obligation to them for the sacrifice they have made in coming. Several Sailors' Rests have been opened and work well. The work among children and young women is encouraging as is that in other departments. At Dunedin and South Seas exhibition a very successful Cookery Court was carried on by our Scientific superintendent, Mrs. Miller.

The World's petition has been circulated, receiving four thousand four hundred signatures. Other petitions have been circulated, chiefly from the Franchise and Social Purity departments. A goodly number of the *Union Signal* are taken and a smaller number of the *Woman's Herald*, edited by Lady Henry Somerset.

From Napier where the late convention was held there comes to us a most interesting report, overflowing with gratitude for the coming of our round-the-world missionaries, telling of the ten departments through which their work is done and of another of special local interest. The persistent, faithful labors of the union is manifest in the presentation to Parliament of a Franchise petition signed by twenty thousand two hundred and seventy-four women which was lost, but the secretary writes: "At this time another, and the largest ever presented to a New Zealand Parliament, is before the House, and we are calmly waiting its fate, and before you receive this we shall know the result, but we feel sure that the time is not far distant when we shall have the privilege of recording our vote."

Deep regret is expressed because of Miss Willard's illness, and expression of gratitude that they may look forward to the coming of Miss Willard and Lady Henry to their country. New Zealand is the first union to pass (voluntarily) a resolution to increase their dues to the World's union to one penny per member.

QUEENSLAND.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brentnall, President.

We have received cheer and brightness by former reports from Queensland, but the last is a wail of the afflicted. As in the United States, there has been much sorrow because of floods, many of their members being in deep distress and poverty. The union was organized by Mrs. Leavitt, in 1885. Seven national conventions have been held. These meetings have been of great profit, and that of 1892 was made memorable by the attendance of Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Bushnell. Public interest is increasing in the work and the conventions which are open to the public are very stimulating, particularly to those from outlying unions, who gain much knowledge of how to work, conduct business, and who take courage by hearing others speak, and learning what is done elsewhere.

Ten departments are prosecuted. Sixty copies of *Union Signal* are taken and the number of subscribers is increasing.

The government has honored the work of the national union by placing Dr. Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book into all primary schools, and raising the age of protection to girls from ten to twelve years and from twelve to fourteen respectively, by passing criminal law amendment bills.

MADAGASCAR.

Mrs. R. M. Clark, President.

It is a pleasure to report a steadily increasing interest within the past two years. Our Press superintent has been diligent in writing or translating small books and items of importance for the cause; the last being a small reading book for use in schools, the first edition of which was taken up almost immediately upon publication, and a second edition is soon to be issued.

Our friends in England have helped us to print and circulate a large amount of literature, the need of which, I am sorry to say, is greater than it formerly was. Foreign nations have much to answer for in importing intoxicating drinks into heathen, and comparatively heathen countries, where it is at first thought that everything that the white man brings must be good.

One thing we have accomplished we hope will be far-reaching and productive of much good, namely the founding of a branch of the World's W. C. T. U. among the Malagasy women. Of course those letters are not used here, as the society is known as the F. B. M. K. M. T., which means, "The union of Christian Malagasy women who are total abstainers."

The union has its rules printed, corresponding with those left us by Mrs. Leavitt, and its own officers and committees, who are very earnest in their work.

We are glad that you received the picture of our Queen and Prime Minister for the Fair exhibit, and thank you for your kind words concerning them. Many meetings have been held which we cannot call national, as we have not a regular national organization. Many hundred pledges have been taken. The work is mostly prosecuted by the circulation of temperance literature in the Malagasy language, and in Sunday-schools and Bible classes.

The *Signal* is not taken, as the natives do not read English.

The World's petition was circulated and forwarded to America.

With kind regards and many wishes that the great and grand World's W. C. T. U. may go forward and meet with ever-increasing success in its objects, I am, Your sister, R. M. CLARK.

BURMA.

Mrs. J. Smith, President.

Organized 1887 by Mrs. Leavitt. Report is given as follows:

MOULMEIN.

Eleven regular meetings held during the last year. The first half hour of each meeting is spent in devotional exercises, after which some member gives a temperance selection and another an exposition of some portion of the Scriptures. The remaining time is taken up in hearing the reports of the committees, and in other business. A collection is taken at each meeting for the work of the society.

One public meeting of the society has been held during the year which was well attended, the program on this occasion being a very interesting one.

The Hospital committee have visited the hospital once or twice each month and have talked with the inmates, of the Divine Healer. Flowers have been carried on their visits.

A Loyal Temperance Legion (called Band of Hope) has been formed. The *Union Signal* is taken and "Hints to Young Mothers" has been translated into Burmese by the president.

One public meeting of much interest was held in the English chapel, and sixteen signed the pledge.

In October we were favored with a visit from Miss Jessie Ackerman, the World's missionary of the W. C. T. U. from America. On Tuesday, October 24, a meeting was held in the Burman chapel, which Miss Ackerman addressed, much interest being manifested by all. Sixty-two pledges were signed as the result of her earnest pleadings for total abstinence. On Wednesday morning a meeting was held in the English Chapel, when Miss Ackerman spoke to the Bands of Hope; this meeting was full of interest, shown not only by the children but by the presence of many adults. Forty-two pledges were signed. In the evening a meeting was held in the same place, Mr. Cummings, of Henthada presiding, and Miss Ackerman again spoke with great acceptance and power. Eleven signed the pledge.

On Thursday P. M. a drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Ferrars, where she spoke on social purity. She also spoke at the Dinewoon-quin Karen school.

Our Band of Hope has held twelve meetings during the year. At every meeting but one we have had a temperance lesson taken from Miss Julia Colman's "Juvenile Temperance Manual" or from other sources. The members have given temperance recitations, and sung solos and duets at the meetings and also helped the woman's society at their public meeting in February.

A friend of temperance in America has very kindly sent us badges, lesson books, cards and hymn books which have been a great help to us. Thirty copies of the *Water Lily* have been subscribed for and a dozen copies of the *Temperance Banner*. These papers come every month and have been given to all who attend. Cards have also been given to those who come early. Each meeting has been opened and closed with prayer.

We feel that God has blessed the work commenced in great weakness a year ago, and we "praise Him from whom all blessings flow."

We are glad to have a part in the great work of Christian temperance women, whose influence encircles the globe, and we enter upon a new year with renewed faith and courage, praying that the day is not far distant when victory shall be ours and Christian principles shall prevail throughout the whole world. N. GARTON, *Secretary*.

MANDALAY.

In looking over the past two years we see much for which to thank God, and we take courage. Our regular meetings have been held at the houses of our members and have usually been well attended and full of interest. The monthly Bible Readings of Mrs. H. W. Smith and others, have added much to the interest of the meetings. Our membership has increased the past year so that now we number fourteen active and fifteen honorary members. We have held several parlor meetings which have been interesting and helpful.

Miss Jessie Ackerman's visit to us was a great help and inspiration to the work. The series of meetings she held was very successful and we believe seed was sown that will bring forth fruit in a greater activity of the union in the future. We were very sorry that her stay with us was so short.

HOSPITAL WORK.—The hospital work under our efficient superintendent, Mrs. Pedley, has been carried forward under many difficulties, but still good has been accomplished. The Christmas packets, consisting of a personal letter, card and tracts have been distributed each Christmas, and the men have enjoyed them very much. Besides weekly visits have been made by the members of the union who have taken with them tracts and papers for distribution.

LITERATURE.—*Papers.*—The *Alliance News*, *Union Signal* and *Banner of Asia* have been taken. These have been sent to our members for perusal and then out among the people, so that in this way we feel we are creating temperance sentiment.

Library.—The library under Mrs. Lemon's careful oversight is a great help in the work. We have added quite a number of new books from England and America, among them Miss Willard's life. These books are circulated not only among our members, but especially among those who know nothing about the great work that the W. C. T. U. is doing. They are doing good and we hope each year to make additions so that the people will have something fresh to read.

The past year we have added "Press work" to our departments. The *Mandalay Herald* has kindly given us the use of a column and our superintendent, Mrs. Simon, has kept it well filled on the subject of temperance.

The Band of Hope is very successful under Miss Edmands, notwithstanding many reasons for discouragement. E. E. FAY, *Sec.*

RANGOON.

The event of the year has been the visit of Miss Jessie Ackerman, who set before the people the aims, object and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A favorable impression was made on the large number of ladies present. The mission proper was held in the Young Men's Institute, October 13th, 14th and 15th. On the first evening a full house greeted Miss Ackerman; the Baptist annual convention then in session adjourned for the evening and many of the members were in attendance. Each evening of the session the platform was occupied by ladies and gentlemen representing the churches and temperance organizations of Rangoon and Burma.

Mrs. Smith, president of the union, presided at all the meetings of the mission. Miss Ackerman held the attention of her audiences and presented the truth with clearness and force; many signed the pledge, and a goodly number of new names were added to the membership of the union. On the evening of October 17th Miss Ackerman gave her lecture on Alaska, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," when J. Van Someren Pope, Director of Public Instruction, presided and introduced the speaker. The proceeds from this lecture assisted in defraying the expenses of the speaker in coming to us. Our sister twice occupied with acceptance the pulpit of the Methodist church at the regular Sunday evening services. During the mission she addressed a meeting for ladies in St. Philip's church; spoke to the girls of the Methodist High School and held a final meeting with the union. We are hoping during the coming cold season to welcome among us Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell the third and fourth round-the-world temperance missionaries.

On February 18th a pleasant parlor meeting was held with Mrs. Wells when a goodly number of both English and Burmese were present. The Burma girls from the Kemendine school added much to the interest of the exercises by their singing, and much information was given by different ladies presenting in an interesting manner incidents relating to the lives of some of our prominent temperance workers, Mrs. Leavitt, Miss Willard, Mary Allen West, Mrs. Carse and Lady Henry Somerset.

The first public meeting was a Demorest medal contest held in the Methodist Girls' School April 7th, Rev. Mr. Smith presided and an excellent program was provided, the singing deserving special mention. There were six contestants for the prize, which was won by Miss Charlotte Illingsworth ; two others received nearly an equal number of marks and all the young ladies recited well. The proceeds from this meeting replenished our needy treasury.

The unions have united in sending a banner for the World's Fair exhibit of the W. C. T. U. The needlework is by one of our members, Miss Hopkins, and the mounting is a fair sample of Burman carving.

The evangelistic meetings held every Saturday evening at the Seaman's Rest have become a pleasant feature of our work. It is now about two years since these meetings were started and while the attendance varies and the faces change, we have reason to believe that the gospel and temperance truth spoken in them is not without permanent benefit to some. Hardly a meeting passes without getting new signers to the pledge. Different ladies, active members of the union agree to be responsible for these meetings for one month each, and in this way the program is varied and no one is overburdened.

The hospital is visited, literature and flowers are taken to the patients and words of cheer are spoken, all of which are gratefully received. A column of temperance news is published weekly in the *Rangoon Times.*

Thirteen copies of the *Union Signal* are taken, a file being kept for the use of the union. Juvenile work has been done by means of the red, white and blue cards, from America ; English, Burmese, Indians, Sgan and Pwo Karens signed to the number of two hundred and forty.

A Burman preacher present when the cards were presented to a large number of school children was so impressed with the truth dwelt upon, that " our bodies are the temples of the Holy Spirit," that he led the way in signing the pledge, urging the others to follow his example, and since then has not only abstained from tobacco but from coon also, advocating its disuse in season and out of season.

MRS. E. B. ROACH, *Sec.*

EGYPT.

Miss A. Y. Thompson, President.

Organized, 1891, by Mrs. Leavitt. We are doing but little work, though all possible, keeping up our monthly meetings among the missionaries with but two native members. Temperance sentiment is not strong among English church members, and it is hard to combat the influence.

FRANC MARTIN GRIFFEN.

INDIA.

Mrs. Jeannette G. Hauser, President.

Organized 1887, by Mrs. Leavitt. Thirteen local unions having a membership of six hundred and twenty.

During the cold season of 1887-88 Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the first round-the-world temperance missionary sent out by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, to open work and organize unions wherever practicable in all lands, reached India.

In the cold season of 1892-93 Miss Ackerman, the second round-the-world temperance missionary, visited India, arousing fresh interest in the already existing unions, and organizing some new ones. Much enthusiasm was awakened, and in the Northwest Provinces she was accompanied by the Mohant of Benares, who brought together great crowds of natives to listen to her in Benares, Lucknow, Allahabad, Cawnpore and other places.

Early in 1893 Mrs. J. G. Hauser, of Lucknow, was appointed President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for India, she being able to give her whole time to the work. Reports were called for from all the known unions in India, and for the first time a report is published. A Temperance Union Literature fund has been established for which contributions are solicited.

Miss Colman's "Catechism on Alcohol and Tobacco" has been translated by Mrs. D. W. Thomas, also Dr. A. T. Pierson's sermon entitled, "Fourteen Arguments Against Drink," as well as many others of our well-known and most effective literature.

A series of "White Ribbon Scrap Books" is in course of preparation.

Tracts are sorely needed on these phases of our work: Tobacco, opium, as given to children, and warning of the evils of drink from a physiological standpoint.

The following is our list of Departments of Work:

Public meetings in English and vernacular.
Drawing room and tea meetings
Sunday-school and Band of Hope.
Distribution of English and vernacular temperance literature.
Scientific Temperance Instruction.
Press committee.
Sabbath Observance.

Social Purity.
House-to-house visitation.
Mothers' Meetings.
Zenana Visitation.
Flower Mission.
Organization of unions in native girls' schools.
Work among soldiers and soldiers' wives.
Work among railroad employés and their families.
Hospital visiting and Christmas cards and letters.
Work among sailors.
Work among plantation coolies.
Supplying water beside highways after the manner of Hindus and Mohammedans.

Mussoiee, Lucknow, Calcutta, Madras, were organized by Mrs. Leavitt. The World's secretary wishes it were possible to give full account of their faithful and remarkable work, but it is so great that space will not permit.

Mussoiee is a summer resort and therefore their numbers vary, but they press forward and from the union go out to every part of the country those aroused and quickened in interest by the influence of this union.

ANNIE S. JAMES, *Sec.*

LUCKNOW

has the honor of Mrs. H. M. Mansell, M. D., as member, who prepared the famous petition which has done so much good in raising the age of consent for girls.

The union aids in carrying on the rescue work in connection with the Lucknow Home for friendless women.

The protégé of our union, the Band of Hope in connection with our English-speaking M. E. S. S., has been carried on for about three years, during which time nearly eighty pupils have signed the pledge.

Permission was obtained in June of the present year to place temperance and other helpful literature in the stations along the main railways passing through Lucknow, and also in the Government rest-houses along the most frequented mountain roads.

These boxes are of tin, wall-pocket shape, and have been placed at nearly fifty stations. There is good evidence that the papers are read and many of the boxes need replenishing.

In November last a series of meetings, held under the joint auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the United Missionary Conference of Lucknow, was addressed by Miss Jessie Ackerman and proved successful and helpful to our work.

F. M. PERRINE, *Sec.*

CALCUTTA.

Organized by Mrs. Leavitt.

Since our organization in 1888 we have several times sent petitions to Government protesting against the sale of girls, and their training as dancing girls, praying that the age of protection for girls be raised, etc. We have held several open meetings. At these meetings there has generally been a social hour with refreshments, followed by a program when an effort has been made, by speeches and in other ways, to interest new people in the temperance cause. Once or twice we have had lectures, the object being to interest and educate people upon this subject — not a very popular one in Calcutta, many making use of wine and other liquors simply through ignorance—and we have thought that anything which would rouse people and create a sentiment against their use would be as good work as we could do. One lecture, that of Dr. J. R. Wallace, was printed for circulation, the printing being done for us free of charge by a gentleman in this city.

We hope soon to open a temperance boarding house for the many homeless young men who have so few suitable places to frequent. Bands of Hope have been formed in several churches. At the regular meetings the superintendents of departments, "Grog-shop," Purity, Juvenile, etc., give reports. We have obtained permission to use one column of a daily paper for temperance matter. Our regular members number one hundred and three, with fifteen honorary members among gentlemen. A. ERNST, *Sec.*

MADRAS.

Monthly meetings have been held alternately in Black Town and New Town, where the physical, mental and moral effects of alcohol have been presented. Hoping to introduce Scientific Temperance teaching in our schools, the best books on the subject have been secured from America and circulated to arouse interest. The *Union Signal*, *Alliance News* and the *British Women's Temperance Journal* have been circulated, leading to subscriptions for the same.

Literature, Juvenile Temperance Work, Unfermented Wine at the Lord's Table, are among the departments adopted, and drawing-room meetings are held.

In January of 1893, Miss Ackerman, the second round-the-world temperance missionary sent out by the W. C. T. U., visited Madras. On January 23d she gave an interesting and spirited address to a meeting of women only, held in the Methodist church vestry. At the close of the meeting twenty-four names were added to the membership. On the invitation of the president, a meeting of the members of the union and a few friends was held at her house next day, to confer with Miss Ackerman on ways and means of carrying out the objects of the union. Among the suggestions given by Miss Ackerman were the following:

That cottage meetings be held in native Christians' homes.

That specimens of temperance literature on sale in Madras be sent to the other unions in India.

That literature on the subject of the use of unfermented wine at the

Lord's Table be sent to clergymen and missionaries in the city and presidency.

That literature on the medical aspect of the temperance question be sent to doctors.

That a committee be appointed to supply the press with temperance literature.

That lectures be delivered under the auspices of the union in the various churches in Madras.

Miss Ackerman gave another able and powerful address to a general audience in Memorial Hall, and a number of persons signed the pledge.

The committee on Circulating Temperance Literature in Hospitals, etc., continued work, but were much hindered for lack of funds. During the year the secretary, who is also general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., at the request of Miss Brown, of the London Mission, gave a temperance address in Tamil to her workers, and at the close fifteen signed the pledge. Attention is specially called to the noontide hour of prayer for all members of the W. C. T. U.

MRS. ORGANE, *Sec.*

RUSKI.

Organized 1890 by Mrs. de Louze. Temperance literature, flower mission work, and public entertainments were among our first efforts. February 28, 1891, two members and ten honorary members were added. On March 10th there were twelve accessions, and on the 31st three more ; and so the Lord has blessed us.

Bouquets of flowers, with cards attached, are sent weekly to the military hospital ; while parlor meetings and purity work have been added to our efforts.

A. F. WEBB, *Sec.*

MEERUT.

Organized 1891 by Mrs. Bushby. Regular monthly meetings are held and there have been several public meetings. The visit of Miss Ackerman was a great impetus to the cause, and a revival wave was set in motion which has rolled on throughout the year in all meetings. Many persons are saying that they have scarcely ever known such a work among soldiers. Conversions have occurred almost every week. Gospel meetings are held at the Methodist chapel three Tuesday evenings in the month, and on the first Tuesday evening of the month, immediately after the Woman's Christian Temperance Union business meeting, a gospel temperance meeting for all, conducted strictly by the union, is held in the Meerut Temperance Hall. Earnest efforts are also being made to carry the good work among the soldiers' wives, and some meetings have been held for them.

M. BUSHBY, *Sec.*

GUJRANWALA.

Our society, which is receiving a good deal more attention than it deserves, was not organized by Mrs. Andrew. We did not even know when she passed by—nor by Mrs. Leavitt. We just organized ourselves.

Last summer there were a large number of us—eight young women, new missionaries—at Dharmsala in the hills, studying the language during the whole season of five months. The barracks of the English soldiers were very near to our house, and we being Americans, were not afraid to begin work even among soldiers. The work, which was evangelistic in its beginning, was soon combined with temperance work: for we soon discovered what a dreadful curse the canteen is to the "chaps." So we girls, who had mostly been white-ribboners in America, started a Y for the sake of the honorary members, and we soon had twenty. We then fitted one room of our cottage as reading-room, and had it open the same hours as the canteen—from five to nine in the evening, and had the boys join us in evening prayers before going home. Then we had one social evening a week, and one evangelistic evening, and the result was eight boys reclaimed for Christ, most of whom yet stand firm. We have now about fourteen active members and twenty-five honorary members.

The society was organized for a particular occasion and the occasion is past, but still the society was continued, and still communicates with those soldiers occasionally who are now in Peshawar, and sends them literature. Now we are doing nothing particularly, but are looking for anything we can do. We want to influence our Mission Publication Committee to put something direct and special into its Sunday-school Lessons on both temperance and purity. The conditions of society are so very different here from what they were where the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed, that it needs special adaptation here. At our meeting in March our union was changed from a Y to a W, so that all our missionary ladies might join.

MISS PARKS.

ALLAHABAD.

Organized 1892 by Miss Ackermann. In 1887 Mrs. Leavitt visited Allahabad and gave some temperance addresses, and took some signatures, but did not actually organize a union owing to the difficulty of getting people to take any office. Miss Ackerman organized us in November of 1892, but owing to the scarcity of ladies present, she was only able to appoint a president and treasurer, and left us to do the rest, which we did at a meeting held a week later, in the Baptist church on the 28th of November.

Press, Band of Hope work and Literature, are adopted departments. Number of members thirty-four. Bands of Hope have been organized in each of the three churches, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist, and weekly meetings are held with the children. A temperance meeting and concert was held on the 27th March, which realized the sum of Rs. one hundred fifty, devoted to the cause of the "Home for Homeless Women in Lucknow." A "Jumble Sale," *i. e.*, sale of old and new clothing, was held on the May 3d among the poor of the city, realizing

Rs. forty, which has been made the beginning of a regular clothing fund, which will be added to from time to time and devoted entirely to the interests of the poor. C. CLANCY, *President.*

CAWNPORE.

A union was organized by Mrs. Leavitt but had been lost to existence, and another was organized by Miss Ackerman. A Band of Hope has been formed. Wall-pockets have been placed in railway stations, well filled with temperance literature and temperance and religious reading in hospitals and other places. On St. Patrick's day an entertainment was planned for the evening to keep the soldiers from the canteen. The men hearing of it said, "Let us begin before evening," but during the dinner and the afternoon amusements, the chaplain and wife and friends were present to help in the entertainment. As evening came on these were relieved by the missionaries and friends who provided speeches, music and tea. The result was a red-letter day for over fifty men who had enjoyed themselves thoroughly and at a late hour retired to their barracks sober and with a good conscience.

A large and most interesting tea meeting was held in the Girls' Boarding School drawing-room; though no soldiers were present, a direct result of the meeting, not long after, was that one hundred of the men signed the pledge. This younger of the Union Sisterhood is already the mother of a union organized at Kasganj.

E. E. NEWSONE, *Sec.*

BOMBAY.

When Mrs. Leavitt was in India she addressed several meetings and much interest was manifested, but no ladies were willing to sign a pledge, and no organization could be formed. During Miss Ackerman's visit, which occurred at the time of the Decennial Conference, a more active interest was aroused and many women were courageous enough to sign the pledge and bear the odium of being called "drunkards." A union was organized and two meetings are held each month—one a business meeting, and another a public meeting for all classes. This latter is held in different parts of Bombay that many persons may have the opportunity of attending. The reports of these interesting meetings appear from time to time in the *Bombay Guardian*. The membership is about eighty. MRS. J. MORRIS, *Sec.*

BANGALORE.

Organized 1893 by Miss Ackerman.

The visit of Miss Ackerman to this station may well be characterized as a most important event, and has, with God's blessing, proved beneficial and brought forth good fruit. Miss Ackerman gave a most interesting lecture at the Boarding Institute on January 20th, before a large audience of all classes, and at the close many signed the pledge. On the following day at a meeting for women only, held in the Baptist chapel, a union was organized.

The following departments of work were adopted: Work among Soldiers, Band of Hope, Press work, Unfermented wine and visitation to Blackpully and to Drummers' wives.

There are fifty members, twenty honorary members and several children who belong. We are greatly helped in our good cause by the local papers, and each of them places at our disposal a column in their respective journals once a month, for the purpose of publishing our doings, together with any temperance literature our Press committee may send them. The Rev. H. Haigh has also kindly consented to have all temperance items that we may send him translated into Canarese and published in his Canarese paper at Mysore.

Ministers give our notices from their pulpits. Invitations are freely circulated among the people inviting them to our meetings.

The Band of Hope and work among Drummers' wives are encouraging lines of work.

We are trying to secure the use of a room in the barracks for weekly meetings.

Good results have followed the visitation of the poor at Blackpully.

RHODA GUY, *Sec.*

THE INDIAN UNION.

Organized 1893 by Mrs. Hauser. The following circular will explain the object of this organization:

"There are a great number of European women scattered through India in small stations and isolated homes, who are cut off from all opportunity of union with others in good work.

"The following plan is drawn up that they may be encouraged to exert temperance influences in their own homes and among the natives with whom they may come in contact, and also that they may be supplied with temperance literature.

"Each lady addressed will receive with the letter a printed pledge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. By signing and returning this to Mrs. Hauser, Lucknow, and paying one rupee annual membership fee she becomes a member of the "Indian Union" of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In return there will be posted to her, on the first of each month, a letter or printed slip giving news of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union work in India or items of special interest in regard to Temperance, or of the work of the organization in England or America.

"Pledged members will be entitled to a vote in case of election of officers or other business. Any lady not prepared to take the pledge may become an 'associate member' by paying a rupee a year membership fee, and she will receive the monthly letter.

"Wherefore, should the heathen say, 'Where is their God? Let Him be known among the heathen in our sight.'"

Forty-three members are already enrolled, and several have asked for circulars and pledges to give to friends; also for plans and literature to carry the work among natives. This "union" is not intended to secure membership in stations where local unions already exist, or with a little effort might be formed: but, only to bring into fellowship those to whom membership would otherwise be impossible. For the first month's "slip," Lady Henry Somerset's circular letter was sent to members; for the second, letters were sent; for the third, the little "white ribbon" was printed; for the fourth month, the "First Report of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India" will be sent to members, and after that the "white ribbon" with its four pages filled, will be sent monthly to the "India Union" members, and also to members of local unions on receipt of one rupee annual subscription.

J. G. HAUSER.

KASGANJ.

This union organized by three ladies from the Cawnpore and Lucknow unions has met with great blessing. Every woman who met in response to a call signed the pledge and gave her name to the union which was believed to be in direct answer to prayer. Each was ready for work. The lady who was chosen secretary offered to organize a Band of Hope among her pupils. Evangelistic and Literature departments were adopted. Tea and cake were served when the organization was completed, but the evening was filled with the good work. So many pledges were secured that it was remarked that probably the Parsi liquor shop would be closed as all the people who properly belonged to the station had signed, with the exception of two men, who were absent at the time but were reputed to be sober.

Do you wonder that our hearts were joyous as we thought of the work that the Lord had wrought that day, and that our first aggressive Woman's Christian Temperance Union trip will stand out, in our memories, in its attendant comforts and courtesies, its success and blessedness, as a unique experience in our lives?

FLORENCE M. PERRINE.

We have given this report in all possible fullness, believing that work so successfully prosecuted in a country where difficulties are so great, will encourage many to persevere in efforts elsehere begun. Mrs. Hauser is not only president but has been appointed by the World's union as national organizer and is moving to and fro among the people, arresting their thought as she sows seed of temperance truth which must inevitably spring up and bear fruit to the glory of God. She must be supported by other nations and the union is wholly dependent upon the benevolence of unions and friends to raise the six hundred dollars which is her support as she prosecutes the work. Will those who read this report with interest, send of their abundance or their penury (the widow's two mites have been remembered more than all other gifts), to Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, 26 Chomedy St., Montreal, Canada, Treasurer World's W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hauser has sent the following to the women of India:

"In the zenanas of India there are many intelligent women, who by the customs of the country are debarred from any concerted action or interest in philanthropic or benevolent work, or from exerting any influence to relieve themselves when suffering under great wrongs.

"It is a well known fact the world over that women and children are the greatest sufferers through the evil of intemperance. When fathers and husbands are the sinning victims of drink, their innocent wives and children must suffer neglect, hunger, thirst, degradation, beating and sometimes death at the hands of those who by nature and the laws of God and the land should protect and provide for them.

"In view of this the women of all countries are banding themselves together that they may learn how to persuade their husbands and sons to total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and how they may help other unfortunate women whose lives and homes are made wretched through drink, opium or other drugs.

"It is now proposed to ask the native ladies of India to unite with these good women that the principles of total abstinence as taught by your forefathers may be preserved to you and that your native land may be saved from the curse of intoxicating drink.

"Intelligent native women of all classes are invited to join the India Woman's Temperance Union, auxiliary to that great World's Temperance Union in which hundreds of thousands of women in over forty countries are associated together in the temperance cause.

"By signing the pledge and paying one rupee a year membership fee, any woman may become a member of I. W. T. U.

"Each member is requested at twelve noon daily to lift up her heart to God in prayer that the time may soon come when the sale and use of intoxicating liquors and drugs shall cease in India. Members are to refrain from giving their children opium. They are to warn their sons that liquor brings only debt, sorrow, disease and crime.

"They are to lessen, as far as possible, the temptations of husbands, brothers and sons to take intoxicating liquor, by seeing that their homes are well ordered, that the food is properly cooked, and that good water and refreshing, harmless drinks are always prepared for the men of the family when they return from business.

"In these ways millions of quiet women in their retired homes throughout India, with God's blessing, may become a mighty power to save their homes and their country from the curse of intoxicating drink.

"As soon as sufficient funds are obtained to warrant the enterprise, a leaflet on temperance in Urdee and Hindi will be published each month and forwarded to all members who have paid the membership fee in advance."

The signed pledge and the membership fee should be sent to Mrs. J. G. Hauser, Deaconess Home, Lucknow.

NORWAY.

Countess Wedel-Jarlsberg, President.

The organization is new to the people, but we have reason to believe under its able president excellent work will be done.

There are eight unions.

We have paid our dues to the World's union. The Government recognizes the society in its yearly calendar, and gives us a small part of the money which is yearly granted by Parliament to be divided among temperance societies.

The World's petition has been circulated, and created much interest, as did the red, white and blue cards to be signed by the children and sent to the W. C. T. U. exhibit at the World's Fair.

BIRGITHE ESMARK.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 25, 1893.

DEAR SECRETARY:—Unhappily the severe and dangerous illness of my husband prevents me from going to the United States as well as from sending a report of our poor little work here in Copenhagen. I sincerely beg your pardon of only sending a few lines now. We are but very few members, keeping our small monthly meetings, true to our sacred cause (as the Swiss soldiers in Versailles), and seeing the crying need of reforming our social drink customs, we will keep together and try to advance our cause in some happy time, when God will bless our work. We have taken information how to start some hot-coffee selling, but it is near to impossible to get the permission of the authorities. We have sent six thousand names for the petition. We have spread Danish temperance tracts; I have lectured and written articles for the newspapers, but I am very sorry of being prevented from working for a long time. God permitted me—almost in a wonderful way—to represent the W. W. C. T. U. in The Hague for the fourth international congress (of which I am writing a report for the *Union Signal*) and there I assisted to the formation of a Dutch W. C. T. U., consisting of thirty good women, of whom I knew several distinguished Christian ladies. I am sure this union will do good work and spread over all the country. With kind regards to all my dear sisters in the work, that God will bless, I am, Yours truly, ELISABET SELMER.

CHINA.

Mrs. M. J. Farnham, President.

Organized in 1890 by Miss Ackerman. Eight auxiliary unions. Nine departments have been adopted. Juvenile work has been most productive, we think, of good.

About a dozen copies of the *Union Signal* are taken.

We have paid our dues to the World's union. The "World's petition" has been well circulated and forwarded properly.

We are not going at lightning speed in China, but we are holding our own, and are blessed in our president in Shanghai.

Christians throughout our nation are rejoiced in the introduction of Scientific Temperance *Instruction* in our schools. (Mrs. Farnham's appeal for a missionary to be sent who shall have in charge China and Siam, is earnest and tender.—*Sec.*)

Mrs. Farnham writes:

"At a late meeting of Presbytery quite a forward step was taken. It was resolved not to help pecuniarily any student nor ordain any minister who used tobacco or wine. The Presbytery was composed of native and foreign ministers and elders. Mr. Smith moved that the students should not receive any help from the Presbytery if they indulged in tobacco. The Moderator, who is pastor of our mission Presbyterian church, not only seconded the resolution but proposed an amendment, viz.: That we include wine as well as tobacco, and that not only students but ministers who use wine and tobacco, be not received and ordained. The motion was carried with only two dissenting voices. This was a great joy to us.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

Mrs. J. E. P. Peters, President.

Organized in 1890 by Rev. A. D. Morton.

There are two local unions.

One National convention has been held with large attendance and good results.

The Evangelistic, Penal, Charitable and Reformatory work are prosecuted with success.

Tracts are distributed among sailors.

We are petitioning for woman suffrage and hope to be successful.

We take six copies of the *Union Signal.*

Government officers help us at our Temperance meetings, and also by presenting our woman suffrage bill and petitions.

The "world's petition" has received about five thousand signatures.

Our influence is felt for good in the community, and we expect to unite our forces to secure prohibition.

ROSE E. PIKES, *Sec.*

MADEIRA.

Mrs. George Smart, President.

Organized by Mrs. Leavitt. It would be difficult to express the difficulties with which we meet in our work on this island. Mrs. Leavitt spent three weeks with us and understands it. It is a wine country and drinking is almost universal, yet the cause is not lost sight of and everything that is possible is done. We are holding the fort but it is uphill work. "The Lord Jehovah is our strength." We recently gave a tea to one thousand,one hundred and fifty men from the British Channel Fleet, at our Sailors' Rest and we hold gospel temperance meetings ashore and afloat. We earnestly entreat your prayers that grace and wisdom may be given us for our work.

BULGARIA.

Mrs. Elleuka Nikolora.

Organized 1881 by Mrs. Zoe S. M. Locke.

There are two unions in Bulgaria and one in Bansko, Macedonia.

Two National conventions have been held with good results.

The work has been mostly personal by distribution of literature, public meetings, and by our temperance paper edited by the young men's temperance society. Our meetings draw large audiences and are productive of much good.

But three copies of the *Union Signal* are taken.

Government officials pay but little attention to the work.

We believe our best results are secured through the Juvenile work, which is established in each union. Our hope is in the rising generation.

The work is quite encouraging, for the eyes of the more intelligent class of people are being opened to the curse of drink.

Many members are women of good hearts and good purposes and try to do all they can, but they are poor in this world's possessions and cannot read English well, but thanks be to God He uses the smallest, weakest means, the broken vessels, to do marvels in this world. Certainly the outlook is much brighter than last year. Young men are laying hold of this work in earnest. We don't use the letter "C," in W. C. T. U. because in addition to the Slavonian races, we gather Mohammedans, Jews, and others whom we want shall understand that the work is not only for Christians but for all humanity regardless of sect.

The leaders are Protestants and all exercises are conducted with prayer and reading of the Word of God. His Word is our teacher and His Spirit our guide, so we have no reason to fear.

We have parlor meetings monthly.

For most of the vices and intemperance we have to thank Europe, for before we had much communication with Europe one hundredth part of the vice was not known here in our country. The "tunnel" system of saloon keeping is getting to be quite fashionable and grace the main streets of Sophia, our capital. In Philippopolis there are only two yet, but other kinds of saloons are abundant and many poor men spend their money, love, honor, heart, life and all in those places of hell. It is getting to be fashionable, too, for women to drink with the men in public places and I fear that it won't be long before we will see here as is often seen in London women staggering in the streets. I have often heard people say with great satisfaction, if America and England, which countries are noted for their high civilization and true Christianity, spend more money for drink and have more drunkards than any other countries in the world, why should we not drink? Good excuse, is it not? Really, it is too bad that Christian America and England should be such a stumbling-block for other weak nations. How thankful we ought to be that the women of America and England see the black spot which has disgraced their countries and are fighting with all their might to remove it. Thank God for such women!

The social purity question is a very delicate one with us. The old people (Christian), as I said before, are quite ignorant and do not know exactly how to take hold of the work; the unmarried do not dare to do anything for fear of danger, and the married would not be allowed by their husbands to do any personal work in that line. It is very hard, indeed, but I think God will make the way clear. I think we will have to commence by introducing the subject into literature, *i. e.*, by tracts, writing articles on the subject in newspapers to arouse the interest and the sympathies of the people. The Bulgarian women have not yet the courage and independence the American women have; they have been so long under the suppression of man's authority as you know women in eastern countries are, that they yet hardly dare venture out on their own feet. All uplift for woman comes through Christianity; with its growth woman rises—the happy day for woman is coming in Bulgaria.

Many articles have been translated from the English into Bulgarian. A gold Demorest medal has been secured in the Samokov schools. A temperance paper is published at Philippopolis which it is hoped will soon be enlarged, and temperance items are published in Bulgarian papers.

We are delighted that Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset are coming to us; they will do much good.

Bulgaria although in Turkey is independent of Turkey. The Bulgarian union sent to the exhibit of the World's Fair a beautiful banner.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION.

We are assured by those good and true women who have managed the detail of counting, classifying, and pasting the names that the signatures number not less than one and one-half millions, while the attestations of good men who desire to see the prayer of the "Petition" carried out, and who have signed, either as individuals or as representatives of the general sentiment of great associations, will have swelled the total to between three and four millions.

So far as we can learn, there has never been a petition to which so large a number have given their influence and names. The nearest approach was at the time of the anti-corn law agitation, when from two to three million names are said to have been gathered and presented to the British Parliament, but they were from a single country, while the Polyglot Petition is so named because it represents "all peoples, kindreds and languages of civilized mankind." As is well known it asks for the outlawing of the alcohol traffic, the opium trade and the better laws for the protection of women.

Within one year from the time that the eyes of our friendly and helpful readers mirror these lines the Polyglot Petition is likely to be, if heaven so wills, on its way around the world in charge of a commission of white ribbon women appointed for that purpose. It is contemplated to present the petition to the United States Government at Washington, D. C., just before or immediately after the next National W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio. It is most fitting that this commission should be connected with our convention in the city where the National W. C. T. U. was organized in 1874, one year after the Crusade, which is the real date of the beginning of the women's temperance movement, so that we shall have "come of age" when we start out to see the world. The next government to which the petition should be presented is, as a matter of course, the Dominion of Canada, then that of Great Britain; India will probably come next, then China, Japan, South Africa, Australia, the Hawaiian Islands, and so on, the commission, we hope, returning to San Francisco, California, when its labors are over.

To see the Petition succeed has been our dream for seven years. Honest hard work on its behalf has occupied us for unnumbered hours of happy toil. Its early home was in Rest Cottage, and "St. Courageous'" patient hands, now folded in eternal quietness, have worked for it with tenderness and zeal. On her first visit to America, Lady Henry Somerset brought us two hundred and fifty thousand names. Mrs. Leavitt carried its "healing leaves to every nation" in her long and lonely pilgrimage. Miss Ackerman, our lamented Mary Allen West, Mrs. Andrew, Dr. Bushnell, Miss Palmer, of South Africa, Mrs. Hauser, of India, the Misses Leitch, of Ceylon, and ten thousand coadjutors, have wrought valiantly in this cause. The Dominion of Canada has made common cause with us; Catholic and Protestant, Gentile and Jew, Christian, Hindoo and Mohammedan have found in the Polyglot Petition a common ground of faith and works.

Think what it will mean as an object-lesson to a world that is taught more by object-lessons than by all other means, to see passing from government to government the accredited representatives of the woman's temperance movement, born of the Holy Crusade inspiration, with the united prayer, plea and protest of such an army, good and true, asking that the guarantees and safeguards of law shall be stripped away from the saloon, the opium den and the haunt of nameless infamies. It will be the most representative errand that has ever carried men and women around the globe, for it will represent the universal empire of the home, the kingdom of the heart, the republic of childhood, the united state of those united hearts pledged to God, Home and Native land.

In addition, the following petition, signed by the general officers of each National W. C. T. U., was presented to the World's Fair Commissioners through Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, a lady manager of the Fair, and recording secretary of the United States W. C. T. U.

PETITION
OF THE
WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
TO THE
HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS AND LADY MANAGERS OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

All nations have been invited to join with the people of the United States in the Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., in 1893, and many have accepted the invitation.

The world is therefore interested in its success, and knowing that all immorality tends to disaster and ruin, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its auxiliary of ———— most earnestly beseeches your Honorable Body, in the interest of righteousness and purity to close the gates of the Exposition on the Sabbath, and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drink on all territory under your control, during the entire term of the Exposition.

————, *President,*
————, *Cor. Sec.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

November 11, 1891, to October 4th, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

	First Year.		Second Year.		
AUSTRALASIA.	Dues.	Don't'ns.	Dues.	Don't'ns.	Totals.
New South Wales . } South Australia . . } W. C. T. Unions	$ 34 03	....	...	....	
New South Wales, Bathurst W. C. T. U.	...	2 43	...	....	
" " " W. C. T. U.	...	....	11 52	....	
" Zealand W. C. T. U.	...	....	11 68	....	
" " Napier and Wellington Unions	...	*14 55	...	....	
Queensland W. C. T. U. (2 years)	...	....	19 48	....	93 69
AFRICA.					
Roodebloem, Woman's South African Temperance Association	5 07	....	...	....	
West Coast, Rotufunk W. C. T. U. (3 years)	62	....	...	....	5 69
BAHAMA ISLANDS.					
Nassau, New Providence W. C. T. U.	1 00	....	1 00	....	2 00
BURMA.					
Rangoon W. C. T. U.	...	....	2 11	....	2 11
CANADA.					
Dominion W. C. T. U. (for three years)	100 17	....	...	....	
" "	...	....	38 95	....	
From local unions and individuals	...	9 00	...	88 45	
Dominion W. C. T. U. for World's Fair Exhibit	...	....	...	50 00	286 57
CHILE.					
Concepcion W. C. T. U.	2 00	....	2 00	....	4 00
CHINA.					
National W. C. T. U.	...	....	3 22	....	
Local Unions	...	....	...	*6 35	9 57
DENMARK.					
W. C. T. Unions	1 71	....	1 54	3 35	6 60
ENGLAND.					
British Branch of W. W. C. T. U. Executive Committee, for salary of Mrs. Woodbridge	...	242 32	...	121 38	
Maidenhead Branch of British Woman's Temperance Association	...	1 75	...	....	
Miss Agnes E. Weston, £1 sterling	...	4 82	...	....	370 27

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* For Mrs. Leavitt.

FRANCE.					
Y. W. C. T. Unions	46		1 93		2 39
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.					
Oahu, Honolulu W. C. T. U.			5 00		
" " **Mrs. C. H. Jones**		25 00			30 00
MADAGASCAR.					
Antananarivo W. C. T. U.			1 00		1 00
NEWFOUNDLAND.					
Saint John's W. C. T. U.				11 30	11 30
NORWAY.					
W. C. T. Unions in Bergen, Christiania, Christiansund, and Trondhjem	6 45				6 45
SCOTLAND.					
Lord Overtoun, for Mrs. Hauser's salary				48 38	48 38
SPAIN.					
Madrid W. C. T. U., San Sebastian W. C. T. U and Y. W. C. T. U.			1 00		1 00
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.					
National W. C. T. U.	778 62		400 00		
" " **for Mrs. Leavitt's South American Tour**		500 00			
Local Unions and individual gifts		†246 66		607 04	
Miss S. Sturges, for missions				100 00	
Y. W. C. T. Unions for "Y" work in France		71 00		100 00	2803 32
UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.					
Pernambuco W. C. T. U			41		41
WEST INDIES.					
Jamaica, Kingston W. C. T. U			3 00		3 00
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Receipts at Boston Convention		20 61			
Miss F. E. Willard's unexpended balance of the "Personal Appeal Fund"		2615 12			
Interest on "Personal Appeal Fund"		93 02			
" **on Bank Account**				12 01	
World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Society				54 61	2795 37
	$930 13	$3846 28	$503 84	$1202 87	$6483 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

W. C. T. U. MISSIONARY WORK.

	1st Year.	2d Year.	Totals.
Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, for tour in South America, $500.00 less $98.62 returned	$401 38		
Mrs. M. C. Leavitt, special donations forwarded	18 98	6 35	
Miss Alice Palmer, for work in South Africa	400 00		

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† Of this $2 was for Mrs. Leavitt.

Miss Mary Allen West, for trip to Japan	100 00		
Miss Jeannette G. Hauser, six months' salary for work in India		300 00	
Y. W. C. T. U. work in France from "Y" Unions in U. S. America	71 00	100 00	
			$1397 71

GRANTS TO WORLD'S W. C. T. U. SUPERINTENDENTS.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, (Penal, Charitable and Reformatory)	15 00		
Miss E. W. Greenwood, (Evangelistic)	15 00		
Miss L. E. F. Kimball, (Sunday School)	15 00		
Miss Anna A. Gordon, (Juvenile)		15 00	
Mrs. J. R. Nichols, (Fairs and Exposition)	15 00		
Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, (Schools Savings Banks)	15 00		
Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, (Scientific Temperance Instruction)		15 00	
Mrs. Charlton Edholm, (Press)		15 00	
Mrs. F. E. Barnes, (Y. W. C. T. U.)		30 00	
			$150 00

EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

Miss F. E. Willard, for postage as President	29 33		
Miss Alice E. Briggs, salary 11 months as President's office secretary	733 26	733 26	
Miss Briggs, for postage and express		30 70	
Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, salary as secretary 10 months	500 00		
" " " " " 12 "		600 00	
" " " clerical help, postage, etc	302 71	363 35	
Miss Anna A. Gordon, Assistant Secretary, postage, etc.		15 00	
Mrs. Ella F. M. Williams, postage, stationery and Bank charges as Treasurer	32 34	38 99	
			$3378 94

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegrams and Cablegram at Boston Convention	7 11		
Balance due on Convention Banner	10 00		
Muslin for World's Petition, and Mrs. Shuman for work on same	24 89	40 00	
Share of Testimonial to Lady Henry Somerset	25 00		
Papers about Miss West	1 00		
Printing Mrs. Leavitt's Report as Cor. Secretary	170 62		
W. T. P. A. for printing Annual Reports	413 00		
" for publications, printing and stationery	195 14	81 15	
National W. C. T. U. for bills paid		73 10	
Expenses connected with preparing Japanese Bell for World's Fair W. C. T. U. Exhibit		31 48	
Other World's Fair Expenses		23 68	
Mrs. Nichols, for expenses of World's W. C. T. U. exhibit at Exposition. Donated by Dominion W. C. T. U. of Canada		50 00	
			$1146 17
Total Disbursements	$3510 76	$2562 06	$6072 82

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.

From Annual Dues:—		
First year	$930 13	$1433 97
Second year	503 84	
From Donations:—		
First year	$1138 14	2341 01
Second year	1202 87	
From Miss Willard's "Personal Appeal Fund" and interest on same		2708 14
		$6483 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Foreign Missionary Work		$1397 71
" World's W. C. T. U. exhibit (Donated by Canada)		50 00
" Running Expenses:—		
First year	$2519 40	4625 11
Second year	2105 71	
Balance in Bank		*410 30
		$6483 12

*$19.65 of this is for Japan.

25 CHOMEDY STREET,
MONTREAL, Canada.

ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer, World's W. C. T. U.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Having examined the Accounts and Vouchers of the Treasurer, we certify to their being correct and that the Balance in Bank is Four Hundred and Ten Dollars and Thirty Cents.

(MRS.) M. PAUL.
(MRS.) C. MILLER.

FIRST REPORT OF WORLD'S W. C. T. U. MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(To October 4th 1893.)

RECEIPTS.

From Local Unions and friends in United States of America	$43 30
From Unions and friends in Canada	11 31
	$54 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid over to World's W. C. T. U. for salary of Mrs. Hauser in India	$54 61
	$54 61

Audited and found correct,
C. MILLER.
MARG'T PAUL.

ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer World's W. C. T. U. Missionary Society.

NOTE.—It is desirable to note the fact that the "Personal Appeal Fund" raised by Miss Willard in the spring of 1891, for her necessary expenses as President, amounted to $3868.53. From this amount Miss Willard paid the running expenses of the World's W. C. T. U. previous to the Boston Convention, as well as nearly all the Convention expenses, a total of $1287.57. These items are not included in my report.

The "Thank Offering" taken in September, 1892, amounted to $322.19. The "Self-Denial" Offering for April, 1893, is much increased since reported in the *Union Signal*, and is as follows:—

Denmark	$ 3 35
Newfoundland	11 30
Canada	16 65
U. S. America	388 03
	$419 33

The "Thank Offering" for September, 1893, is but just coming in, and only $24 53 has yet been received.

E. F. M. W.

REPORT OF MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT, FIRST ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

I sailed from New York December 9, 1891, and landed at Buenos Ayres, January 11, 1891, after a voyage of thirty-three days. Work was entered upon by the help of missionaries, and unions formed in Buenos Ayres and Rosario.

At the end of January, I crossed over to Montevideo, Uruguay, and organized there. The efficient work done by Rev. Mr. Wood a few years since had prepared the way by establishing in quite a circle of natives a strong total abstinence sentiment.

February 4, 1892, I sailed from Montevideo for Sao Paulo, Brazil, to land at Santos, then a plague-stricken place, as yellow fever was at its height. Many ships lay deserted in the harbor, officers and crew dead, or fled to uninfected towns, bales and boxes of goods lay uncared for, broken open and plundered on the wharves and sidewalks. The fewest hours possible, just enough to get through the Custom House and off by train, were spent there, and still, breathing the infected air for that short time made me quite ill till we were far away up the mountain side toward Sao Paulo.

Work was done at the latter place, Piricicaba, Capivary, Taubate, but unions were formed at only two of the towns as noted in the directory.

Yellow fever was at its height in Rio de Janeiro; on my arrival there, most of the white inhabitants, including the greater number of the missionaries, had fled. Mr. Tilly, Miss Marvin, Miss Morton and a few others courageously remained to care for the sick and dying, to bury the dead, and comfort and care for needy survivors.

A vote to organize was taken, a meeting for that purpose appointed at the mission house where I was staying, and, but before the day arrived a person had sickened of yellow fever in the house, and the meeting was impossible; I was obliged to content myself with appointing Miss Marvin provisional local president and Miss Morton provisional local secretary till such time as the plague should disappear, and people come back to town and officers be elected.

On account of yellow fever, absence, sickness and death of missionaries, very little work was possible at Balsia, and no immediate prospect of a union appeared. An English Baptist missionary took the first steps toward organizing a society for men and women in his mission, and promised to complete it and carry on work.

At Pernambuco only two ladies were willing to join a union, and a third, known to be ready for temperance work, was expected to return soon. Again therefore I appointed provisional officers—Mrs. Nind as president and Mrs. Holmes as secretary.

Mob violence was incited against me at Pernambuco. Apparently the Romish bishop was the prime mover in the affair. The mob was composed almost entirely of the students of the Leyceo des Artes. They filled the hall where my second lecture was to be held, drove away the people as they came, and finally pelted me and my interpreter with paving stones and clods. Doubtless, our lives were in danger, as the stones were very large and thrown with great force. But, though I was hit three times the dear Lord preserved our lives, and me, at least, from all fear. When an inquiry was made into the matter, the president of the Leyceo, and other influential gentlemen who were present at my first lecture declared that I had said nothing that could anger or grieve any Brazilian or any Romanist. The probable course of the bishop's action was simply that I am a Protestant and had presumed to leave the mission halls, call together influential people, and speak in a building owned by the government. An occurrence had just taken place in Rio de Janeiro in which some radical Brazilians had broken images of saints in the hall of justice. This had been incorrectly telegraphed over the country as the action of Protestants, and may have stirrred up feeling in Pernambuco, which was wreaked on me as the most available object.

Some interest was awakened in Ceara, but the work was hindered by the very pronounced feeling of the one young missionary against a woman speaking in public, and especially in any place where church services are held.

At Para there were only two ladies whom we could hope would join us. One was eager to do so, the other unwilling. I therefore appointed Mrs. Nelson provisional local president, and she will organize soon among the members of the mission church, of which her husband is pastor. Thus twelve towns in the three countries of Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil were visited and eighty-two meetings held. Five unions were formed; three more were promised, and one mixed society was also promised. To accomplish this I traveled thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty miles. Only sixty-seven dollars and seventy cents was contributed in South America. I make a detailed financial report to the treasurer of the W. W. C. T. U.

When I landed in Buenos Ayres I believed I was fully recovered from the illness that had prostrated me at the end of the Boston convention; but as soon as I began to work, and to experience hardships, I found I had not regained my former strength or endurance. I did all the work in great weakness, and much of it while suffering extremely. Hardships and privations, such as I have had to bear much of the time in my journeyings, told upon me more severely than before. From February on I was really ill all the time. Malarial fever attacked me

April 22d, and I was in a critical condition when I went on board the steamer Bazil at Para, May 9th, to return home. When out at sea, medicines had their due effect, and before I landed at New York, May 21th, I was much improved.

A lady ought to be sent to South America at once to take up the work. Results will be small at first, but now is the opportune time. Multitudes of low Italians are crowding in; Americans are flooding the country with beer (the trade according to their own statement, having been promoted by American Ministers and Consuls); sugar planters have learned to make cheap rum out of the refuse of their sugar mills; English and German merchants, all drinkers, are in large numbers, marrying the daughters of rich natives; priests, already the most drunken and debauched class of people, are becoming worse. All these circumstances combine to hasten on a worse state of things than has heretofore existed, though that was bad enough. Now is the time to put a special worker in the field.

Some American missionaries have worked zealously for our cause. Nearly all of them have set the blessed example of total abstinence before those with whom they labor. I lived in missionary homes all the time, had cordial, hearty help, and was as well cared for everywhere as circumstances would permit. As in other countries where American missionaries live, I could not have begun work without their countenance and support. May God bless them every one.

It is necessary to say that Mrs. Arms has made beginnings on the west coast, not included in this report.

DIRECTORY OF THE W. C. T. UNIONS ON THE EAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Provisional National President of Argentina.

Miss Mary L. Swaney, 949 Calle Commercio, Rosario, Argentina.

Rosario W. C. T. U. organized Jan. 22, 1892.

Pres.—Miss Mary L. Swaney, 949 Calle Commercio.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Martha L. Spangler, 239 Calle Paraguay.
Sec.—Miss Anna M. Chute.

Buenos Ayres W. C. T. U. organized Jan. 27, 1892.

Pres.—Mrs. Milne, 647 Calle Gauna, Almagro.
Sec.—Mrs. Hodder, 649 Calle Gauna, Almagro.
Treas.—Mrs. Babbitt.

W. C. T. U. of Uruguay.

National Pres.—Mrs. Marinda Greenman, 242 Calle Tacuaramba, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Montevideo.

Pres.—Mrs. Marinda Greenman, 242 Calle Tacuaramba, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Sec.—Miss Martha Bourse.
Treas.—Miss Mary Bowen.
All the same address.

W. C. T. U. of Brazil.

National Pres.—Mrs. E. E. Brelsford, Colegio Piracicabano, Piracicabo, Estado Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Piracicabo W. C. T. U. organized Feb. 23, 1892.

Pres.—Mrs. E. E. Brelsford.
Sec.—Miss Sallie Phillips.
Both address as above.

W. C. T. U. of Taubate, organized March 4, 1892.

Pres —Mrs. Jennie Wallace Kennedy, Colegio Americano, Rua Margues de Herval, 100 Taubate, Brazil.
Sec.—Miss Mary B. Kennedy.
Treas.—Miss Elizabeth Hoff.
Both above address.

FIVE YEARS' REPORT OF MISS JESSIE A. ACKERMAN, THE SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

In crossing the Alpine Mountains, the guide often blindfolds the timid pilgrim with a silk handkerchief, then takes hold of his hand with a firm clasp, and with a voice full of assurance, says, "One step up or two steps up—a step to the left or a step to the right," and so the trusting pilgrim is led over hard, rocky, unknown roads, and in paths he knows not, but in safety is brought all along the way. Five years ago I stood where two roads met, one led to a life of ease and comfort, the other to toil and hardship, but blindfolded to myself, by faith, I knelt at the foot of the cross, placed my hand in the hand of the never failing guide and my prayer was, "Guide me, O thou great Jehovah," and the answer came "I will guide thee with mine eye."

I chose the path of duty, but burdened with a sense of my own weakness and the difficulty of the task, my fainting heart cried out "Whom will thou send with me." I opened my Bible and the answer came "My presence shall go with thee." So under the inspiration of that promise I launched out with this the sole basis of my supplies. For five years, that Presence like a softly lowering cloud has surrounded me, and like the folds of a silken mantle it has often hidden from a cold and hungering world. In the lonely hour when my woman's heart cried out for loved ones and those who might shield me from the hard, rough knock of the stern reality of life in its most real form, "My presence shall go with thee," was the anchor of my soul, when difficulties seemed to rise mountain high; and as I sometimes stood alone, "My presence shall go with thee" was borne to my ears from the very windows of heaven, so, cheered and comforted by this never failing promise, I went on only day by day, and now as I return, do you ask what of the promise? My answer is, that Presence has been with me all the way and, as in a short time I expect to leave for other fields, I lay hold of the promise with a stronger faith (for it is now a tried one) and go forth again

These years have been years of heavy work, dark hours, and often trying times. I have had hundreds of letters from women whom I have never seen, assuring me of their love, sympathy and prayers and not a few have written to say, "we have vested interests in you, we have invested the capital of our prayers"; to all those I would say, I come now to bring you the interest of your investment and as you read my report, let each woman appropriate her portion according to her investment of prayer.

Miles traveled	100,000
Cities visited	502
Sunday-schools visited	114
Day schools	176
Bands of Hope	69

Addresses	447
Lectures	870
Meetings	1,417
Pulpits filled	182
Entertained in homes	947
Slept in, beds	1,242
Chairmen	947
Chairwomen	47
Saloons visited (prayed in each)	897
Pledges taken from men	7,460
Tied white ribbon on to, women	8,479
Initiated Good Templars	647
Formed Lodges	2
Juvenile Temple	1
Local Unions	230
National	2
Colonial	4
Men's Societies	10
Postage	$840.50
Received letters	3,486
Wrote	5,947
Raised and spent for the work	$8,976.75
Interviewed by leading papers	42
Comp'ting photographed, settings	67
Spoken on war vessels and steamers	41
Traveled on steamers	59
Wrote newspaper articles on different phases of the work	420
Wrote letters to home papers	220
Presented the work to king	1
" " " queen	2
" " " princess	2
" " " sultan	1
" " " rajahs	2
" " " maharajahs	2
" " " premiers	3
" " " governors	2
Gone before bodies	10
Languages spoken through interpreters in	32
Interpreters	149
Sent out circular letters	4,000
Manuals	2,000
Tracts	6,000

Ways of travel :

Horses, mule, camel, elephant ; canoes, steamer, junk and skiff ; steam, electric, horse and cable cars ; stage, carriage, eppa, tonga, jinricksha, sedan chair, palanquin ; buffalo, bullock and camel carts and wheel-barrow.

JOINT REPORT OF DR. KATE C. BUSHNELL AND MRS. ELIZABETH W. ANDREW, THIRD AND FOURTH ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARIES.

[*From Oct. 1, 1891, to Sept. 1, 1893.*]

Our report to the first convention of the World's W. C. T. U., held in Boston, November 1891, closed with an account of the annual convention of the Cape Colony W. C. T. U., South Africa. Immediately afterward, we finished our engagements in that Colony, and passed on to Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, finding great enthusiasm among the workers, and intelligent development of various departments of our work. We organized a large union at Johannesberg, which has continued faithful labors, and an energetic Y has since been formed. We had expected to visit Madagascar and Mauritius, next in order, but many sufficient reasons — especially the impossibility of getting a boat until after Christmas — impelled us to change our plan, so that, finding a vessel ready for departure to India, on our return to Durban from the Transvaal, we went on board and sailed at four o'clock the same day of our arrival, November 17th, and after touching at Colombo, Ceylon, reached Calcutta December 21st, 1891.

Our work in India was not of the usual character—that of holding public meetings and counseling with the workers, but was a special private investigation (under the direction of Mrs. Josephine Butler, superintendent of the Social Purity department of the World's W. C. T. U. and the British Committee for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice) into the laws by which degraded women were being governed in military cantonments, and whether these laws were in strict accord with the orders from the English Government, abolishing every vestige of the old iniquitious Contagious Diseases Acts system. We were engaged in this difficult undertaking four months, visiting ten military stations, viz., Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore (contonment station, Mean Meer), Rawal Pindi, Peshawar, Amritzar, Umballa, Sitapur and Benares, and were wonderfully guided and blessed of God in obtaining ample evidence to prove the continued existence of the infamous system of State Regulation of Vice, and all the cruelties and injustice to women that accompany it. We were not able, because of the confidential nature of our mission, to give public addresses, nor to make ourselves known to the workers in India to any great degree. The hot season came on before we had finished and forwarded our report to England of the special matter in hand, and therefore we were compelled to sail immediately after, to Australia, crossing from Calcutta to Bombay, and taking ship from the latter port April 22d. While in Bombay we visited the opium dens, and were appalled at the dreadful scenes we witnessed in these shameful places of the ruin of the native people, yet licensed by the Government of India.

Our hearts were rejoiced by a visit to our honored Pundita Ramabai at Poona, and by the sight of her happy little group of pupils, now increased to more than forty. She showed us the beautiful new quarters to which she shortly afterward removed. The growth of her work is phenomenal.

We reached Melbourne, Australia, May 13th, 1892, and received a warm welcome from our white ribboners at Australasian headquarters. After a brief rest we began our work in Victoria, thence proceeding to South Australia, and from there holding public meetings on the way in Victoria and New South Wales, to Queensland, where we gave a month of work and attended the annual W. C. T. U. convention at Brisbane, a most inspiring occasion. In all these colonies we found our white ribboners actively engaged in many lines of work, and witnessed such heroism, devotion, intelligence and self-reliance on the part of our workers, both standard-bearers and rank and file, as filled us with admiration and rejoicing thankfulness to God for the progress of our cause in that vast young country.

After a month in New South Wales we sailed out of the beautiful harbor of Sydney for Auckland, New Zealand, giving a month's work to that wonderful colony, in which we found the most advanced sentiment in favor of prohibition that we have known in all our travels. Woman's suffrage is even more advanced than the first named in New Zealand, and many departments of our organization are carried on with zeal and intelligence. Everywhere we were greeted by crowded houses, and gladdened by the enthusiasm of this progressive people. New Zealand is truly a "Wonder-Land" of picturesque beauty, and its people are worthy of their heritage. We closed our Australian tour with a visit to lovely Tasmania, and returned to Melbourne to take the boat for Colombo December 3d, 1892, and for the return journey to England, sadly bidding farewell, after a stay of seven months, to dear hospitable Australia, with its over ten thousand white ribboners, to whom our hearts are bound by the most loyal and loving ties. May God bless them and increase them an hundred-fold!

We had received word from the Purity friends in England that our presence would be needed in London early in March of the new year, in order to give evidence concerning our investigations in India, before a Commission appointed to look into the whole question; therefore we changed our plan of going on to Burma, the settlements, China and Japan during the winter, and set our faces toward England. We addressed meetings in Colombo, Ceylon, Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt, and then passed on to Palestine for a brief rest before the difficult task that awaited us in England, receiving untold inspiration from our sojourn on this holy ground.

We arrived in London March 4, 1892. Our friends in Parliament very soon after succeeded in getting a departmental committee appointed to receive evidence concerning the India question, and we were called before this committee in April. We were in attendance at the annual council meetings of the British Women's Temperance Association in May, and addressed the great meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. in Holborn Town Hall, which followed upon these, with Lady Henry Somerset in the chair—this being our first public work during our second visit to England. A little later we began a tour of meetings through the principal cities of England, Scotland and South Wales, this tour being preceded by several great mass meetings in London, notably one in St. Martin's Hall, presided over by Mrs. Josephine Butler, and one in St. James's Hall, presided over by Lady Henry Somerset. One of the most important opportunities was that of addressing the Women's Liberal Federation at the last session of its annual council in London. We reached representative women, who thus carried the influence for national righteousness to every part of Great Britain. Our tour through the Provinces was arranged by the British section of the World's W. C. T. U. and the British committee for the abolition of state-regulated vice, in order to arouse public sentiment in regard to the action of the military authorities in India. Our reception was cordial, and the meetings were, almost without exception, large and influential. Deep interest was excited throughout Great Britain and India and the secular and religious press in both lands has given very extended notices of the work. The answer from India to our accusations arrived early in August, two witnesses being sent to England who gave testimony concerning three out of the ten cantonments visited by us, and bearing with them the reply given by the military officials in the other seven cantonments. These answers utterly failed to overthrow our testimony, but on the contrary strengthened it at many points. We also had the great advantage of proving, by *prima facie* evidence, many of our statements, from the Lock Hospital records sent home from India. These books, seen first while in India, were described in our evidence given before the Departmental Committee, and later were telegraphed for by the chairman, Mr. George Russell, M. P., Under-Secretary of State for India; on receipt of this telegram, the books were impounded by the India Government and forwarded to England, furnishing most valuable evidence as to the existing state of things. Lord Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of India at the time of our investigations, had returned, meanwhile, and in interviews with representatives of the London press, had denied the truth of our statements; he was called as a witness before the Departmental Committee early in August, and after being confronted with our evidence given before this committee and the reply from India, wrote a letter to the chairman, which he requested should be appended to the Departmental Committee's Report to Parliament, in which he acknowledged the correctness of our allegations and apologized unreservedly for his former statements. The next step will be the bringing the whole matter before the House of Commons, for final Parliamentary action. At a farewell breakfast given to us by our Purity friends at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, just before leaving for America, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, M. P., and Mrs. Josephine Butler, veterans in the cause, expressed the utmost confidence that a Parliamentary victory would soon be gained, and it is believed that measures will be passed, during the present session, which will utterly abolish from India the infamous Regulations by which cheap and easy vice is furnished to the British soldier, and removing the heavy yoke of oppression from the wretched native women.

Fuller reports of our work during the past two years, as round-the-world missionaries, have already appeared, from time to time, in the *Union Signal*, therefore this account has been for obvious reasons, made as succinct as possible.

The tabulated statement of our work as given at the last convention of the World's W. C. T. U., was as follows :

	ENGLAND.	S. AFRICA.
No. miles traveled	8,577	8,076
" towns visited	50	9
" addresses given	224	69
" people addressed	45,495	11,915
" interpreters employed		3
Receipts from meetings	$525.30	$208,00
Donations for World's W. C. T. U. work	284,73	13,75

Our present report is for work done since then in the following countries, viz., Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, South African Republic (Transvaal), India, Victoria (in Australia), South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Tasmania, Egypt, England, Scotland and South Wales.

No. miles traveled	71,210
" towns visited	137
" addresses given	730
" people addressed	58,850
" interpreters employed	7
Receipts from meetings	$2,394.96
Donations for World's work	774.41

The grand totals of our entire work for the World's W. C. T. U., up to September 1893, is as follows :

No. miles traveled	87,863
" towns visited	196
" addresses given	1,023
" people addressed	116,260
" interpreters employed	10
Receipts from meetings	$3,128.26
Donations for World's work	1,072.89

LETTER FROM MISS ALICE PALMER, SOUTH AFRICA, FIFTH ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

Miss Palmer has merged her own report in that of this country :

VERULAM, NATAL, SO. AFRICA,
August 21st, 1893.

DEAR SECRETARY :—Since the convention, June 20–22, the Council of Education have granted on the petition of the W. C. T. U., that "oral lessons on the effects of alcohol and other narcotics shall be given in government and aided schools, from "The Manual of Health and Temperance" which has been provided the teachers by the Educational Council. This year the W. C. T. U. is working for an improvement in the law.

August 16th and 17th there was held at Durban a "General Temperance Council" called by the executive committee of the W. C. T. U. Practical questions were discussed something as in our "Schools of Methods" in the States. The following propositions passed : 1st. Indorsing the proposed plan of the W. C. T. U. to secure more effective legislation for the teaching of "abstinence from the use of alcohol, etc., in our schools." 2d. Petition to municipal boards asking for the prohibition of the employment of barmaids.

The Cape Colony union held their fourth annual convention in October. I notice in the World's Directory, the organization of this union is dated from the appointment of Miss Pride as president. This is not really correct as nothing was done about a permanant organization till after, in pursuance of Mrs. Leavitt's plans, Mrs. Bridgeman had actually called a convention in June 1889 and the women of Natal had chosen general officers and adopted a constitution and plan of work. Miss Pride called the first convention for the Cape Colony, the following October. The general officers for the Cape Colony at present are : President, Miss V. L. Pride, Paarl ; vice-president, Miss T. E. Campbell, Wellington ; coresponding secretary, Miss Von Blerk, "Huguenot Seminary," Paarl ; recording secretary, Miss Geard, Port Elizabeth ; treasurer, Miss Ella Dudley, "Huguenot Seminary," Wellington.

The Purity department is constantly at work under Mrs. Rev. Andrew Murray and her associate "Sister Agnes" of Cape Town, not only in rescue work, but endeavoring to secure the repeal of the obnoxious "C. D. Acts." Miss Ferguson, superintendent Evangelistic work, is a great aid to the Purity department also. Strong sentiment in favor of scientific teaching is being created by Miss Palmer, superintendent, whose vigorous pen, and full knowledge of "best methods," keep the question before the people. Mrs. McLaren, the superintendent for Natal, says the passage of the law here is largely due to her presentation of Miss Palmer's plans.

We are planning to try to secure the services of Miss Cummings, superintendent of Y work, for general Y. W. C. T. U. secretary for South Africa. Owing to her peculiar fitness for this position, and the fact that our strongest workers are connected with young ladies' schools, there is hardly any limit to the usefulness of this department in this country.

Miss Sleading, of Grahamstown High school, and Miss Gates of Greytown, "No. 3. Huguenot Seminary," the first for Cape Colony, the second for Natal, are recently appointed and very enthusiastic and consecrated Juvenile superintendents.

As for the Orange Free State I think it a great mistake to continue Mrs. Grey's name as president, as I see is done in the World's directory. Mrs. Grey agrees with me. She does not live in the Free State any longer, and there is no organization. There is one excellent local union, that at Harrismith, of which Mrs. Grey was the first president, and a union which I organized last March at the capital, Bloemfontein. Mrs. Grey has done much in establishing the unions at Pretoria, and Johannesberg in the South African Republic. We have plans for organizing these two republics before the next World's convention, but owing to the great distance between the towns, the incomplete condition of the railways, and the fact that there are only a few thousand of white English-speaking people, there are difficulties in the way of an immediate strong united and intelligent organization. You get a mere glimpse of the difficulties when I tell you that even in the Cape Colony, the oldest and most advanced by far of the South African States, our Western province delegates, including all our Cape Town, Paarl, and Wellington women, traveled two days and nights to reach the convention at Port Elizabeth last year, and that was considered a central place. There were twenty-eight in this party so you see South African W. C. T. U. women do not let little things stand in the way of their usefulness. Dear Mrs. Bridgeman always had to travel at least fifty miles in her "bullock wagon" at the rate of three miles an hour to reach and preside over her conventions. This for a woman over sixty years old, and one who has had to arrange for the comfort of an invalid husband during her absence is simply heroism.

From August 1st, 1892, to Feburary 12th, 1893, I had visited thirty-seven of the eighty towns and villages in the Cape Colony. Since then I have been engaged in work in the Orange Free State, the South African Republic and Natal.

Since leaving home, Franklin, Indiana, I have traveled, from June 15th, 1892, to August 1st, 1893, one year's work: by steamship ten thousand miles, by rail five thousand and forty-four, by post-cart and private conveyance eight hundred and fifty-six. Have visited sixty-two towns, organizing ten local branches, besides holding a series of meetings for every union that existed on my arrival. I have made two hundred and thirty-six public addresses and written nearly five hundred letters, with my own hand, in the interest of the work. I received from the World's treasury, four hundred dollars for my expenses to this country. Since my arrival have received, mostly in collections, six hundred and sixty-three dollars ten cents ; my traveling expenses have been three hundred and ninety dollars. Some of this money was raised by Mrs. Geard, of Port Elizabeth, about two hundred dollars, to relieve me of the necessity of thinking about the "wherewithal" as I went from place to place. I have attended the annual conventions of the Cape Colony and Natal W. C. T. Unions, the annual meeting of the South African Temperance Alliance, that of the Missionaries of the American Board, the Congregational Ministerial Association and the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. of Central South Africa, presenting greetings from the World's and South African W. C. T. U. Unions.

Beside the ten W. C. T. Unions, I have organized three Juvenile societies, and two Total Abstinence societies of men and women, and have spoken on temperance to four native congregations, securing some sixty pledges. I have also spoken in a native girls' school, and for two native women's unions, and have held six evangelistic services for the natives at different mission stations. We have about three hundred colored W. C. T. U. women—we can hardly tell as they have not strictly collected dues. Rev. Mr. Stott, missionary at Verulam, has some twenty-five native local preachers in his charge, and is planning to hold a large temperance camp-meeting at some central place in a few weeks. We are anxiously looking for reports, for it is the first venture of the kind, and if a success, as it is sure to be with Mr. Stott and the Verulam W. C. T. U. to carry it out, more will follow.

There are many things of great interest to tell you, but I have n't time to even copy this in respectable form if it gets off on this mail—and it must, if it reaches you in time. I need a secretary very much. I could do far more than twice as much work if I had one. There ought to be literature prepared, press work, and many letters and articles written which I can't get time for. It is impossible to write or even read traveling by coach. The people are most helpful and hospitable. I have been most kindly entertained with but two exceptions, and that was because my coming was not known in time.

I am sure I hope you will be able to make something of this, but being obliged to hurry so with it, it seems very tame in comparison with my real experiences which I wish I were able to picture to you vividly.

I have had a wonderful spiritual blessing during my stay in this country. I think it is the happiest year I have ever spent. I have been able, as never before, to say every day, "I rejoice in the Lord." I have had, too, almost perfect physical health.

Trusting you will have the best convention ever yet held, I remain,

Yours with love and prayers,

ALICE R. PALMER.

PLEA FOR A MEMORIAL TO MISS MARY ALLEN WEST, SIXTH ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY.

TO WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION IN CHICAGO, OCTOBER 17, 1893.

It is now just one year since our beloved Miss West was called from labor to reward, and far from home, in the beautiful land of the rising sun, laid down her armor, her warfare being ended.

The manner in which this was accomplished is familiar to you all, so I will not speak of that. Though dead, her influence still lives, and will continue to be a power for good, for years to come.

It seems to me a most fitting thing that Miss West's earnest life-work and heroic death should be commemorated by the W. C. T. U. in some memorial which shall advance the work to which she gave her life, and it is my great desire, not only that such a memorial shall be erected, but also that it shall be located in the land from which she was called up higher, the land of Japan, and in that port to which she first came, and from which the casket containing the precious remains was placed on the homeward-bound steamer—the city of Yokohama.

My reasons for that particular location are these :

Yokohama is the main port of Japan, a city of one hundred fifty thousand Japanese, and of about one thousand five hundred English-speaking people. It is the gateway to Asia for all who go there from America, and ships from all over the world anchor in its beautiful harbor. Often we have more English and Americans in the ships than on shore.

During the year many thousands of people call there, but for all these there is not one public place to which one can go at any time for coffee or lunch where liquor is not sold. There is no place between the hotels and saloons for our American sailor boys to go while in port.

The hotels are so high-priced as to be beyond the reach of many, and they are not restaurants, though all are provided with bars.

The saloons are of the lowest class, combining the worst features of saloons in both countries, and rival the worst dives to be found anywhere.

There is a seaman's mission, but it has no supplement of this kind, and its labors are practically frustrated by the fact that men must go straight from the influence of its meetings to one of these saloon restaurants and lodging-houses.

This state of things has been a sore trial to our little band of the W. C. T. U. workers for a long time. We have thought and wept and prayed for wisdom to guide to some method of relief.

Four years ago we went to the U. S. minister to see if some check could not be put upon the saloons, but he told us our cause was hopeless, so far as the law was concerned, that seventeen nationalities were represented there, all of which must unite before anything could be done.

We decided that the entering wedge, the thing that could be done now, was to have a temperance restaurant, that our boys need not be forced into those vile saloons, and for this we have been hoping and working ever since.

When Miss West was in Japan it was my privilege to accompany her on her trip north, through two days and a night of ceaseless travel. We talked of this matter. She saw as plainly as I the necessity and we agreed to think and pray about it until time to return to America, when we would have leisure, while crossing the ocean together, to plan for this much needed thing.

But, alas, her tongue was silent on the homeward voyage. I thought often and sadly of the loss we had sustained, and longed for the help of the practical counsel of her in whose wisdom I had trusted for years, when the thought was given me to lay the matter before the organization she so much loved and for which she died, and ask that we in Yokohama be assisted to build a temperance restaurant in Yokohama as a memorial to her.

You will ask at once, what does this involve? I answer. We would need a house and a good Christian man and his wife to take charge of it. They might need to come from America on purpose, as we know of none there who are suited to such work, whose time is not already fully occupied.

I believe that with two thousand dollars to use in building, and three hundred dollars a year for two years, to help us in starting, we in Yokohama could carry on a work which should result in bettering the condition of things for our sailor boys in that wicked port, and perhaps in the salvation of many souls, besides being a suitable *living* memorial to our beloved Mary Allen West.

Will you, my sisters, take this matter into your prayerful consideration? and may you be greatly blessed in all the good work you have undertaken.

CAROLINE VAN PETTEN.

LETTER FROM CHINA, FROM MISS RUTH SHAFFNER.

MADAME PRESIDENT AND SISTERS.—A deep sense of responsibility rests upon me as I come before you for the second time, deputized to represent the work in China.

I realize that the pressing calls from fields less remote naturally claim so large a share of interest, time and means that it becomes difficult to secure a proportionate share for the far away Orient, but if we are in real earnest about binding "our ribbon white around the world," let us not forget that over half the bolt is needed for lands lying beyond the Pacific.

China is the hoary monarch of the East. In antiquity, extent, fertility of soil and greatness of population, she ranks first among the nations of the earth. Her people are industrious, frugal, polite and capable. Ages of toil seem to have tamed the nature of the Chinese till now patience and diligence have become elements of both mind and body. They work because they love work, honor work and maintain happiness and self-respect by work.

Idolatry alone has made them unlike and yet they are so strangely like ourselves. For the same reasons we all eat and drink, buy and sell, attire and adorn ourselves. The same motive prompts the heathen and Christian father to toil for his family; it is mother-love that calls forth the fond caressings and gentle lullabys of Christian and heathen mothers for their tender babes. Human laughter and human tears have but one language the wide world over, and yet differing religions, differing governments and civilizations, seem sometimes almost to produce another order of beings.

The Chinese possess a reverential regard for the past, which with later years has developed into a spirit of deep exclusiveness and an overweening pride and absurd conceit in their own greatness, which in a large measure prevents them from seeing any superiority in other people. Even more than the English of the Americans, they imagine that they alone are the people, that they of all the world know best how the affairs of the universe should be conducted.

The high-handed treatment China received during the English opium-war, with the French cruelties and the disgraceful exclusion enactments of the Americans has developed a passive indifference into an active hostility towards all things not Chinese; especially is this true in matters of ethics and religion. The natural consequence follows that foreigners generally are regarded with a feeling of suspicion and contempt. The shrewd native mind constantly queries whether a fountain can send forth at the same place, sweet water and bitter. Thus China has come to be one of the most if not the most difficult mission field in the world.

For more than thirty years after the introduction of Christianity, the outlook was darkly clouded, but with undaunted faith the missionaries persisted in their God-given work, notwithstanding the first seven years of toil and hardship resulted in the baptism of but a single convert, while at the end of the first decade the number was scarcely a score. The third quarter of the century rounds up with nearly forty thousand communicants, and actual statistics show that in the last seven years the aggregate of increase has been just double that of the whole previous history.

But the dark shadow of a double curse rests over that great country. The use of opium and alcohol are cancerous sores which threaten the vitals of the nation. It is estimated that four-fifths of the man and about the same per cent of the women are slaves to the opium habit. Its deadly work has aroused much anxious thought among foreigners and natives, and to-day the entire Christian church discountenances its use peremptorily, and from the best classes among the heathen may be heard echoes of the opium war-cry ; but the dangers attending an almost universal habit of liquor drinking are as yet scarcely dreamed of. In view of the great need of preventative and reformative measures, affecting this special line, the W. C. T. U. of China was organized. After two and one-half years of persistent effort in the face of great discouragements, the work has gained a foothold which with eastern characteristic fixedness gives promise of fruitful attainments. The unions thus far organized are entirely among the natives, save one in Shanghai, among the foreign community ; those secured to the work are mainly from the classes associated in some way with Christian missionaries. Some are from among the native helpers in the hospitals or dispensaries, others are women or girls in the schools. Some are teachers, many come from the rank and file of the native Christian church, and not a few are children organized into L. T. L's. Let me tell you about the noble band in Shanghai. From its superintendent, Mrs. L. N. Wheeler, we have the following : We are holding weekly meetings with an average attendance of about forty. There are enrolled about seventy-three members and about the same number of boys as of girls.

We have been particularly fortunate in procuring excellent speakers and the children have listened attentively—taking in truths, that cannot but be of much value to them in their future lives. Our singing, blackboard exercises and object-lessons have been full of interest. I always feel younger after going through the temperance exercises with the children and listening to their well selected, rendered recitations and singing. I wish others would become enough interested in this work to assist in gathering in the many children who, in receiving the instruction given, might be greatly benefited.

In Kin Kiang the society is composed of young timid school girls, thirty in number, who conduct their meetings with no foreign help, but it should be noticed that there are several girls in this union who have an excellent knowledge of English and are thus enabled to gleam for themselves from English publications, material for interesting meetings. Chin Kiang and Nanking have most promising unions connected with the girls' schools, the former numbering twenty-five and the latter forty. The Chin Kiang union is fortunate in having, what every union should have, a most enthusiastic leader, in the person of Miss Robinson, who from the start has kept up the interest steadily by holding about thirty meetings annually. This union has contributed towards the Temple, and you may have noticed by the *Young Crusader* that they have sent for a mite-box and are going to try and fill it, and desire to secure as a premium the colored lithograph of the building. They are also promising to start a Baby Band. The past year makes two important periods in the history of the W. C. T. U. work in China.

You may remember that for two years we have urged that a series of temperance physiologies should be translated into Chinese. We felt this was a step of primary importance. Of necessity a large work of education must preceed that of organization. Besides a few temperance tracts and newspaper articles, there was not a page of temperance literature in the Chinese language. To secure proper persons to do the work of translating and find means with which to pay publishers were questions which baffled the few of us who tried to get the work done. We needed to learn that "except the Lord keep the city the watchmen waketh but in vain." After exhausting human effort we quietly waited until our petition was granted in a way and by a means far beyond anything we had asked for. Rev. John Fryer, Ph. D., a most eminent English gentleman, who is employed by the Chinese government as a translator of Western sciences, has volunteered to do the work gratuitously and has arranged with the Presbyterian House of Shanghai to do the publishing free.

If you have visited the Scientific Temperance exhibit at the south end of the Liberal Arts building, you probably noticed spread against the wall a copy of the "Pathfinder" series, No. 2, translated into Chinese. The full series will be finished before a great while. Then we shall be equipped to attack the nation's citadel of ignorance. The second great gain is in the line of an increasing sentiment among foreign and native Christians against the use of wine and tobacco. The following incident comes directly from Mrs. M. J. Farnham, president Chinese national union :

"At a late meeting of the Shanghai Presbytery, quite a forward step was taken. It was resolved not to help pecuniarily any student, nor ordain any minister who used tobacco or wine. The Presbytery was composed of native and foreign ministers and elders. Rev. Mr. Smith moved that the students should not receive any help from the Presbytery if they indulged in tobacco. To our great surprise the Moderator not only seconded the resolution, but proposed an amendment, viz., that we include wine as well as tobacco, and that not only students, but ministers who use wine and tobacco be not received nor ordained." The motion was carried with only two dissenting voices.

My friend Miss Ackerman will sustain me in the statement that the foregoing indicates a marvelous change in the Shanghai Presbyteries temperance barometer since we were in those parts two years ago, for which we give thanks to Him who changeth the hearts of men. Thus, friends, is begun a work among a people possessing one-third the population of the globe—a people almost universally given to the use of alcoholic stimulants.

I quote from the *Chinese Recorder* of December, 1887, parts of an article written by Dr. J. G. Kerr, an eminent medical missionary, who has been in charge of the large hospital in Canton for forty years.

"The drinking habits of the Chinese Christians or church members are the same or almost the same as those of the heathen."

"The fermenting of grains and fruits has been known from remote ages. The distillation of liquors was probably introduced by the Arabs."

"The alcoholic liquors of the Chinese are distilled from rice and other grains, and from fruits. The distilleries are not on a large scale, as in western countries, but are numerous. It is estimated that there are two hundred in Canton, each one producing on an average three hundred catties, or about fifty gallons of liquor per day, equal to two hundred and forty thousand gallons per month, or two million eight hundred and eighty thousand gallons per year in a single city. The distilleries are mostly in connection with rice shops, and are found all over the country."

"There are no statistics to be had, as to the amount made and consumed, but the estimate above given shows that it is immense, and considering if we allow but a small quantity to each person, it will be within the bounds of truth to say that millions of gallons are daily produced and consumed. Chinese liquors are comparatively cheap, but the aggregate cost of the amount consumed in one year counts up to millions of dollars."

"Liquors are kept for sale in rice shops and are sold in large or small quantities. The saloons and public houses of western countries are not generally found in China, but the agents of Bible societies, who travel extensively state that they have seen them in many places. There is no restriction by law on the sale of spirituous liquors, and the traffic in them is as free as in any other article."

"The usual custom of the people is to take spirits at their meals, especially in cold weather, and also at night on retiring. This explains to some extent why drunken men are so seldom seen in public. On all festive occasions a generous supply is an essential part of a feast. It is quite common among officials and wealthy men to present foreign liqors to their guests. As stated before, drunkenness is far less common in China than in so-called Christian lands, and the public exhibition of drunken quarrels and fights in the streets is very rare. In this respect, western countries, which boast of a higher code of morals, and a more advanced civilization, compare very unfavorably with China."

"If we have given a fair statement of the extent of liquor drinking in China, and of the evils growing out of it, it may appear that they are so slight as to require no special effort for the suppression or limitation of the habit, either among the Christians or the heathen. This has been practically the position of most missionaries laboring in China."

"Occasionally when the subject has been forced upon them by the unbecoming conduct of church members under the influence of liquor, efforts have been made to restrain the habit, but I think I state the truth when I say that there has been to a great extent indifference on the part of missionaries on the subject of temperance among the converts. It may be stated as explaining to some extent this indifference that all missionaries are not total abstainers."

"It is manifest to any one who has had long experience in the work that the evils of intemperance among the Chinese are of so grave a character as to demand great vigilance on the part of those who would introduce a high standard of morality and a pure and holy religion."

A true Chinese is never seen to drink cold water for he thinks it destructive to health and hates it. Rev. Dr. Henry was traveling in the vicinity of Canton, and owing to the difficulty of obtaining pure water, he carried with him a sufficient quantity to last until his return. One day he was partaking of it, a native, evidently unfamiliar with the habit of drinking water, inquired the kind of wine the missionary was taking. After being informed that it was "Tein tsou" ("Heaven wine") he was offered a sip of it to taste. After putting it to his lips he replied in indignation, "Do you think I am an ox to drink water!"

Reference to this peculiarity has been made simply to illustrate the many strange difficulties that tend to retard the speedy advancement of our work in those distant parts. Of necessity the growth will be slow, but to continue even the few missionaries having the work in hand, need and must soon have some source of permanent assistance.

The urgent call is repeated that an efficient general superintendent be sent out as early as possible. I copy the following from the magazine: "Woman's work in the Far East." "The plea for a resident temperance missionary, made by Mrs. Leavitt in the *Union Signal* some months ago, finds a hearty indorsement from the native members of a certain temperance union in one of the outports of China. It was urgently moved that all the year's collections be used for the promotion of Mrs. Leavitt's plan."

Mrs. Timothy Richards, corresponding secretary of the Chinese national union, in her letter of instructions to me as their deputy, says: "We do hope you may be successful in impressing the World's W. C. T. U. with the necessity of either having a frequent visit from a W. C. T. U. missionary to at least the ports of China, or a missionary set apart for these eastern countries." The national president, Mrs. Farnham, emphasizes what Mrs. Richards says: "The best thing for the W. C. T. U. in China would be to have some one entirely devoted to this work. I don't know of any phase of the work more important for you to advocate at the convention than that; but we don't think any one should come without a decided salary. If funds can be raised at home to pay a missionary's salary, I am sure all the missionaries here will do all in their power to help and sustain her in the work, but I don't think we can depend on funds being raised here. Missionaries salaries are not such as to allow of much beyond their own legitimate work, but I can't help hoping there are many at home who might be induced to give to the support of a temperance missionary for China." One who would be foot free to go from one station to another and bring the subject to the notice of the missionaries and arrange for the introduction of temperance books and charts into the schools.

The mission schools contain nearly seventeen thousand pupils. These won for the cause means a sober church for the future.

If it is thought impossible to furnish a worker for China alone, then let us have one for China, Corea and Siam, but do not include Japan; the Japanese need even more than one worker, quite to themselves. In any case we trust only the very best woman available may be sent out.

In addition to the work among the natives, there is urgent need for rescue work among the hundreds of English and American sailors frequenting the treaty ports. Far away from all home influences, with no moral or civil restraint, having sometimes spent months on sea without touching land, they plunge into vice, the depths of which are almost inconceivable. Sailors are not all hardened criminals as some suppose; many are beardless lads, having scarcely reached an average age of five and twenty, who having launched out into the world, in ignorance of the strength of its wiles and allurements. When Miss Ackerman started on her mission round-the-world, she had fifty letters from American mothers, who had sons wandering somewhere over the earth, God alone knew where.

It was my privilege to be in company with her when she discovered several of these lost ones among the sailors in Hong Kong, one of whom

I have encountered since my return to America, wending his way homeward after a silent absence of twelve years.

Dear sisters, China presents a field, rich in promise of a harvest full and golden with a population of four hundred million ; never before has there been such an opportunity for aggressive movement.

Certain destruction awaits her hoary-headed idolatry. The eyes of her people are growing weary turning to the Dragon. Ere long he will be cast from his throne, and a seal set upon him that he may deceive the nations no more.

As that time draws near it is only fitting that the Christian womanhood of the world should unite in helping to raise the emblem from whence flows her every blessing—*the Cross of Christ.*

L. RUTH SHAFFNER.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

BIBLE READING DEPARTMENT.

MRS. R. PEARSALL SMITH (H. W. S.), SUPERINTENDENT.

The object of this department is to encourage the careful study of the Bible among our workers, and to facilitate Bible teaching in our meetings and to those among whom we are called to labor.

The importance of this department cannot be overestimated. The Bible is the only authorized revelation of that knowledge which makes a man or woman victorious over the trials and temptations and sufferings of life. It is a book full of divine instruction in all the departments of our daily living, in our business, our social intercourse, our domestic cares, the training of our children, the management of workmen, the ordering of our households, and, in short, in the right conduct of all that we have to do. And above all it is the book that gives us the grand underlying principles of a Christ-like life, that alone can teach us how to see God and understand Him, and that shows us the only path through this world of sorrow to the eternal home of joy and rest. And yet most people know far more about the daily papers and the police reports contained in them, or about the political state of the country, or about the latest fashion articles, or the troubles in Ireland, than they do of the life-giving truths of this wondrous Book ; and they read it far less regularly and less carefully than they read the *Century Magazine*, or the Seaside Novels.

For the sake therefore, of the souls we are seeking to help, who are most of them lamentably ignorant of the Bible, and for the prosperity and growth of our own souls, this department urges a careful and systematic study of the Bible on the part of every worker.

During the last year monthly Bible Readings have been issued from the publication office which have been largely used by our workers. Bible teaching has been increasingly carried out in the meetings, and the interest in Bible study grows continually. It is difficult to put work of this kind into statistics, but it is within bounds to say that thousands of Bible lessons have been given by our workers during the past year in almost every quarter of the globe.

It is very much hoped that this branch of our work will make rapid strides during the year to come, and that the knowledge of Him who has made of one blood all the nations of the world, may cover the earth even as the waters cover the sea !

PRESS WORK.

MRS. CHARLTON EDHOLM, SUPERINTENDENT.

It is with unspeakable delight that with our own little sheaf we bring in the sheaves of our faithful and dear co-laborers in the Press department of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. How much labor these crisp, condensed reports represent only "Our Father" knows, but eternity will reveal a harvest of souls from the seeds so patiently sown. Since the Boston convention in 1891, when honored as superintendent of Press for the World's W. C. T. U., of which our beloved Miss Frances E. Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, Mary A. Woodbridge, Anna A. Gordon and Mrs. F. M. Williams are the efficient officers, my constant prayer has been, "Incline the hearts of editors, O Lord, to keep thy law, and make them willing to help the W. C. T. U." The answer is steadily coming as shown by the kindness and cordiality of newspaper men. For years, as a reporter on the daily press, I have rejoiced in the comradeship of the press fraternity. Perhaps, in no department is kindliness of manner more rewarded by favors received than among these blessed newspaper men, from the merry little office boy, up to the august managing editor. The reports from many countries show them to be the same all the world around.

From some countries my letter failed to elicit response, and feeling sure that the work has not decreased; I have used the report of my esteemed predecessor, Miss Alice Briggs.

COUNTRIES REPORTED.

ENGLAND.—Mrs. Mary A. Ward Poole, 258 Devonshire Road, Honor Oak Park, London, C. E., superintendent: As a result conference held in Memorial Hall on June 26, 1890. *The National Bulletin*, a weekly sheet of temperance news, for the use of journalists, was sent to about two hundred editors of temperance and religious papers, and to nearly fifty editors of leading daily papers in the provinces. A letter was also sent to each editor requesting him to receive the sheet and intimate his willingness to do so by a reply. We now send *The National Bulletin* each week to twenty-four provincial weeklies; seventeen suburban weeklies; twenty-five religious papers; ten medical papers; twenty-six English and six American temperance papers—nearly all of which send in exchange the official organ of their association—and to three London correspondents and to some ladies acting as correspondents. From the information, the general difficulty seems to be that many papers consent to insert only local temperance news. This shows how important is the office of the fifty-six branch superintendents, who are thus requested to act as reporter of local meetings.

SWEDEN.—Miss Emilie Bathan, Stockholm, superintendent: Ten temperance papers are published in the country. In general the attitude of the press to our work is very kindly. The temperance party in Parliament has increased very much in the past year, and since that time many columns of the largest daily papers are given up to the temperance question. All religious papers give some columns for this subject.

SPAIN.—Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, president, writes: "As to Press work there are no efforts made systematically to influence the public, but in the religious papers the question is not overlooked. Our last effort, the petition to all the governments in the world for prohibition, has been translated and published in many papers, urging signers.

DENMARK.—Elizabeth Selmer, Copenhagen, superintendent, reports: Ten temperance papers published in Denmark. She says: "Four or five years ago it was almost impossible to get temperance articles published in the daily or weekly papers. But since that time you are capable of getting your articles accepted if you are in possession of a well-known name and a capable pen."

FRANCE.—Miss De Broen, president, reports: Considerable attention given the temperance question, especially in the American and English papers of Paris.

QUEENSLAND.—Miss McLean, Dornock Terrace, South Brisbane, superintendent: The first W. C. T. U. in Queensland was organized by Mrs. Leavitt at Brisbane in 1885, and press work was taken up as a department at once.

The W. C. T. U. has nothing whatever to do with the publication of any temperance paper, but occupies columns in three journals, besides space for accounts of all meetings in the daily papers, as well as notes of interest in our work. The press has always treated the W. C. T. U. with the greatest courtesy; reporters are to be found at most of our public meetings to take notes for the different papers, and editors, as a rule, respond cordially to our requests for publication of any temperance matter in their columns. We have also a press correspondent for the *Union Signal.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Hannah Chewings, Kent Town, Adelaide, superintendent. First W. C. T. U. formed in South Australia in April, 1886, by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt. The Colonial Union was formed in 1889 by Miss Ackerman. Press adopted in 1890.

Leading and provincial papers take matter bearing on all departments of W. C. T. U. laid before them.

Articles appearing in South Australia papers show that we are steadily moving toward prohibition of the liquor traffic, womanhood suffrage, the protection of women and children, and suppression of state legalized vice in any country.

Attitude of press, on the whole, fair. We hope for greater advances. Notices and reports of meetings readily inserted. Press telegrams from various houses of legislature on temperance, suffrage, public morals go the round of all the leading papers in the colonies. Notably West Australia legislature debated woman's vote this fall for the first time. The voting showed ten for, thirteen against.

NEW ZEALAND.—Agnes Berry, Wesleyan Parsonage, Auckland, New Zealand, superintendent: The W. C. T. U. has one page in the *Prohibitionist* published by Christ's church and circulated throughout the colony. Press usually kind, and if we could find women who would make a specialty of preparing original press work, many papers would give space.

BULGARIA.—Mrs. Spaska Demchefsky, of Samokov, who has been president of the local union for three years, is superintendent. Previous to this year the work was done by the national president, Mrs. Locke.

EGYPT.—Mrs. Elizabeth Giffin, Cairo, says: *The Egyptian Gazette* and *The Mukattam*, both Arabic and English papers, respond cordially in printing notices and reports of meetings, and the latter printed, *gratis* a large number of temperance tracts. Miss Smith, a missionary, has had three hundred pledge cards printed in Arabic, largely signed by young people, Mohammedans and Copts. The new superintendent of Press work is Miss E. O. Kyle, American Mission, Cairo.

BURMA.—No superintendent. Miss Ranney, former president, writes: "I can only say that the little we have done in this way has been done through other departments. We have never been able to gain *any* hearing in the only two English papers of Rangoon. We have had a column in the Burman religious paper of the Baptist mission and it has been read and prized I think.

MADAGASCAR.—Miss Edith M. Clark, Antananarivo, superintendent: The press work is for the first time being seriously considered. No temperance papers are published. Hope in the future to supply existing native papers and journals frequently with temperance articles, stories, and facts. Fear that temperance work has never been brought prominently before the press. So far editors have responded cordially and one gentleman offered to insert notices of meetings, free of charge.

CHILE.—No superintendent has been appointed. Two temperance papers are published in the country, neither controlled by the W. C. T. U., but they hope to have space in *La Cinta Azul*—The Blue Ribbon—the first number of which appeared in June. A few other papers are open to them.

NATAL.—Mrs. Mary F. Fernie, Sydenham, Natal, superintendent, a good reporter, laments the death of the only distinctively temperance journal in the province, the *Natal Temperance League*, caused by the manager giving way to drink and disgusting his supporters besides entailing heavy pecuniary loss on all concerned. We get inserted half a column once a fortnight in *Mercury and Advertiser*, and reports of meetings in Maritzburg papers. Reports of meetings get ready insertion, and items of interest connected with woman's work in America and England and our round-the-world missionaries.

SIAM.—Edna S. Cole, Bangkok: We were able to bring out a temperance tract in Siamese composed of the statements made by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, which has been widely distributed and done much good.

INDIA.—A fine course of lectures by Miss Jessie Ackerman, second round-the-world missionary, left a blessed aftermath in the publication of a temperance journal in the native and English languages.

JAPAN.—Sese Kwai, Tasie. Hokai Kinsa, Tasi. Nephon Kinsa, Tasi. Kiyofer, Kwai, Tasi. Hikari, Tasi. Han Sai Kwai, Tasi. Tokyo Kinsa, Tasi.

CHINA.—Mrs. Timothy Richard, 51 Quinsau Road, Shanghai, China, superintendent says: The editors are largely indifferent but that reports of work are accepted and articles about Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt and Miss Jessie Ackerman in their travels.

HAWAII ISLANDS.—The Press work was adopted as a department at the organization of the union by Mrs. Leavitt in 1884. Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, Honolulu, superintendent. Editors are willing to publish reports of meetings and original articles, but it is not easy to secure publication of selections from other papers.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.—Mrs. Harvey Taylor at the request of Mrs. Annie W. Dillatt, acting-president W. C. T. U. writes: Union organized by Miss Julia Dickenson in 1890, who went to her heavenly home in 1892. There are fifty-six members in Nassau and about fifty in other Islands. *The Times* and *The Guardian* are very good about printing notices and contributed articles on the temperance question.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Mrs. Graham of Buenos Ayres reports a flourishing W. C. T. U. organized by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt and the press is friendly to the work.

CANADA.—Mrs. Gertrude Carmen of *The Star*, Montreal, superintendent: Seven temperance papers published, three managed by W. C. T. U. Thirty-five local unions supply weekly columns, thirty-nine supply notices and reports of meetings. The press is generally favorable. Mrs. Carmen has herself published a most helpful leaflet, urging the W. C. T. U. to more and more make use of the press.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Miss Lodi Reed, Indianapolis, Ind., superintendent; Miss Irene Fockler, associate: Two hundred and thirty-five temperance papers published. Thirty are controlled by W. C. T. unions. From thirty-three state reports seventeen hundred and ninty-six columns are regularly furnished by W. C. T. U. superintendents, about one-third are original articles and reports.

From all accounts editors are more ready to grant such favors than the W. C. T. U. is to ask them or use them when given. My year's observation, inquiry and experience have convinced me that we might soon enter into full possession of this kingdom of immeasurable influence, if we would.

Besides the work reported above from the states, the national superintendent and her associate, Miss Irene Fockler, have issued a semi-monthly *Press Bulletin* of general temperance and W. C. T. U. news items, which is furnished to all the newspaper unions of the country for their "ready prints" and to from three hundred to five hundred leading papers, especially religious, agricultural, labor and household papers of "first class" circulation.

In addition, items are sent to the great dailies through the Associated Press. Through these means it is estimated that we reach four-fifths of the reading population of the country.

The need of a department literature which may arouse appreciation of the importance of the department and give definite instruction as to how it may best be carried on, has seemed to me one of the principal reasons why its progress has not been more rapid.

To my associate, Miss Irene Fockler, too much praise cannot be given. So closely associated wlth Miss Willard, her knowledge of the plans of the World's and National W. C. T. U. officers gives her great advantage and through the Associated Press and by the W. C. T. U. *Bulletin*. She with Miss Lodie Reed has reached about one thousand two hundred and thirty-six metropolitan papers thus reaching millions of readers.

Personally, I have written about four hundred and fifty columns of original matter which has been published in fourteen hundred different papers.

I have also written a book in the interests of the Purity department "Traffic in Girls, and Florence Crittenton Missions," in which the W. C. T. U. and its work is fully represented. I have also edited Evangelist Chas. N. Crittenton's charming little booklet "Around the World with Jesus." Both of these are sold for the benefit of the Florence Mission work.

Realizing, too, that money is the life-blood of our great Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, of which Mrs. Matilda B. Carse is president, it has been my happy privilege to influence printing to the amount of nearly two thousand four hundred dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLTON EDHOLM, *Superintendent.*

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MARY H. HUNT, SUPERINTENDENT.

To report the world on any subject seems a more natural and more possible thing to do this year than ever before, because representatives of all lands are here to rejoice with us that a kindly Providence guided the Santa Maria, the Pinta and Nina, and the intrepid Columbus in his search for the land that is our home.

Where shall we begin to report the world? As the United States are in the world and the thoughts of all peoples are turned toward us, and as the nations of the earth have brought their glory and honor into the White City on the lake, shall we not be pardoned if we begin here and tell you that we have only six more states to win before the whole United States and territories will be under compulsory Temperance Education laws, with their sixty-five million people and eighteen million school children. Already in forty-four states and territories, the law says that their over thirteen million school children shall be taught as a part of their regular school education, God's law of total abstinence from alcohol and all narcotics, with other laws of health.

Each year these laws as a whole are being better and better enforced. There is much in this respect yet to be done, but teachers and school boards are coming into better sympathy with the study and the approved methods of teaching it. Already we can point to individuals and communities whose total abstinence attitude is the direct result of scientific temperance teaching in the schools; and to towns, cities and states whose votes on the license question are diminishing just in the ratio of their faithfulness in enforcing their Temperance Education laws in their schools. It is no longer a dream, but is rapidly becoming a realized fact that by the saving of children to-day we are saving the nation to-morrow. Owen Meredith's words, "Not a truth has to science or art been given, but brows have ached for it and souls toiled and striven," fitly describe the production of our now large variety of beautifully graded school literature on this topic. But events are proving that that "ache," "strife" and "toil" that battled on and would not relent, nor indorse an unworthy book until the full truth was in it and in language adapted to grade; events are proving that all *that* was not for the millions of this country alone; for our indorsed books are not only being translated into many tongues, but are everywhere, throughout the world, serving as a standard for this kind of text-books.

We would like to tell you of a great work of research for the latest truths on the subject of scientific temperance that is being kept-up at your International Temperance Education headquarters; of those truths being put into the *Monthly Advices* with suggestions for teaching the same for teachers. But we must not tarry long in the United States, for here is—

Canada.—Our neighbor, and nearest of kin. The Canadian president of the W. C. T. Union writes: "The Provincial Legislature of Ontario (which is called the Legislative Assembly), on April 23d, 1887, amended the act respecting the Education department"—"48 V. C. 48 s. 4,"—by adding a section providing for "scientific instruction as to the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, with special reference as to their effect upon the human system, and to authorize for the use of teachers and pupils, suitable text-books in said subjects, respectively, for use in all schools under the direction of the department." The Board of Education ordered that each pupil must pass an examination in scientific temperance as in other studies before passing from one grade to another. This year new text-books are being prepared and are expected to be ready in October.

In April, 1892, the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia passed the following act:

"An Act to provide for the more thorough study in the public schools of the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics on the human system:

"Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly as follows:

"1. Appropriate instruction shall be given in the public schools as to the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, including tobacco, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system in connection with the several divisions of the subjects of relative physiology and hygiene, all of which subjects shall be taught as regularly and as thoroughly as other branches are taught in schools. Such instruction regarding physiological and hygienic laws and the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics shall be given orally from a suitable text-book in the hands of the teacher to pupils unable to read, and such instruction shall be given to all others with text-books in the hands of the pupils, and from text-books as well graded to the capacity of the pupils as other text-books are, and such instruction shall be given as aforesaid in all public schools in the Province to all grades.

"2. The text-books to be used for instruction required to be given by the preceding section of this act shall be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, who shall notify the secretaries of the respective boards of trustees and of the school boards of the several incorporated towns and cities within the Province, of the choice of the text-books so selected by them as aforesaid, and said text-books used in the primary or intermediate grades shall give at least one-fourth of their space to the consideration of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; and the text-books used in the higher grades shall contain at least twenty pages of matter relating to this subject.

"It shall be the duty of school officers and school inspectors to report to the Council of Public Instruction any failure on the part of the trustees, or the teachers of the schools under their control, to carry out the provisions of this act.

"Upon its being shown to the Council of Public Instruction either by such school inspectors or school officers or any rate-payer, that any teachers or trustees have failed to carry out the provisions of this act, any such failure shall be deemed sufficient cause for withholding wholly or in part from any such teacher or trustees, Provincial and County grants."

I hold in my hand the pen with which this Nova Scotia Act was signed with a letter from a member of Parliament, sending with it the request that "it be placed in the archives of the International Department of Scientific Temperance because it is the first pen to sign such a law in the British Empire."

While it seems that Nova Scotia's may not have been the first parliamentary action on the subject, you will see that there is a sense in which this gentleman can say this "is the first pen to sign such a law." So specific and stringent is this law that the pen deserves a place with those other honored pens that have signed these memorable laws.

Nova Scotia has issued a Canadian edition of numbers 1 and 2 of the Pathfinder text-books, and has adopted Dr. Martin's indorsed Temperance Physiology for its high schools; hence that Province has secured good books with which to enforce its laws.

In April, 1893, New Brunswick enacted a temperance education law, almost like the Nova Scotia Act, which goes into force this school year. The Province of Prince Edward Island has enacted a temperance education statute less specific than the ones already mentioned. In the Province of Quebec and city of Montreal, scientific temperance is taught largely from the Pathfinder series by order of the Board of Education.

Manitoba adopted a course of study in scientific temperance September 1st, 1891, which embraces the Approved Physiologies for the different grades in the public schools, and the W. T. C. U. of that Province report great interest and good work being done. On the whole, the question of scientific temperance in the schools of Canada is in such a healthy and hopeful condition that we may confidently expect that should the day dawn when the United States should respectively ask to be annexed to the Canadian Dominion, that we on both sides the line may by that time be of one mind on the alcohol question.

OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Over the international portion of the Scientific Temperance exhibit at the World's Fair, float the flags of all nations with which we are in correspondence on this subject — temperance education in the schools. You will see there the flags of Mexico, Guatemala, and the countries of South America. But in these lands we can only report initiatory efforts, the results of which are yet to be secured.

England.—The mother country has yet to secure that compulsory scientific temperance education for all pupils in all her schools that is sure to come, for the educational method in reform is essentially English in spirit.

A London publisher of school text-books, who called at our World's Fair exhibit the other day, was sure that England would not be behind the United States in this matter; and true to instincts of trade, he wanted samples of the best text-books that he might now make copyright arrangements while in this country with the publishers of our indorsed books for publishing them in London on order that he might be ready when the demand came. He left carrying a heavy load of our indorsed text-books. During the last two years we have had a brisk correspondence on this subject with many people of different classes in England and Scotland, and have sent quantities of text-books and other literature explaining this subject to those countries.

Sweden.—In 1888 I sent to the Governments of the civilized world an account of what we were doing for temperance education in this country with a personal letter of appeal for similar methods in those lands. Quickly came a letter from Sweden (the Parliament of that country being in session) saying, "We have appointed a royal commission to investigate the subject of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools; to examine the American system of this teaching and to report to the next meeting of the Parliament." I met representatives of this royal commission in New York, gave them copies of our laws, text-books and school methods of study. In due time the information came,—"Sweden has a Temperance Education law." This message transferred to a placard, hangs in yonder World's Fair exhibit under the Swedish flag. The friends of this movement in this country sent, for the Fair, a sample of text-book, in the Swedish language, which they have compiled from our books, and a copy of their Temperance Education law. This law is a voluminous document, beginning and ending with "Oscar." Translators tell me that it is a specific statute requiring the study of physiological temperance in all schools under government control.

Norway.—Our indorsed text-books, Pathfinder series, one or more have been translated into the language of the land of the "midnight sun" by the Norwegians themselves.

Finland, in Russia.—Through the instrumentality of our correspondent, Miss Alli Trygg, the Provincial Board of Education of Finland ordered scientific temperance taught in all lower grade schools and our indorsed text-books for that grade have been translated into the Finnish language and are now in use in the schools of that country with so much success that the order for the study is being extended to the schools of the higher or academic grades, and our text-books for those grades are now being translated.

Russia.—The Imperial delegates from Russia at the World's Fair are much impressed with what is being done in this country for the temperance education of the children in our schools. Copies of our laws, text-books, methods of teaching, and everything that would help explain the subject have been given these gentlemen and are to be submitted to the Russian Minister of Education and the Czar at St. Petersburg. An Imperial edict ordering the study in all schools under government control in that vast country is confidently expected to result.

South Africa.—Our early correspondents from South Africa said: "It is of no use to try much in this country. The Huguenots came here with the Bible under one arm and the vine under the other. They believe wine is a good creature of God and drink it to drunkenness without compunctions of conscience."

But our God is marching on even in that far away land. In response to the petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Natal, the Legislative Assembly of that country has passed a compulsory Temperance Education law, applying to all pupils in all government schools, and now, they, like every other country, after the enactment of such a law, are in the throes of the text-book question, in which they, like the rest of us, are sure in the end to win, for truth is mighty and will prevail.

India.—From a body of inter-denominational missionaries, your international superintendent received a formally signed invitation to visit India to present to the English government there a plea for temperance education in the government schools of that vast country. The appeal for help is pathetic in the extreme. An accomplished, high caste Hindoo gentlemen said to me in the presence of the World's Fair Scientific Temperance exhibit, "You owe it to us to teach our people and help them throw off the bondage of alcohol and narcotics that English-speaking people have imposed upon us. The Hindoo used no alcohol nor opium until your kind of people brought it to our country."

Ceylon.—Representatives from Ceylon join in this appeal.

China.—"We must have text-books in the Chinese language for all grades before we can attempt to do anything in this country," was the universal testimony from China. "Who would translate them? who pay for the translations? and who publish them?" were questions to be carried in faith to the God who has guided this work from its first inception to this hour.

Dr. John Fryer, an accomplished scholar and Christian gentleman from England, employed by the Chinese Government to translate scientific works from the English to the Chinese language, moved by request of a W. C. T. U. wife and by the help of a prayer-hearing God, has translated one of our best primary indorsed text-books into the Chinese language. A copy of this translation is now at the World's Fair exhibit, and he is now at work upon the other books, and will translate a complete series for all grades of all schools. This is our first real gain in that far away land of the Orient.

Turkey, in Asia.—Through the efforts of this department, and of Christian missionary workers, scientific temperance is being taught in the Mission and other English-speaking schools in Marash, Turkey.

Japan.—Our indorsed text-books have been translated into the Japanese language, and work is started there for their general use in all schools.

There is not time to tell you of the work in Australia, New Zealand, Honolulu and other Islands of the Sea.

If you ask, "Watchman, what of the night?" I reply, "The darkness which bondage to alcohol and other narcotics has cast over the earth is breaking, for the people are asking for the light. When these soul-destroying agencies—alcohol and other narcotics—are dethroned, then shall be crowned the King of Kings and Lord of Lords."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL, SUPERINTENDENT.

The crowning of effort in this department in the United States to secure quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course of the International Sunday-school series has given a great and resultful impulse to this work in our Sunday-schools and churches and brought this part of our plan for Sunday-school temperance work not only into American Sunday-schools, but into those of all countries where the International lessons are used.

It is estimated that seventeen millions are reached by these lessons throughout the world. Thus we may have a world-wide rejoicing over the recent decision of the International Sunday-school convention at St. Louis, whereby these lessons were made a permanency.

As the report of work for the United States is to be printed for distribution at the National convention, I will not enter into detail further than to state that two hundred and one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one of the Columbian autograph pledge cards have been ordered for this country from the department superintendent and secretary and that three million pages of temperance literature were reported as used in this department last year.

The Dominion of Canada stands more nearly side by side with the United States in this work. The excellent "Worker's Leaflet," issued by the Dominion W. C. T. U., contains the following: "In its Sunday-school work this department aims to teach temperance principles and habits from a Bible point of view, by means of temperance exercises and lessons especially prepared for this purpose. It seeks to secure the use of Sunday-school "Honor Rolls" and the careful observance of "Temperance Sunday" once each quarter.

It was my privilege a few years ago to fill a week's engagement in Montreal.

The series of meetings were most admirably planned; a wide-awake superintendent of local work appointed who did much effective work. One thousand and two hundred children are reported as having taken the pledge in the various Sunday-schools of the city. The report blank sent Mrs. Emma R. Atkinson, the faithful and efficient superintendent, was returned to me with the questions answered in a very satisfactory manner. This was the first statistical report outside of the

United States, and it was most gladly received as a forecast of the time when all countries shall report thoroughly organized work. Mrs. Atkinson reports nine thousand Columbian autograph pledge cards signed in the Sunday-schools of the Dominion. One hundred thousand pages of temperance literature distributed in the Sunday-schools and ten thousand temperance books in the Sunday-school libraries.

To the question "How have the quarterly temperance lessons in the regular course, as now arranged, helped this work in the Sunday-school?" Mrs. Atkinson replies: "Wonderfully! Teachers have ceased thinking it a whim of a few fanatics." And thus, this part of our plan of Sunday-school temperance work is being strengthened and confirmed.

Newfoundland does its Sunday-school work largely through Bands of Hope, and progress is being made. Mrs. J. F. Sproule, Winnipeg, has recently been appointed superintendent of this department for Manitoba, and of Mrs. Dolsen, the president writes "that she is a very efficient worker," so we may hope much from her efforts.

Correspondence has been had with all countries where a W. C. T. U. exists. In many of these countries the Sunday-school temperance work has much the same status that it had in the United States when this department was created, and the present superintendent appointed sixteen years ago.

Our workers across the water have the same difficulty to meet, and perhaps greater, as did we when our work began. But they have the vantage-ground of America's advanced position and the Bible lessons to which reference has been made.

South Australia excels in thoroughness of work and results. Mrs. J. R. Roberts had a most excellent detailed report in the printed Minutes of the W. C. T. U. of that country, which closed with these earnest words: "Oh! that we may have hearts of fire and breasts of steel to carry on the great work which our maker has called us to do."

She reports thirteen hundred names secured in the Sunday-schools to the autograph pledge cards for the Columbian Exposition.

Mrs. Mary Hopkins gives an encouraging report for Queensland. Her daughter Josephine has been appointed in her place. She reports four hundred and sixty-three autograph pledge cards sent Miss Gordon, and that other towns will send their own.

Miss Hattie Phinney, of Rangoon, superintendent for Burma, ordered the autograph pledge cards for the English-speaking Sunday-schools of Burma. At my request she translated into Burmese Cardinal Manning's total abstinence pledge in verse, "A Promise to God," which has been used so largely in the Sunday-schools of the United States. She wrote me that she would have it published in the *Burman Message*, of which she is the editor.

This pledge is given here with the hope that it will be translated into as many languages as possible, that our children the world over may unite in this lovely committal to purity and right.

A PROMISE TO GOD.

CARDINAL MANNING'S PLEDGE.

I promise Thee, sweet Lord,
  That I will never cloud the light
Which shines from Thee within my soul,
  And makes my reason bright.
Nor ever will I lose the power
  To serve Thee by my will,
Why Thou hast set within my heart
  Thy precepts to fulfill.

Oh, let me drink as Adam drank,
  Before from Thee he fell;
Oh, let me drink as Thou, dear Lord,
  When faint by Sychar's well.
That from my childhood, pure from sin
  Of drink and drunken strife,
By the clear fountain, I may rest,
  Of everlasting life.

The Hawaiian Islands have had two superintendents of the Sunday-school department, who have done efficient work in the Sunday-school through efforts in the line of quarterly temperance exercise, the distribution of literature and securing of pledges. Mrs. Whitney, the president, has ever given cordial support to this work, and sent cheering messages. She writes in regard to helps in the line of literature and suggestions: "We can never express our appreciation of the favors of this kind the W. C. T. U. of America has always given."

Cape Colony, South Africa, has no superintendent, but Mrs. Pride, the president, is acting as such till one can be found, and writes encouragingly.

The secretary of the Denmark W. C. T. U. writes from Copenhagen of many difficulties encountered in the work there—but these will in time be overcome.

Turkey has no superintendent, but the president, Mrs. Locke, reports: "I have to say that our Sunday-schools are all under the supervision of the missionaries and that temperance principles are taught in them all," and adds, that suggestions and helps will be gladly received.

New South Wales sends its annual report but has no superintendent for this department.

Other countries have been supplied with literature and a beginning made, we trust.

Lady Henry Somerset promised to supervise the work of this department in Great Britain till some one is appointed. She approves most heartily of the World's Sunday-school pledge card and will try to secure its introduction into the Sunday-schools of Great Britain.

Two of our brothers have been lead to make an effort to secure a special "Temperance Sunday," not only in the Sunday-schools but the churches as well.

Mr. Charles Waters, honorable secretary of the London Sunday-school Union, asks that we use our influence to secure a union of effort to make the fourth Sunday in November a universal "Temperance Day" not only in the Sunday schools but the churches.

Another brother, Mr. W. H. Dietz, the superintendent of a Presbyterian Sunday-school in Kingston, Tenn., desires our co-operation in securing a "Temperance Day" for the children of America as we now have "Children's Day" in the churches.

The General Presbyterian Assembly which met in Washington, D. C., last May adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That the third Sabbath of September, or, if more convenient, some proximate Sabbath, be recommended to our churches and people as a day to be observed as a day of prayer for the success of the cause of temperance, and that our churches, ministers and Sabbath-schools be requested to observe this day by such services as shall be best fitted to rouse an interest in the subject, and secure sound Biblical instruction thereon. I recommend that conference be had with these brothers, and an effort made to formulate a plan whereby unity of effort may be secured."

We can have none too many "temperance days" so long as the black shadow of intemperance darkens the world. How swift is intercommunication throughout the world and how distant lands are influenced through what is done in the United States, find illustration by a single incident. Last March an article by the national superintendent on "The Present Status of the Sunday-school Temperance Work" appeared in the *Advance*, of Chicago, and soon after the following communication was received by her from Rev. L. S. Crawford, of the American Mission, Broussa, Turkey, in Asia: "Your article in the *Advance* of March 23 has made a great impression upon us here. We are working along the same lines among the Greeks, especially of this region. Is it presuming too much upon your kindness if we ask you to send us some of the temperance leaflets of which you speak? We want to keep in touch with the newest thought, and should like to translate some of your tracts into Greek. May God's blessing rest upon the good work in which you are engaged."

This Columbian year has brought us in touch with the workers from afar. Space permits only a single instance.

Mr. R. MacKay of Glasgow, Scotland, editor of the *Scottish Reformer*, who was sent as a representative from that country to the Temperance Congress in Chicago, called on me and gladly took back with him our W. C. T. U. department Plan of Work and other Sunday-school temperance literature, promising to send them out through his paper and to aid the work in every way possible. It is hoped that the new

World's Sunday-school pledge card will be the basis of union among the temperance forces in our Sunday-schools the world over. This can be obtained of our W. T. P. A., The Temple, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. Price one dollar per hundred.

While we give thanks for progress in every direction let us rejoice most of all that the Bible is coming to be our great temperance text-book and that we are studying its truth with a fuller, more exact and profound apprehension of its relation to the affairs of human life. We are learning also, that as science in its truest helpfulness more and more conserves the highest interests of mankind, so the Gospel as revealed in God's word is more and more an intelligent, intentional and applied power for the specific needs of the world.

This, I hold, is the most hopeful sign of the temperance reform of to-day, that, as never before, we are searching the Scripture for authority as regards total abstinence and righteous prohibitory law, for direction as to methods of work, and for inspiration in the sure promise of success.

"The entrance of thy words giveth light." It is the aim of this department to help make this Bible utterance most blessedly true in the world's Sunday-school army, which numbers twenty-two million five hundred and eight thousand six hundred and sixty-one, and thus hasten the dawning of the perfect day.

To this end will not the president of each country appoint a superintendent of Sunday-school department and report the same to me that I may furnish literature and plans of work and otherwise co-operate with her that the *religious* education of our children and young people, through the study of God's word, may be secured.

It is hoped also that intelligent pledge signing, or a promise of abstinence from the poisons that injure and defile both body and soul, will be most kindly and wisely urged. The pledge as all other efforts must be adapted to the conditions of the various countries. Neither distance nor differing nationalities can widely separate us since our hearts are one in this holy cause.

LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL, *Superintendent.*
644 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill., or Woodfords, Maine, U. S. A.

PENAL, CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY WORK.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

"I was in prison and ye visited me not."—(JESUS.)

"The dark places of the earth are full of cruelty."—(DAVID.)

"That it may please Thee to have mercy on all prisoners and captives."—(PRAYER BOOK.)

Sitting at my desk where the letters of two years have been accumulating, and with the chairs and floor strewn with pamphlets and papers from every quarter of the globe, I look around almost hopelessly for legitimate material for my report. Personally the most important lesson for the two years has been the one so hard to learn, that of leaving at the Master's feet, all the natural pride and ambition, concerning a *full report* for print and commendation, and to come to a quiet willingness to labor and to wait, and to diligently sow seed, believing that other hands shall reap, when those which strewed are cold and still.

United States.—This department, which under one superintendent had grown to such proportions that it required three divisions, viz.: 1, prison and jail; 2, police; and 3, almshouse, each in care of a separate superintendent has, under the close supervision thus rendered possible, developed in a wise and gratifying manner and the future seems assured, because of increased confidence of the public in our work, and the deeper love of the workers for it. The three departments will be so fully reported at the national convention that we give our space to other lands.

Great Britain.—At the first conference of the W. W. C. T. U. held in London, May, 1892, the report of "Prison Gate Mission" was presented and its need emphasized by the statement, "that from Holloway Prison alone, no less than one thousand female prisoners were discharged every month," and when it was added "that about ninety per cent of these women were imprisoned on account of drink, all would agree that the gospel of temperance needed to be preached at the prison gate." Most interesting reports have been received *monthly* from this mission of Mrs. S. Meredith, and although not given as W. C. T. U. work, is so thoroughly in the spirit of it, that we feel like recommending it to all our workers, and wish that the magazine, *Open Doors*, (obtainable at the office of Mission Conference Hall, Clapham Road, London, S. W.) might be in the hands of those who are studying methods of work, etc.

The Manchester union "has a missionary who finds, in her *daily* attendance upon the police court, many offenders against the law whom the magistrates prefer not to convict, thinking very justly, that another course of treatment may be of more benefit. With many the course of their lives has been entirely turned and an opportunity presented for the first time for reformation or a return to moral and physical health. Many pledges have been taken, temporary shelter provided, and help in various ways rendered."

At a Conference of Women Workers held in Bristol, November 1892, many topics connected with our work were ably presented and discussed, among others, a paper on "Police Matrons," which was strongly indorsed and we trust will lead to further consideration of the subject. The Howard Association have sent letters and pamphlets, showing their hearty co-operation with our lines of work. The *Charity Organization Review* and other leading publications, have been received with marked articles showing able treatment of these questions. A pamphlet, "I Was in Prison," dedicated to Englishwomen, and published in the office of the *Educational Review*, I should like to place in the hands of every earnest woman, and it is safe to say that in comparing "*the things that are with the things that ought to be*," none could be careless or indifferent.

Canada.—The Dominion superintendent in gathering up the Provincial reports, has a brave showing of great advance over previous years. No attempt has been made to give number of unions co-operating, but the work is on the hearts of the women and in every Province is well organized. In several cities homes have been established and police work done. The superintendent, as editor of *The Friend*, has abundant opportunity of communicating with her women and urging on the work. Large numbers of meetings have been held, literature generously distributed, and a great variety of effort adapted to special places and needs put forth.

Hawaiian Islands.—The superintendent, a salaried missionary, employed jointly by the W. C. T. U. and Woman's Board of Missions, visits twice a week the police station and holds religious service there on Sunday and also at the prison. She has seen much to encourage her heart and make her thankful for her ministry to the unfortunate.

New Zealand.—The superintendent, with her husband, are devotedly interested in prison work, even taking discharged prisoners to their own homes to look after them, and save them from falling again. The seed sown has borne fruitage to their rejoicing.

Queensland.—The superintendent who has served faithfully has resigned, but the vice-president forwards the report which is excellent. Unions have held services, taken pledges, distributed literature, loaned books, and provided food, clothing and situations for discharged prisoners. The Reformatory for girls, and the House of Detention for women are regularly visited and services held, with often hopeful results. Hearty co-operation is given by various organizations, and the Salvation Army has the *entree* of every jail in Australia. The unions help financially, and are thus connected with the work.

South Australia.—The superintendent reports visits to the Stockade and city prison, with services held and addresses given by herself and others. They "have always been received well, with kindly attention shown by officials and inmates." The detective office is supplied with literature, also the sentinal, government gate and city watch-house. "All are pleased to see them, and express their gratitude."

Tasmania.—The vice-president has long been interested in prison work, has often visited female prisoners and taken them to her home. She says, "we have only two towns where prison work can be done," and in those places much has already been accomplished and plans are made for the future.

Japan.—No superintendent and no report from our union, but interesting correspondence has been held with various missionaries and the moral instructor of prison at Ichikishire, where there are two thousand and sixty convicts, two hundred of whom are studying the Bible, and he adds, "I am longing to reform my prison with the Christianity." At another large prison he reports Christian effort and instruction.

China.—The superintendent writes, "It is impossible to get access to prisoners, as the government regards any such attempt with suspicion. We must pray and wait."

Cape Colony.—No superintendent, but the vice-president writes: "The Salvation Army are doing a noble work in prisons and the W. C. T. U. aid them financially in carrying out their plans. Our workers are hopeful for rapid advance all along the lines."

France.—A letter from Miss Gibson put me in correspondence with Madame Bogelot and I have received the report of her work among St. Lazare women.

Denmark.—Vice-president writes: "Women criminals have women matrons and guards, and the only woman's prison of the country has a minister and woman teacher. No others have access to them."

Chili.—No superintendent, but have received letters full of items of general interest in the work.

Natal.—The work done under head of "rescue" work, which has been carried on over three years. Have access to all female prisoners, weekly visits are made, Scripture, prayer and reading given, and always gratefully received. "Drunkenness the cause of trouble, and a Rescue home needed for the weak and tempted." Work for male prisoners is regularly carried on by different ministers, letters replete with interest and information have been received from time to time.

South Africa.—Superintendent visits jail and has a most interesting Bible class. They ask for Bibles and hymn-books to be left with them.

Bahamas.—The superintendent has faithfully prosecuted the work, holding various services, distributing literature and looking after prisoners.

Maderia Islands.—The husband of the superintendent has kindly responded to letters telling of work and giving incidents connected with it.

Russia.—Reports of work received through various sources, and we have been able to give some financial aid with advice concerning future work.

Greece.—Our vice-president is thoroughly interested and sends much information, but does not wish it given to the public.

Finland.—The correspondence has been through the only person who is privileged to visit the nineteen prisons. This she has done for over eight years. I quote from her letter: "I was converted at nineteen, and soon began to visit a few prisoners yearly, then my Jesus opened my heart to hear His call and I gave myself up to the salvation of the Finnish prisoners. After some difficulties, I got permission to speak with every prisoner, men and women. I spend all the days in the prison from 8 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., sometimes eating the prisoner's food, sometimes without a dinner. My evenings are filled up with writing letters for prisoners and to prisoners, both in Finland and in far-off Siberia. My life, my time all belongs to God, and to my poor dear confined friends upon which the shadow of sin, shame and sorrow is lying so heavy and dark."

Switzerland, Italy, Syria, Spain, Egypt and other places have been heard from either through our own workers, missionaries, or travelers, who have been led to look up concerning prisons and police arrangements by our letters and appeals. Quantities of literature and pledges have been furnished and much miscellaneous work done which cannot be itemized.

The summary seems small, and yet it represents untold effort which cannot be understood without knowing the difficulties confronting the workers, on account of prejudice and suspicion. The larger part of the letters received are along this line, with strict injunction to withhold all information from the public as that might prevent all future work.

For these beginnings we are devotedly thankful, and we believe a great work is opening before us, in the lines indicated in our own department. I should like to send out to all our unions three books, viz.: Life of Howard, Elizabeth Fry and Dorothea Dix; am sure their next reports would bring me accounts of difficulties overcome, obstacles removed, and work accomplished. Let us remember that the sick, the poor and the prisoners are the Master's special legacy to his people, and let our work be done *as unto Him.*

MRS. J. K. BARNEY, *Superintendent.*

September, 1893.

FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

MRS. JOSEPHINE R. NICHOLS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The work of the Exposition department of the World's W. C. T. U. for the past two years has been largely that of trying to secure a proper representation at the World's Fair at Chicago. Large plans were projected, and the Pavilion at the Paris Exposition proved to be so helpful, and the work done there was so widespread in its results, that efforts were made to have a separate building at the World's Fair. Various things occurred to prevent this, although the plan of having a pavilion for the World's W. C. T. U. was not given up until the Exposition management declined to make the allotment of space for such a building.

Through the courtesy of Madame Demorest, the commissioner for the National W. C. T. U. of the United States, the World's union was permitted to occupy the space accorded to that union in the Woman's Building along with the National exhibit, and the funds gathered from the different state unions was used in fitting up the space for both exhibits.

As will be seen by the financial report, the National union, United States of America, also furnished the means for bringing the superintendent to Chicago, and paying her expenses while there. Three trips were made before the work was so arranged that it could be left to the care of the custodian, Miss Alice Briggs, office secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., who, in addition to her other duties took upon herself the burden of attending to the exhibit, it being too expensive an arrangement for the superintendent to remain in charge, and there being no funds with which to pay a regular custodian. The time spent in arranging the exhibit amounted to over six weeks in all, and, amid the many difficulties, tedious waitings for articles, and annoyances that always attend such work, the helpful aid that came from those general officers who were in Chicago is kindly remembered. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Miss Esther Pugh did all they could to forward the work, and were most generous in their arrangements for promoting the success of placing the exhibit. Mrs. Stevens, being there as a member of the Board of Lady Managers, was daily at the space, encouraging and suggesting, and securing favors from the management ; and Miss Pugh was most diligent in the selecting and purchasing of articles for the exhibit, and patient and persistent in looking up those that were lost in transportation, as was often the case. The co-operation of Madame Demorest, who spent a great deal of time and thought, as well as her private funds, in aiding the superintendent in preparing and arranging the exhibits, was without limit. The W. T. P. A. and National Temperance Hospital representatives were very kind and courteous, and Mrs. Helen M. Barker did all she could in advancing our interests. The details of the work will come more fully in the report of the commissioner of the National W. C. T. U. In the distribution of literature, while there has not been as full a supply of department literature as was desirable, the demand for what was on hand has been very great and continuous, and it is encouraging to know that because of lack of space for them several departments occupied space in other buildings in sections devoted to special exhibits, and, in many of the state general exhibits and buildings, the state unions placed their special exhibits for which there was no space in the general exhibit. If all the State and National W. C. T. U. exhibits, together with all those of the World's and National department exhibits could have been massed together in one grand exhibit it would have been one unprecedented in the history of woman's exhibits from a literary and philanthropic standpoint, and would have given a far different idea of the scope of the organization than the separate portions scattered throughout the whole Fair; and it is much to be regretted that this grandest opportunity for showing the force of the society could not have been used by making a full display of its strength in a building wholly dedicated to that purpose.

The general work of the Exposition department since the last convention has consisted of correspondence with the foreign unions, sending out circulars of instruction, answering questions, and speaking of the work at different conventions and other meetings that afforded an opportunity for doing so. No special reports have been received from any National superintendent of the Fair and Exposition department. The one from the United States will doubtless appear in the National Minutes, and the one for Canada in the minutes of the Dominion W. C. T. U., but the condensed reports have not reached the World's department in time to appear in this report. The work of the department has been so limited because of the lack of any financial provision made for its expenses, that the outlook is not as encouraging as could be wished, but it is hoped that this lack will not impede entirely the progress of the interests and work of a department so far-reaching in its aims, and so successful in securing practical results.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IN W. C. T. U. BOOTH.

FLAGS.

From Massachusetts, Nebraska, Arkansas, Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, W. Virginia, Ohio, California, Michigan, Wyoming (two), Delaware, Tennessee, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Missouri, New Jersey, Illinois, New Hampshire, Indiana, Dakota, North Carolina, Connecticut, New York, Alaska, Florida and Maine.

BANNERS.

From New York, Southern California, Arizona, Missouri, Arkansas —one from W's one from Y's—and two carved wood shields; Japan, South Australia, Victoria (Australia), Bulgaria, Denmark, Houston, Tex., Georgia, Florida, Burma, Siam, West Washington, Temperance Temple, Wyoming, Oneida (Ill.) L. T. L., National L. T. L., South Dakota, New Hampshire L. T. L., New Zealand L. T. L., (these two in Children's Building), Maryborough, Queensland, Australia, (two), Hillsboro, N. C., Peace and Arbitration banner, Hospital banner, W. T. P. A. banner, three special banners for National W. C. T. U. made in New York, under the supervision of Madame Demorest.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Painted wood panel from California, busts of Miss Willard, Mrs. Carse, Mrs. Livermore; statue for children's fountain; dolls showing costumes of Danish women; large photographs of general officers of the World's and United States W. C. T. unions; portraits of Madame Willard, Mary Allen West, Queen of Madagascar, Prime Minister of Madagascar; photographs of the officers of New South Wales W. C. T. U., Victoria (Australia), W. C. T. U. convention, Burma W. C. T. U., World's vice-presidents, organizers and superintendents; United States vice-presidents, superintendents and organizers, photographs of National Temperance Hospital; specimens of work by W. T. P. A.

Photographs from Florida, and a number of other pictures pertaining to our work, testimonial of B. W. T. A. to Miss Willard, the Great Petition, Children's Pledge Cards, Visitor's Register.

Japanese bell made from pipes of those who gave up the tobacco habit in Japan, made by Mr. Tsuda and presented to Mary Allen West while there and rung for the first time at her funeral.

Special exhibit from South Africa of precious ores, silver money, Zulu spoon, etc.

Exhibit of fancy articles for sale from Japan, with doll, cushions, etc.

LITERATURE SENT TO THE W. C. T. U. BOOTH, WORLD'S FAIR.

The Union Signal. *The Oak and Ivy Leaf.* *The Young Crusader.*

STATE PAPERS.

Our Message, Mass.
The Outlook, Providence, R. I.
The Granite State Outlook, Exeter, N. H.
White Ribbon Journal, Watertown, S. Dak.
Star in the East, Auburn, Me.

Our Home Guards, Newfane, Vt.

The Organizer, Indianapolis, Ind.

Southern Californian White Ribbon, South Pasadena, California.

Woman's Temperance Work, New York City.

The Oregon White Ribbon, Portland, Ore.

Woman's Journal, Ottawa, Canada.

W. C. T. U. Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. C. T. U. Helper, Walla Walla, Wash.

The Watch-Tower, Bloomington, Ill.

The above were sent in quantities, while sample copies of the following were received:

Michigan Union, Bay City, Mich.

White Ribbon Banner, Highland Park, Conn.

The Pacific Ensign, San Francisco, Cal.

The National W. C. T. U. Bulletin, Indianapolis, Ind.

LEAFLETS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey sent large quantities of her department leaflets, of the *Pacific Banner*, and of *The Acorn*—the latter a children's paper.

"The Effects of Alcoholic Beverages," and "Definite Political Action Necessary to Antagonize the Liquor Traffic," sent by Mr. Jennings Demorest, New York, in large quantities.

Five thousand leaflets—"Will the Old Book Stand?" from H. L. Hastings, Boston.

Catalogues of the W. T. P. A. publications.

Leaflets from Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Department of Mercy.

Vermont state W. T. C. U. souvenir leaflet.

Dominion W. C. T. U. annual leaflet.

"Y" souvenir cards.

Leaflets from Julia Colman.

Temperance Temple leaflets and cards.

Two thousand Danish leaflets, sent by Mrs. Elisabet Selmer, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Italian, German, French, Bohemian, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish leaflets from Mrs. Grubb.

Savings banks cards from Mrs. Oberholtzer, Norristown, Pa.

National Temperance Hospital leaflets.

Cards of welcome, Upland Y. W. C. T. U., sent by Laura V. Johnson.

National W. C. T. U. constitution.

National W. C. T. U. corresponding secretary report, 1889, containing history of society to that date.

National W. C. T. U. annual leaflet, 1893.

World's W. C. T. U. Minutes, 1891, eight hundred copies to date.

World's W. C. T. U. leaflet, 1893, two thousand eight hundred copies sent to Booth; four hundred copies distributed at W. C. T. U. Congress.

Miss Willard's annual address, 1892, about one thousand copies to date.

Woman as a political factor.

Parliamentary practice.

National pledge cards, for adults and children.

Package of leaflets from J. N. Stearns.

SAMPLE OUTFITS.

From British department, World's W. C. T. U.

Japan W. C. T. U.

Japanese Temperance Society.

Victoria, Australia, W. C. T. U.

South Australia W. C. T. U.

BOUND BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Not for Distribution.

Complete File National W. C. T. U. Reports.

World's W. C. T. U. Report, bound.

Autograph Report of Nebraska W. C. T. Unions.

Missouri W. C. T. U. Reports.

New Hampshire W. C. T. U. Reports.

Vermont W. C. T. U. Reports.

Virginia W. C. T. U. Reports.

British Columbia W. C. T. U. Reports.

Y. W. C. T. U. Reports.

History of Woman's Temperance Crusade in Pittsburg, Pa., and Emma's Triumph, both presented by the author, Mrs. Collins.

Five Volumes, by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer, Norristown, Pa.

Book by Mrs. Lucy Washington.

Book by Mrs. Prime, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Report of Woman's Congress, Paris, France, from Mme. Bogelot.

Two other reports from Mme. Bogelot.

White Ribbon Vibrations.

Display of bound volumes of *Union Signal* and other books and pamphlets published by the W. T. P. A.

Souvenir leaflets and pledge cards from department of literature W. C. T. U., Mrs. Rastall, superintendent.

The financial report of the exhibit at the World's Fair is a very short one. Nearly all of the funds for the work were furnished by the National W. C. T. U. of the United States and the commissioner and treasurer of that union will make their report of its expenditures and receipts:

PERSONAL DONATIONS RECEIVED BY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE EXPOSITION DEPARTMENT OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Miss Emma Goodwill, Ohio	$ 5.00
Mrs. Beauchamp, Kentucky	1.00
Two lady friends, each	1.00
Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest	20.00
Total	$27.00

These donations were received before the exhibit was put in place.

RECEIPTS FROM NATIONAL UNIONS.

From W. C. T. U., U. S. A., for expenses of superintendent while placing exhibit	$125.00
From Canada W. C. T. U., for expenses in placing exhibit	50.00
Total receipts for all purposes and from all sources	$202.00

EXPENDITURES.

Expenses of superintendent Exposition department World's W. C. T. U. in going to Chicago and placing exhibit for National and World's W. C. T. U. are as follows:

R. R. fare for three trips to Chicago	$ 20.00
Board, lodging, street-car fare and other incidentals	107.00
Total	$127.00
For postage and stationery, printing, etc., in preparing for exhibit and for work of department	44.70
Total expenses of superintendent	$171.70

Expenses of World's W. C. T. U. exhibit paid out of the fund received from Canada through treasurer W. W. C. T. U.:

To Miss Alice Briggs for money paid out	19.00
To Thompson & Co. for work	$ 5.00
To framing pictures for exhibit	15.35
To treasurer National W. C. T. U. for general expenses in care of exhibit	10.65
Total	$50.00

Will pay balance on hand to Mrs. Barker.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

BELOVED SISTERS :— Much good and effectual work has been done in the interests of this department since our last report and we hope there is much more to follow in the future. Some who have done excellent work for the cause have failed to report it promptly.

Mrs. Lucy Coleman of Mt. Barker, Australia, is superintendent of our department of work for Australasia. Her official report has failed to reach me which I sincerely regret. By letters from some of her local superintendents I find that they are somewhat discouraged on account of financial needs being unsupplied. However, the work is pushed as much as is consistently practicable under the circumstances. Considerable literature has been distributed and personal work done. Also our department papers are distributed liberally in some localities. Lecturers and money to support their work are greatly needed.

In Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, India, Italy, Jamaica, and in Palestine, good work has been done along the lines of distributing literature and papers. Also sermons, addresses and a few lectures have been given and some public meetings held at which Peace principles were advocated, but not always under the care of any special individual superintendents appointed by our organization although our methods and literature have been used to some considerable extent and we have been able to enlist individuals in the work who have reported to us. Much Peace work has been done under the auspices of committees composed of both men and women who are interested in the work of this department.

In Paris, Miss De Broen's excellent work for temperance has been supplemented by promulgating Peace principles in various ways. One public meeting was held, attended by about three hundred people and addressed by M. Frederick Passy, president of the French Peace and Arbitration Society. In a letter from him to Miss De Broen soon after the meeting, he says : "Let us not be discouraged : It is by grains of sand that mountains and rocks are formed. The great ocean is composed of drops of water and little by little the innumerable voices of the mothers, who demand that their sons may be left to them in order to support them in their declining years, will rise in an irresistible cry for pity, justice and peace, that will at last re-echo in the ears of governments now the most closed against such an appeal."

Miss Etta H. Johnson writes from Ramallah mission in Palestine, that they have two very flourishing Peace Bands there, one composed of children and the other of adults. She says, "The members are very deeply interested in learning the principles of peace and in finding out how to settle their own petty differences by arbitration. The children who belong to the Peace Bands are very careful to keep from quarreling and there are less disputations among the older people since they were organized for Peace and pledged to its principles." She relates an interesting incident about the children for illustration :

"One of the little girls in the Mission's Training Home was washing a floor when another one came into the room with muddy shoes on her feet. The former remonstrated and bade her go out and clean her shoes. She refused and the little worker at once pushed her out, but, the next moment, remembering the Peace pledge she had signed she begged forgiveness of the offender, who in turn begged hers, and they kissed and forgave each other."

In England, Miss Mary Phillips represents our department for the World's W. C. T. U. She says: "There exists a strong feeling in this country to work on in the old way of having different associations and committees for Peace, Anti-opium work, etc. We have succeeded in incorporating Peace work and I hope in time our folks will come to understand how these subjects are dovetailed one to the other. Miss Phillips sent us an interesting report of work done by Peace societies, showing that much effort had been put forth with encouraging results. She spoke of having distributed copies of Dymond on War, Reports of the Peace Congress at Rome, the papers published in America by our Peace department and other literature. Addresses at Parlor Meetings have been given by herself and others.

The Peace question has been brought before many distinguished and influential persons with success. Peace committees have brought an influence to bear upon the Christian churches and against the pernicious Boys' Brigade movement. The public press has been utilized to some extent. A petition has been circulated praying the English government to agree to the proposal from the United States Government that all disputes between the two countries should be settled by arbitration. The debates on Mr. Cremer's motion before parliament in favor of arbitration treaties between the two governments showed an improved public opinion.

Our American sisters, the Dominion W. C. T. U., adopted this department in 1891. Mrs. Mary McDonell is the efficient superintendent of it. She says: "We trust that the close bonds of friendship that now exist in the World's W. C. T. U. between the women of all nations may help to strengthen the idea of international arbitration for the settlement of all differences; that thus the whole military system now draining the very life-blood and wealth of the people of the Old World, may be completely overturned, and war, with its crimes and miseries, ended forever."

There has been good work done by the W. C. T. U. workers, notably that of Miss Wills, of Ontario W. C. T. U., and of Mrs. Todd, of the Toronto district. Mrs. Todd reports seven thousand pages of Peace literature have been circulated during the last year ; also one hundred and twenty copies of *Pacific Banner* and one hundred and twenty copies of *The Acorn*, a child's paper furnished by this department.

Good work has been done in Canada not only by our Peace workers but also by the humane societies who are all working for causes in harmony with each other. The latter are seeking to defend dumb creatures and prevent them from being abused and tortured by superior beings while the former are putting forth an effort to prevent humanity from voluntarily torturing and destroying itself in a most inhuman way.

If our children ask for toy soldiers, pistols, swords or guns, let us positively refuse their request and give them our reasons for it. These toys, the war stories in our school text-books, the Boys' Brigade in Sabbath-schools and the military drill in public schools and in colleges, I consider the most formidable obstacles which the Peace movement has to contend with. I think it would be well to concentrate our efforts to remove these obstacles until they are removed, and then ask for courts of arbitration to be instituted for the peaceable settlement of all disputes, and they will soon be granted, and when obtained, they will be permanently sustained by these children who are to be the men and women of the near future.

In the United States much work has been done along peace and arbitration lines since our last report. About five hundred thousand pages of literature consisting of tracts, leaflets, Bible Lessons, program for Peace Day, etc., have been published by the department. Also two monthly periodicals, the *Pacific Banner* and *The Acorn*, edited by your superintendent, for the promulgation of the principles of Peace and the promotion of methods of Arbitration. Nearly two hundred lectures and addresses have been given, one hundred and fifty sermons preached and much personal work done. Bible readings and lessons have been given, and the subject introduced into Sabbath-schools. The press has been utilized to quite a large extent. Twenty-three states have taken up the work and are pushing it as much as circumstances will allow. Lectures and brief addresses in the interests of our department have been given by Mrs. Woodbridge and others in many schools and colleges. One college has given the principles of Peace and Arbitration a place on its list of studies.

The Behring Sea arbitration success has been a great victory for civilization.

In New Brunswick, Miss J. Tilley has distributed papers and literature and has probably done much more which has not been reported officially. It seems to me that the International Peace Congress recently held in Chicago, together with the world's greatest Fair now open in Jackson Park, has given the Peace movement a vast uplift. On Chicago day at the Fair the exercises had a real peace ring to them. Twelve trumpeters in appropriate herald's uniform were stationed on the Columbian arch peristyle, Administration building, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, and opposite, thus flanking the lagoon. These played on shore a fanfare of peace, then altogether in unison, so that the entire multitude could hear. The words of the fanfare are as follows:

"Peace on earth, good-will to men,
Brothers all from every zone,
To God our Father, Him alone
Sing we Bethlehem's song again,
Peace on earth, good-will to men."

From this time onward it must be that the wheels of the Peace movement will turn more easily and swiftly than in the past. I feel encouraged to press on with assurance of victory confirmed. When representatives of all the nations in the world meet together kindly and harmoniously in these ways, it can not fail to give them an acquaintance with each other that will engender feelings of respect, esteem and even of love, and love is directly opposed to war, for war is the child of hatred.

The Peace societies of the world united a few years ago in setting apart the third Sabbath in December of each year to be observed as a general Peace day, when the people of all civilized nations should be requested to hold special services in the interests of Peace and to ask ministers to preach Peace sermons advocating the settling of differences by arbitration. At our convention in Boston two years ago we concluded to unite with this movement, and I am glad to be able to report that the day has been successfully observed by our local unions in many places where this department has been adopted. We have prepared and published programs and lessons for the day, which have been used to some extent with satisfactory results. A new program and lesson has been issued for next Peace Day, which, we hope, will be well patronized wherever practicable in the world.

About forty thousand pages of our literature have been distributed at the World's Fair from both the W. C. T. U. and the Peace societies' exhibit booths.

We continue to edit and publish the *Pacific Banner*, monthly, in the interests of our International W. C. T. U. work.

Our department was represented by two delegates, the New York state superintendent and your superintendent at the Peace Congress, one of whom was invited to preside at one interesting session and did so. Women's relation to war was ably discussed by both men and women of prominence at that session and the women did their part well. The Congress appointed a committee to go to Washington and seek an interview with President Cleveland and, perhaps, with the committees on foreign relations of both houses of Congress, to encourage the early openings of negotiations on the part of the United States government, for the establishment of a permanent treaty of arbitration between itself and England. Our department is represented on the committee by your superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

HANNAH J. BAILEY, *Superintendent.*

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14, 1893.

PETITION.

1. In the name of the growing and now world-wide unity of nations;
2. In the name of the successes of arbitration during the last half century;
3. In the name of the rights of neutrals and of a peaceful commerce;
4. In the name of all free parliaments in which the people who suffer most from war now hold its purse-strings;
5. In the name of education, philanthropy and social progress;
6. In the name of all the homes and firesides of the world;
7. In the name of Christianity with all its holy precepts and sanctions, The World's W. C. T. Union, an organization representing many thousands in many nations, hereby most urgently and respectfully petition the World's Rulers to substitute for war the methods of arbitration.

JUVENILE WORK.

MISS ANNA A GORDON, SUPERINTENDENT.

In the beautiful city of Bèrne, Switzerland, there stands a remarkable fountain, unique in design, but shockingly repulsive to one's sensibilities. It represents the giant figure of an ogre, grotesque and hideous of feature, who is in the act of devouring a little child. The huge right hand of the monster grasps the quivering form of the little innocent, whose baby head is already disappearing within its capacious jaws, while a score of little ones, soon to share a similar fate, protrude from his pockets, or are grouped about his feet.

I know nothing of the fountain's history, but to me it is a striking symbol of the liquor traffic and its relation to the childhood of our century. So terrible has been the sacrifice of the sinless to this infamous Moloch of the liquor traffic, that the mother-hearted Woman's Christian Temperance Union cries out in its agony :

"How long, oh cruel nation, will you stand to move the world on a
child's heart,
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the mart?
Our blood splashes upward, O gold-heaper,
And your purple shows your path,
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath."

In strong contrast to the fountain I have described, there will stand next spring, in this great city of Chicago, the bronze figure of a child, a sturdy little girl, who, with her brimming cup of cold water freely offered to all, represents the generous gift of thousands of temperance boys and girls all over the world. Most of these children have earned the money they have contributed, and well may "King Alcohol" tremble when the children in our ranks, thoroughly educated in the scientific basis of the reform, are being trained to systematic and intelligent work for his overthrow.

Already he must hear the music of their rallying cry, "Saloons, saloons, saloons must go!"

George E. Wade, one of London's celebrated sculptors, has most successfully executed the commission for this fountain, which, although named "Willard Fountain," in honor and in grateful recognition of the services of the World's W. C. T. U. president, will always be known as the children's memorial.

The child's cup bears the badge of the L. T. L., and the fountains base will be suitably inscribed, showing it to be their gift.

The World's Columbian Exposition has afforded the department of Juvenile work a wonderful opportunity for unifying the interest, and enlisting the active work of little people the world around. In response to a request sent out two years ago, children's hands have been busy, and the silent, but significant protest of two hundred and ninety-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-one boys and girls from the Loyal Temperance Legions, Bands of Hope, and Sunday-schools, who have signed the pledge cards which are on exhibition at the World's Fair, together with their beautiful gift of "Willard Fountain" to Chicago, represents a far wider influence awakened for the temperance cause than its educational effect upon the children themselves, great as this must surely prove to be.

The pledge cards which will be preserved in the archives of the W. C. T. U. were signed in different countries as follows :

United States	202,866
England	46,989
Canada	25,065
Norway	8,022
Australia	3,763
Spain	612
Japan	368
Africa	294
India	214
France	93
China	42
Ireland	40
Unknown sources	8,893
Total	297,261

Many pretty and useful articles, showing much skill and painstaking in their construction were sent for the sale tables we had hoped to have in our exhibit. As our space was too limited to admit of this the children's work was on sale during the convention week, netting the amount of forty-five dollars and thirty cents and the remaining articles we expect to offer at a Christmas sale for the benefit of the department.

Australia has an earnest-hearted national superintendent, Miss M. J. George, of Adelaide, and Miss Jessie Ackerman promises to secure the appointment of Colonial superintendents at the coming convention in Sydney.

The introduction of L. T. L. methods into Australia is necessarily slow, as Band of Hope and Good Templar workers have been long in the field, and have enrolled the little people in their ranks. Miss George writes that in Victoria, under the superintendency of Mrs. Halsey, the work has progressed by leaps and bounds. New South Wales, Queensland and West Australia have each started Loyal Temperance Legions within the past year and the ice now being broken the enthusiasm will spread.

Mrs. E. W. Andrew rendered most helpful service for our department at the annual convention in Queensland, as she has done everywhere in her travels, and we count upon "Captain Deborah" so long loved by the child-readers of the *Union Signal*, as one of the most potent factors in creating sympathy for our special plans for educating the children to be total abstainers and temperance workers.

China has as yet no national superintendent of Juvenile work but a flourishing Band of Hope under W. C. T. U. auspices has for several years been conducted at Shanghai, and their report this year is full of life and good cheer.

From the Hawaiian Islands Miss Ada Jones the superintendent sends a report of progress in Hilo and Honolulu and the name Loyal Temperance Legion will probably be adopted in the near future.

Spain and France have each a juvenile temperance society, one in San Sebastian and the other near Paris, which are auxiliary to the Loyal Temperance Legion of the World's W. C. T. U. in Spain, and through the kind help of Mrs. Alice G. Gulick of San Sebastian, sent six hundred and twelve cards to the Exposition and five dollars to Willard Fountain.

Our superintendent of Juvenile work in Japan, Mr. Sho. Nemoto, sends the following report: "We have not very much work among children as we think that we are all children in all good works. However we have children's work in temperance, the number of temperance children is about three thousand. We call them Young Temperance Society. Imabari has the largest number of temperance children. In Tokyo we work together, young and old; but it is just going to take special work for children, and have already taken up this work. Mrs. K. Miyama is trying to increase its members. The temperance children in Japan sent a flag to the World's Fair and thousands of cards signed with pledges. The Demorest contest pieces were translated and we are trying to have the work. Temperance work is really powerful among young men and children. Tokyo Temperance Society is only three years old, but it has one thousand six hundred and seventy-five members and we think we are all children. The children's work is growing, and hope we shall be able to make a report better next year."

South Africa has received a fresh impulse in the Juvenile work through the influence and efforts of Miss Alice Palmer, our white-ribbon-missionary from Indiana, United States of America. Cape Colony has adopted the name of "Young Crusaders" for their juvenile societies which are being organized on the plan of the Loyal Temperance Legion with Miss M. Sleading of Grahamstown as Colonial superintendent.

Miss Gates, principal of Huguenot Seminary, Greytown, is the newly appointed superintendent for Natal, and Mrs. W. A. Collins of Bloemfontein is the superintendent for Orange Free State. These colonies all report encouraging results and are using the Manuals, Marching Songs, and other helps for Juvenile work published by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, The Temple, Chicago.

The Good Templars through the efforts of Miss Charlotte Gray, must have the credit of the first total abstinence society for children in Switzerland, organized in February at Zurich, and the first including tobacco in the pledge. Miss Gray has also during the past year formed a "Juvenile Temple" in Schleswig, North Germany, which numbers forty members and all have taken the fourfold pledge against drinking, smoking, swearing and gambling.

Work among the children is also reported from Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Iceland and we shall try to take advantage of this awakening interest for the promotion of our department in these countries.

The magnificent growth of our department in the United States, is due to the indefatigable labors of the national superintendent, Mrs. Helen G. Rice of Boston, and her associates in the different states, who marshal a host of young people happy and enthusiastic in their work of "helping others as they climb."

Through Lady Henry Somerset's generous kindness, the attention of workers among the children in England was widely called to the plan for pledge cards at the Exposition resulting in the signing of nearly fifty thousand pledges which were festooned in the Children's Building.

Canada was not far behind with Mrs. Emma Atkinson at the head of the work in that country and we learn with great pleasure of the interest manifested in Norway where over eight thousand cards were signed.

To adequately express my thanks to all who have aided in carrying out the World's Fair plans would be impossible, but their success is largely due to Mrs. Helen G. Rice, superintendent, U. S. A.; Lady Henry Somerset of England; Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball, of the Sunday-school department; Mrs. Esmark of Christiania, Norway; Mrs. Atkinson of Canada; Miss Alice M. Guernsey of *The Young Crusader*; Miss Alice Briggs, office secretary of the World's W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Mary T. Fockler, who at Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., counted thousands of cards and registered all that were received, free of charge; to Miss Harriet Davis, who has conducted the correspondence and has kept the books of the Fountain fund at a very low salary for her efficient services; to Mr. Geo. E. Marshall of Chicago who has presented us with an elegant leather bound "Record" in which to preserve the names and addresses of all donors to the Fountain; and to the kind friends who furnished me financial help to defray the expenses of the department and whose names appear in the appended report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

November 11, 1891, to November 12, 1893.

RECEIPTS.

From ten-cent contributions to Willard Fountain, U. S. A.	$1,779.63
Alaska	5.00
Africa	7.53
Australia	5.86
Canada	14.60
England	30
India	3.11
Japan	1.10
Spain	5.20
Total	$1822.33

Itemized receipts have appeared in *The Young Crusader*, The Temple, Chicago.

Friends U. S. A.	$ 10.40	
From unknown sources	16.40	
		$ 26.80
From medal winners sending $1.00 each U. S. A.	735.88	
From medal winners sending $1.00 Canada	3.50	
		$739.38

For Department Expenses.

From Dr. R. H. McDonald, California	$100.00	
From Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher, Ohio	25.00	
From a friend	24.00	
From James Turner, Tennessee	20.00	
From Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Chicago	15.00	
From Mrs. O. G. Peters, Ohio	10.00	
From Lady Henry Somerset, England	9.80	
From Mrs. C. C. Case, Chicago	5.00	
From Mr. Thomas Allen, New Zealand	1.93	
From a friend	1.00	
From Howard Bessler, Lansdowne, Pa	25	
		$211.98
From appropriation for L. T. L. Department National W. C. T. U. for 91-92	$50.00	
From World's W. C. T. U.	15.00	$65.00
Total		$2,865.49

DISBURSEMENTS.

Fountain Expenses.

To Sculptor for designs, bronze and drawings	$1766.99
Freight and express on bronze	40.50
Platform for use at Exposition	1.75
S. D. Childs for medals and mailing cards	200.00
Clerical work	119.47
Stationery	32.86
Printing	22.75
Postage	75.94
Mimeograph letters	12.10
Express	2.70
Office expense	3.08
	$2278.14

Expense of Pledge Cards.

Express		$ 9.95	
" and duty on English cards		16.97	
" " " " Norwegian		1.99	
Pd. Gage Bros. for ribbon for festooning cards		21.60	
To Miss Guernsey for expenses at Exposition:			
Frame for cards	$ 5.56		
Workmen	31.65		
Lettering placards	2.25		
Car fares	8.75		
Admissions to grounds	3.00		
Sundries	5.98	57.19	
			$107.70
Total			2385.84

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.	
From children's contributions	$1822.33
" friends	10.40
" unknown sources	16.40
" medal winners	739.38
" individuals for dept.	211.98
" appropriations World's Nat'l W. C. T. U.	65.00
	$2865.49

EXPENSES.	
For fountain	$2278.14
" cards	107.70
Bal. in bank	
Acct. of fountain	397.28
Acct. of dept	73.78
Cash not deposited	8.59
	$2865.49

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH.

MRS. FRANCES J. BARNES, SUPERINTENDENT.

CANADA.

Ontario, with its fourteen unions, consisting of three hundred ninety-seven active and two hundred thirty honorary members, carries on nineteen departments of work. They have distributed one hundred twenty-three thousand pages of literature, and have raised two thousand nine hundred thirty-six dollars. The Hamilton Y's report excellent work with the children, five thousand of whom have signed the Triple Pledge. The London Y has established a Summer House for working girls.

Quebec reports eight unions, with a membership of one hundred forty-seven active and eighty-two honorary members, and has raised three hundred ninety-seven dollars.

Maritime Provinces report six unions with two hundred fifty-eight active and ninety-one honorary members, which carry on twelve departments of work and have raised eight hundred dollars.

Manitoba reports three Y unions, with fifty-three active and ten honorary members, which carry on ten departments of work and have raised one hundred seven dollars.

British Columbia with its one union has seventeen active and twenty-five honorary members and carries on four departments of work. They have raised thirty dollars.

The work in all these unions is growing in interest and the good seed is being scattered far and wide over the fair dominion.

Summary: Unions, thirty-two; active members, eight hundred seventy-two; honorary members, four hundred thirty-eight; department work, twenty-one; money raised, four thousand two hundred seventy dollars.

(Signed) MRS. SARAH E. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

MRS. FRANK E. WOODBURY, *Superintendent,*
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Y. W. C. T. U. of Honolulu, organized by Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, was the first she formed outside of America. They report that their meetings are interesting and profitable. The most noticeable feature of their work is their interest in the missionary department, as they contribute one hundred dollars annually toward the salary of a missionary and have also sent funds to Japan and France.

Organized 1889; money raised, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-four cents; money expended, one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-five cents.

(Signed) MRS. E. W. JORDAN,
Honolulu, H. I.

ENGLAND.

The young woman's work was first presented at the annual meeting of the British Women's Temperance Association held in London, May 21-22, 1890, by the World's superintendent of Y work, who was sent to England as fraternal delegate from the National W. C. T. U. of America. At this time it was made a department of work and Lady Henry Somerset accepted the superintendency. In May 1893, Miss Alys Pearsall Smith was made superintendent.

The report for 1893 shows the total numbers of branches organized, nineteen; membership, one thousand six hundred; meetings held, seven hundred and forty-one; pledges taken, six hundred.

(Signed) MISS A. PEARSALL SMITH,
Superintendent.
44 Grosvener Road, London, S. W. England.

AUSTRALASIA.

Australasia, with her thirty-two unions, including Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, reports progress in the various departments of work, of which nine are specified. Their subscription to the *Oak and Ivy Leaf* (seventy in number) is the largest reported. Christmas 1892, the Brisbane Y's entertained seven hundred children, who also received various gifts.

A new union has lately been organized at Paramatto. A full report is given from colonies.

MRS. FLORA BRENTNALL HARRIS.
Sherwood Road, Loowong, Brisbane, Queensland.

NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand reports five unions, Oamaru, Invercargill, Auckland, Dunedin, and Kaipoai.

Oamaru has a flourishing Loyal Temperance Legion of over one hundred members. Organized, 1890; unions, five.

MRS. E. B. MILLER.
Dunedin, N. Z.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The work of the young people in South Africa deserves special commendation. The six hundred Y's are to be found in cities, towns, seminaries, and on farms widely scattered.

Thousands of pages of literature have been distributed at railroad stations; Flower Mission work is carried on by nine unions, and through hospital visitation a number of conversions are reported.

Scientific Temperance Instruction forms an important department of the work.

"Y's and Otherwise," the only organ of the white ribbon work in South Africa, has a circulation of three hundred and fifty.

One of their Y's has just been accepted as a missionary to Uyssa Land.

Organized, 1890; unions, eighteen; active members, four hundred and fifty; honorary members, one hundred and fifty.

MISS ANNA M. CUMMINGS, *Superintendent.*
Huguenot Seminary, Wellington, Cape Colony.

INDIA.

A Y. W. C. T. U. was organized in the summer of 1892 by some of our temperance missionaries who were located at Dharmsala and is known as "The Jean Anderson Y of Sialkot Mission."

Their first work was among the British soldiers stationed there, and their meetings resulted in a number of conversions.

Organized, 1892; active members, nine; honorary members, twenty-one. (Signed) MISS PARKS, *Superintendent.*

CHINA.

Two Y. W. C. T. unions are reported in China — one at Shanghai, and one recently formed at Nankin, of forty earnest members.

TURKEY.

A Y. W. C. T. U. was organized at Smyrna by Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt in 1891 with twenty members. Additions have increased the number to fifty-two, seven of whom have dropped, and two have been removed by death. Although great difficulties have attended the work, the meetings are growing in interest and numbers. Another union was organized in Edemish with a membership of seven, which soon increased to fifteen. Pledge cards in English, Greek, Armenian and Turkish have been distributed.

Organized, 1891; active members, forty-three; money raised (piastres) five hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents; money spent, four hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.

(Signed) MARY A. MASSAONTI, *Superintendent.*

FRANCE.

The first Y. W. C. T. U. of France was organized in Paris, February 9, 1892. The work almost immediately taken up was the opening of a *Crèche*, which is still maintained with excellent results. The second union was organized at Luvesnes, with an efficient president, who has ably sustained the work of evangelistic temperance, holding meetings every week, and a special meeting the first Sabbath of each month, by which great good has been accomplished, many young men have been reclaimed, and on July 14, 1893, they presented the president with a beautiful temperance banner and had a garden meeting at St. Cloud of several hundred people. Unions have also been organized at Calais and Rue Rivoli and Clairvaut, Paris.

Number of unions, five; money raised and expended for all purposes, five thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and ninety-five cents. (Signed)

MISS M. ISABEL GIBSON, *Superintendent.*
78 Boulevard de Versailles, St. Cloud, France.

SPAIN.

The crowning organization of the year has been the formation of the Columbian Y. W. C. T. union by Miss Anna Gordon at the International Institute for Girls, San Sebastian, Spain, July 12, 1893. President, Miss Esther Aloyso Lopez.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

MISS AGNES E. WESTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

ITS RISE.

The great cause of temperance, or total abstinence, as we prefer to call it, to give at the outset a clear ring, is making rapid strides all the world over—as a national, and also as a class question, it is working, and we trust that we have as yet seen only the earliest flow of the tide that is to bring a mighty change over our drink-spoiled world. Seamen as a class are greatly exposed to temptations to drink, and yet I hope to show as a class, they march in the van, and not in the rear of the great temperance host; they have bravely and resolutely taken the great tempter by the shoulders and have thrown him overboard, saying, "For my own sake, and for my shipmates' sakes, I will have nothing to do with you." In the British Navy thousands have kept manfully to their resolve, and the acknowledged result has been a vast national benefit. I wish to make it clear in this paper, that I am not dealing with merchant shipping, in which a large temperance work is carried on, but with the Royal Navy of England only. Our navy consists of some two hundred and twenty-five battle ships, cruisers and gunboats, to say nothing of smaller crafts. These ships are manned by about sixty thousand officers and men, and herein lies a vast field of work. A drunken navy would be the disgrace and ruin of any country. The days of the old wooden walls have passed, iron, steam, electricity, has superseded all this ; with the advent of science a different class of men has come into the service, intellectual, educated, scientific, but this stamp of man, is in as great danger from the wiles of the drink, as was his rougher predecessor, who stripped to the waist, worked the guns of the "Victory" under Lord Nelson. In days past, there were here and there in the British Navy notable examples of officers who worked earnestly in the cause. Admiral Provost thirty years ago paid off a frigate, H. M. S. "Satellite," at Portsmouth. On board that ship, were one hundred and nine officers and men on the total abstinence books. Admiral Sir W. King Hall, when Captain King Hall, commanding H. M. S. "Russell" at Falmouth, found out to his sorrow, that a vast amount of drunkenness was going on among the ship's company, he took a large sheet of paper, wrote a teetotal pledge upon it and promised to head it with his own name if any men would join. Forty immediately signed it, and the result was the reclamation of a large number of the worst characters in the ship. The late Commodore Goodenough, himself a total abstainer for the good of the men, also took an active part in temperance work, as did Admiral Sir James Sulivan, and many others now passed away. To these early workers among British officers, and very many others among the seamen and marines, we owe the sowing of good seed that we are reaping now. In the year 1863 a very important movement took place, a band of officers, warrant officers and seamen formed themselves into a society of abstainers, on board H. M. S. "Reindeer" during her long commission, 1863 to 1868, on the Pacific station. The work so quietly begun went on steadily and surely during the whole cruise, and when eventually the ship was paid off in 1868 at Portsmouth it was found that over forty had joined the association and had kept their pledges. Thus it will be seen that the important movement took place *within* and not without the service. I would draw particular attention to this point because it is the principle upon which this work revolves, and which, under God, accounts in a great measure for its marvelous success. Before the members of the "Reindeer" Society dispersed to their homes in various parts of the country it was arranged that a farewell gathering should take place. Lieut. A. J. O'Rorke, R. N., called the members together and presented each with a solid silver medal bearing on one side H. M. S. "Reindeer" plowing through the waves, having just let go her life-buoy, and on the other side "'Reindeer' total abstinence society. Instituted July 1860." It was on this memorable occasion that the Royal Naval Temperance Society sprang into life. Before separating, all unanimously agreed that the work so well commenced must not be allowed to go to pieces, and a committee of officers, seamen and marines was appointed at Portsmouth in thorough business style, and the work went ahead. The society worked for some time unaided, having branches at Devonport and Sheerness, and also on board many ships; but with its increase came difficulties, more especially through the dearth of the "sinews of war"—money. At this juncture, in the year 1873, the National Temperance League of London came to their aid and offered to take over the naval work and to supply the funds. This offer, after some consideration, was accepted by the committee at Portsmouth. This event took place in May, 1873, and that month and year marks my own first connection with the temperance work in our navy. For some years I had been corresponding with large numbers of the men, issuing a monthly letter for circulation on the lower decks of our ships, etc. I was now asked to become Honorable Superintendent of the Naval Temperance Society for the National Temperance League, and knowing the blue-jackets well, I gladly undertook it and have carried it on until the present time.

THE PROGRESS

of this naval work has been most remarkable. At first the Branches on board our ships might be counted on the fingers of our hand, but they rose steadily, as prejudice was disarmed, and it was found by commanding officers that its effect upon the men was good. At the present moment every ship and gunboat in the Royal Navy carries a pledge book, including Her Majesty's and the Prince of Wales' Yachts, on board of which we have large bands of abstainers. Every ship that has been lost has carried down the pledge book and pledge cards of the society. When H. M. S. "Eurydice," lost some years ago off the Isle of Wight, was raised, amongst other relics, the Lords of the Admiralty kindly sent me back the pledge book. It had been three months under water, but the names were distinctly legible, some dated a day or two before the loss of the ship. On board H. M. S. "Victoria" there was a grand band of abstainers, the Royal Naval Temperance Society, and a Lodge of Good Templars. A letter was received by the widow of a Sergeant of Marines a week after the ship was lost, in which he said, "I have just become a teetotaler for Christ's sake, we are all working hard in the good cause and adding to our pledge book daily." The ships of the British Navy carry temperance principles all the world over, and both officers and men do solid work, not only on board their ships but also on shore. It is calculated that there are quite ten thousand total abstainers in the Royal Navy, constituting a force of water drinkers in the service of one man out of every ten. The effect of this work upon the discipline of the Navy has been very remarkable, leave-breaking is reduced almost to a minimum. Captain, now Admiral, Kelly, commanded H. M. S. "Northumberland" in the Egyptian war. There were one hundred total abstainers on board. He stated that he could "do more with that band of one hundred than with the rest of the ship's company (about six hundred) put together." Captain Lord Charles Beresford, when he commissioned H. M. S. "Undaunted," told me that he had the privilege of selecting his ship's company, that he picked out five hundred men, for character, physique and intelligence, "And now," said he, "I find that the greater part are your temperance boys. I have one favor to ask, will you try to get those not teetotalers to sign?" Captain H. R. H. the Duke of York, when in command of H. M. S. "Thrush," gave the same testimony as to the importance of the work of the Royal Naval Temperance Society.

The society is worked on board ship by the men themselves. I ask the captain's consent to start the Branch, which is always cordially given; then either personally or by my workers, I go among the men and select one of the number, an active, aggressive man, to be the secretary. The temperance men themselves elect the other members of the committee, which represent as far as possible, all the departments on board—petty officers, seamen, marines, engine-room artificers, stokers, domestics, boys; this committee is enrolled with some ceremony, an official badge and pocket pledge book is given to each, and they are re-elected about once in six months, and gaps filled up when they occur. Occasionally an officer or chaplain acts as president. The society is entirely irrespective of religious creed; its platform is as broad as the navy itself, and yet, I rejoice to say, that a strong religious feeling pervades it, and the men feel, and say, that the only way to keep the pledge is by faith and prayer. The committee work splendidly and quite voluntarily,—roughly speaking, I have one thousand men in Her Majesty's Navy, enrolled on committees. We have an elaborate system of returns, transfers, honor lists, and various other means for keeping the whole machinery going. The organization is very elaborate, and would go far beyond the limits of this paper and, possibly, would only fit the British Navy; but one secret of success is, that the organization is framed according to the traditions, and on the lines of the service and the Queen's regulations, and clashes with nothing. In our navy we have long and continuous service. The first enlistment is for ten years, and another ten years for pension. The old system of paying off the men when the ships were paid off has gone, and we find this long service a great boon in temperance and all Christian work; having got an influence over the man, we can keep it up, and follow it by letter, and in other ways, wherever he may be. The "Royal Naval Christian Union," and the "Royal Naval Purity Society" have both of them sprung out of the Royal Naval Temperance Society. The temperance work thus formed goes on well during the commission of the ship, which generally lasts three years; constant communication is kept up with ourselves, and good work is done by our Christian and temperance men at foreign ports. Then comes the return home, the paying off the ship, the six or eight weeks home, and the return to headquarters, where they cluster round us at the Sailors' Rest. For years past, I have been allowed to hold meetings on board Her Majesty's ships, and to address the ship's companies, three hundred, five hundred and sometimes one thousand strong. I have spoken on board Nelson's famous old ship, H. M. S. "Victory," the "Royal Sovereign," the "Hood," the "Anson," the "Thunderer," and many another of our battle ships; on board our cruisers and our gunboats, in Royal Naval Hospitals and in Royal Marine Barracks, and on board the ships of Her Majesty's training service. Every effort is made by the captain and officers to receive me, and kindly to do all possible to make the meeting a success. In the vast mass of men, the eager testimony, and often the hastily brushed away tear, I see great opportunities for good, for which I thank God. Feeling the great need of temperance homes for Jack, in 1876, in conjunction with my lifelong friend, Miss Wintz, I started the Sailors' Rest, at Devonport. It was on a small scale, but it did good work. Some thirty-five thousand seamen slept there the first year. It has gone on growing, and now occupies a large plot of ground close to the entrance of the Royal Dock Yard; four public houses were bought up and pulled down to make room for these extensions. I have also a large Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth. The number of sleepers in these buildings during the past year, was one hundred fifteen thousand six hundred thirty-seven, all seamen and marines of the

Royal Navy. The money taken over the counters last year in Jack's Coffee Palace was £11,578 10s 1d. These facts show that seamen are quite ready to go to a teetotal place, if it is made bright, comfortable, and home-like for them We have large halls connected with each place, for gospel, temperance and social meetings, bible-class rooms, sailor boys' rooms, for the lads of the training service. The work carried on at these Sailors' Rests has been incessant. I have my own private quarters in them, where I live at my own expense, and am assisted by a large staff of workers. We try to do good, not only to the seaman, but to his wife, and children as well. These Sailors' Rests have been honored this year by receiving the title of "Royal," direct from the Queen, her Majesty having been pleased thus to mark her approval of the work. I believe that they are the first teetotal places thus honored. Our temperance work in the navy would not be complete without a large output of literature. The highest naval authorities are so convinced as to the good that the work is doing, that they frank all my parcels to every part of the world, and when I mention that last year the weight amounted to twelve tons, it will be seen that the tax is somewhat great. The monthly organ of the society is called *Ashore and Afloat*. Three hundred eighty thousand six hundred seventy have been sent out this last year, and five hundred twenty-nine thousand six hundred eighty-two of my monthly letters. These monthly letters have been distributed for some years in the American navy, on board all war ships, and I frequently hear of very blessed results from reading them. I am anxious to distribute *Ashore and Afloat* in the American service, as it is much liked, and I am now ordering an edition of one thousand a month, expressly for these ships: I am hoping that friends in America may pay the postage, if I find the papers. I am in communication with Christian friends, at every port round the world, where the ships of our navy lie. At these ports there are frequently Sailors' Rests. Good work is got up, in the way of temperance and gospel meetings, bible-classes, etc., in which the seamen take part, and the Christian friends on shore look after the men in every way. The motto of this work is its true key-note, "For the glory of God, and the good of the Service." In its development, and in the wonderful way in which it is sustained day by day, we see the hand of God, and we look forward to still further extension of the work in coming years.

Portsmouth, England.

WORK AMONG POLICEMEN.

MISS CATHERINE GURNEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The International Christian Police Association commenced in February, 1883, with but six members, has now spread to nearly every English-speaking country, and although in many of these nations the beginnings are still very small and the work has not yet passed the "pioneering" stage, we believe that in all it is being greatly blessed by God and that it will in its turn be the means of widespread blessing.

Branches are now established in Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, the United States, Canada, South Africa, West Africa, Australia, Singapore and Shanghai, and we trust the work will soon take root in several parts of India.

The association is absolutely unsectarian and non-political—its object being the spiritual and temporal welfare of all policemen (and their wives and families), to whatever nation, creed, or party they may belong. Temperance work is carried on with vigor in most of our Branches, especially among the younger members of our police forces, many of whom sign the pledge at our meetings.

Weekly classes and meetings are held at convenient hours for policemen, in as many as possible of the divisions and subdivisions of the various forces, but no class or meeting is started without the permission of the police authorities.

Many mission services and gospel temperance meetings in England are conducted by the policemen themselves.

The work of the association in England includes:

I. The Police Institute, London, a home for policemen and recruits, where all who join the force are heartily welcomed and provided with a reading-room and library, a temperance restaurant (open from 6 A. M. till 11 P. M., daily), and lodgings at moderate rates. Here is also our book-room and publishing office and the headquarters office of the association. Many instances might be given of personal blessing derived from this institute, especially by the young men entering the force in London, and encountering unknown temptations in their new path of life.

II. Other institutes or reading-rooms, at Brighton, Cardiff, Eastbourne, Sheffield etc., etc.

III. The Police Seaside Home for convalescent policemen, opened March, 1890. About one thousand policemen have been received since the opening, suffering from all kinds of injuries received on duty and illness contracted through exposure to the weather by night and by day. The Home when first opened was in a rented house, holding only sixteen at one time.

Rather over twelve months ago the building of the new Home was commenced, the memorial stone being laid by H. R. H., the Princess Christian, on October 29, 1892, and on July 21, 1893, the new Home was opened by the Countess of Chichester. The funds for this undertaking amounting to £8,000 ($40,000), have been received in voluntary contributions, the freehold ground having been the gift of one generous lady.

Many police officers have expressed their sense of the benefits of this Home; some have told us that it is the best thing socially and morally that ever happened in the police force. A similar Home for the sick and injured of our brave police officers would be an inestimable boon to Chicago and other large cities—and would be greatly appreciated by them.

IV. The association in England has also established a Provincial Police Orphanage at West Brighton to maintain and educate the children of deceased policemen of Provincial forces.

This Home has also during this year required enlargement. The next door house has been generously bought by a friend and added to the present one, which has also been purchased by money raised on mortgage. It is hoped that the funds (one thousand one hundred pounds) will soon be supplied to pay off this mortgage.

Many sad cases of fatherless and motherless little ones have been dealt with at this Home and many a poor widowed mother is thankful to know that in the struggle for daily bread — one, at any rate, of her boys or girls is well provided for. Few can realize the constant damage and risk to life encountered by our brave police officers in the protection of our lives and property.

V. A smaller Police Orphanage is also established at Manchester for the Manchester and Safford Police forces.

In conclusion, may I say to the glory of God, that the whole work is founded entirely on prayer and carried on in prayer. I could not tell of half the wonderful blessing and constant supply of our daily need that we have received in answer to prayer in every department of the work, our one aim and desire ;is to exalt the name of Jesus, our Lord and Saviour, to let others know what a Friend we find Him to be, and our chief endeavor throughout the work is that all should be led to trust Him truly and to follow Him faithfully.

I would earnestly ask your prayers for myself and Mrs. E. A. Walker, in a missionary journey which we have been led to undertake around the world, visiting Japan, China and India (D. V.), before returning to England.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS.

MRS. SARA L. OBERHOLTZER, SUPERINTENDENT.

[*Report for the two years ending October, 1893.*]

The department of School Savings Banks, taken up by the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union at their convention in Boston two years ago aims to introduce practical economy and individual responsibility to the whole people. By thus inculcating thrift and rendering systematic savings easy, natural and general, we lift the population above penury, idleness and resultant debauchery and crime ; we equalize the distribution of money, giving the boy as well as the girl, the woman as well as the man, business knowledge and personal possession.

It has been amply proven that if we would build well for the future we must have properly set, strong, foundation stones. There is perhaps no corner-stone for the temple of reform that people in general are more willing to push into place than this Savings Banks wealth stone. High and low, educated and ignorant, recognize the necessity of money as a comfort factor; they know too that its unequal distribution and consequent opportunity are unsatisfactory. The moment their attention is called to the natural remedy for discontent and crime, the propagation of thrift, their interest is aroused.

The leading educators and business people at home and abroad respond most readily to the explanation of this popular and effective method of inculcating economy, simply because their understanding is better trained and they know the need of good foundation stones.

Immediately after my appointment as World's superintendent of this department I wrote to the presidents of the W. C. T. U. in the forty political divisions where we have representation. My letters, explaining the work and soliciting co-operation, were accompanied by separate packages of literature on the subject and sample school supplies. I had replies from Lady Henry Somerset, Miss Ackerman, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Steadman, Mrs. Soltan and Miss Stout, and have written several times to these leaders during the intervening months. Miss Willard, our far-sighted national guide, recognized the reformatory force of the school savings banks factor when it was working through individual and educational lines and beckoned it kindly into the National organization in 1891 and on to broader fields in 1892.

The avenues thus thrown open have widely increased the scope of the exponent of the work and as I read a recent letter from dear Miss Willard saying, "The School Savings Banks department is one of the best we have," I wished I had a better report of progress distinctively under the W. C. T. U.

For the year ending May, 1893, on a statistical table printed for distribution at the World's Congress of Representative Women at Chicago, where I had the honor to make a Congress address on "The Popular Inculcation of Econony," I give statistics of the system as introduced into thirty-six schools in the United States. Since that date Wahpeton and Casselton, North Dakota, and Morrisville, Pennsylvania, have taken up the work. Many other schools with full understanding of the system are having their printing done to introduce the teaching with the opening of the school session. These thirty-six school-houses are in Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, and Pennsylvania. They have one hundred and thirty-six rooms, six thousand and thirty-three pupils; of these six thousand and thirty-three pupils two thousand three hundred and eighty-four are already depositors and have to their credit in banks five thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-one cents. The entire number of schools using this teaching of economy in the United States to date, is three hundred and forty, and the school children have to their individual credit two hundred thousand dollars. This method of teaching economy and business foresight is very popular where it is best known. In this section of eastern Pennsylvania it is most at home. Mrs. H. C. Ruth, of North Dakota, is settling it nicely there.

In a few words allow me to explain the practical working of school savings banks; when the system is about to be instituted the teacher tells the scholars that the end and aim of the school savings bank is to teach them the practical value of money, how it grows by attention, the benefits of industry, the delight of giving and spending wisely and the benefits of thrift.

The roll is called every Monday morning for the collection of the children's savings. This occupies a very short time, even the morning the work is instituted. Each child who is a depositor has the little copyright Savings Banks card. On the face of which is his name, that of the teacher and school. On the back are the regulations. The card is folded and on the inside is the date for each Monday in the school year, with space opposite for the amount of deposit.

When the names are called by the teacher each pupil who desires to deposit steps up with his card and money, handing them quickly to the teacher, saying, "Yes, five cents," or whatever the sum may be. She with a figure credits the amount on the child's card and on her roll book; passing the card back to the child, who keeps it always in hand as a memorandum and receipt. The first collection in the school is deposited in the book as a general school fund. When a scholar has deposited fifty cents or one dollar, as the bank authorities may agree, he is given a bank book and the money is placed to his personal credit by the bank; when he has three dollars an interest of three per cent is allowed him by the bank, and he has the privileges of an adult depositor, acting through school facilities.

A special teacher's roll book is arranged with spaces to record most conveniently weekly deposits. The other forms used in connection with the system are simple and calculated to minimize the work. The money collected by each teacher is placed in an envelope, which is so printed as to require at her hand but the number of the school or class and amount of contents. A deposit slip is used in forwarding all collections by the teacher to principal and by principal to bank. The envelopes in which the teachers send the collections to the principal are sealed, the total amount recorded on the deposit slip previously mentioned. The envelopes are sent together thus labeled to the bank, where the bank authorities open, count, verify and credit at leisure.

With the last collection of each month a monthly record of the scholars' individual deposits is sent by each teacher to the principal of the school and by him to the bank with the children's bank books, that credits may be properly made. These lists are returned by the bank to the principal with the scholars' bank books during the week. The bank books are given to the children to take to their homes the last Friday of the month, to be returned with the following Monday morning deposits. The bank books taken into the homes arouse family interest and parents have often been induced to curtail needless expense by the lesson thus taken them. The checks on which the pupils withdraw their money requires the signature of parent or guardian and principal. The teachers become much interested in the growing amounts of their pupils and have often themselves started savings accounts.

The practical acquaintance which this exercise affords with the initial forms of business law is in itself valuable and children thus trained are a living argument against socialism, anarchy, drunkenness and crime.

I have not urged vigorously the appointment of superintendents in this department but I have asked our leaders and laity to study the subject and to give its promotion into the hands of an interested educator wherever she can be found. This teaching means even more to women than it does to men. It means emancipation from inequality and poverty. It means regular culture in self-independence and self-responsibility. Our thoughtful women in all countries will enter into this popular work as soon as they come to understand the beauty of its simplicity. It is a glorious privilege to take people a good gift that they reach out to welcome and thank you for.

We have six superintendents of the work in the United States and county ones in states that have not yet taken up the department. I have had letters inquiring into and approving of the system from educators, bankers and editors in almost every state. My answers to such letters have been several hundred since I became superintendent of the system, outside of W. C. T. U. lines, while I have had almost as many more from members of the W. C. T. U. who are beginning to see in the dawn of thrift the advantages of its full light on the world. Men benefited by long experience in business understand and forward this advance more readily than women. If any of you are inclined to doubt this statement take the circulars and "How to Institute School Savings Banks" to your best educated English-speaking business, bank or school men in any country, and find willing, able helpers.

To the W. C. T. U. presidents in each country I sent in pamphlet form the "School Savings Banks Address" I delivered before the American Academy of Social and Political Science, May, 1892, also writing to each. To those who respond I have forwarded items of progress and methods frequently, the lack of funds has rendered it impossible to do justice with such a subject to such a constituency, but interested thought is being aroused. The Academy address was noticed by newspapers in France and Germany favorably, as in English and American publications.

Our good Lady Henry Somerset writes me most encouragingly of the work and expects to have a superintendent for the department. The School Savings Banks where already in use in England have the highest approval of educators and people.

Miss Mary Stout of Chile, speaks cordially of this inculcation of thrift and hopes to be able to institute it there. The hard times following their war necessitates strict economy and in reply to her desire to us I was glad to mail her free literature in bulk.

Miss Ackerman wrote me some months ago she had found a leader for the department in Australia who would prepare a paper for their convention. A full line of literature and sample supplies was forwarded Miss Ackerman for her at once, and I much regret the name of the superintendent has not yet reached me.

Mrs. Grace E. Soltan of Tasmania, replied most promptly to my first presentation of School Savings Banks; "We are intensely interested in your letter," she wrote, "and have determined to take up the work in Launceston, for which place we have appointed a superintendent. Will have colonial one later. There is special need for every kind of thrift teaching in these colonies as the working classes are notoriously well off and extravagant." She inclosed postal order for literature and it would seem that both in Australia and Tasmania this system must root almost as rapidly as in the United States.

The department was taken up by the Maritime Provinces of Canada two years ago with Mrs. McFarland of St. John as superintendent. I have sent special messages of the work to be read at the Dominion conventions and Mrs. Williams gives hearty approval of the School Savings Banks methods. I have had correspondence with and sent literature to people expressing active interest in the work in Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick and had articles published in some Canadian newspapers.

From the Sandwich Islands Mrs. Whitney writes, "The plan you, propose is most excellent. We have nothing of the kind in our schools. The principal of Honolulu is examining your explanation of schools savings banks with a view to introducing."

From the Isle of Man, where we have not to my knowledge a W. C. T. U. organization, Mrs. Gregson of Douglas, writes in answer to my inquiries, "School savings banks teaching is a good thing. We have postal savings banks and my boys put all the money they earn in them. I like to encourage them to industry and thrift."

This manner of reform, which is the simple and natural method which has been somewhat neglected is destined to become general. It is good news to carry around. People want to be rich. If we can give them the key to accumulation and at the same time train them to self-responsibility and knowledge of money's best and true use intemperance will necessarily be a thing of the past.

During the few months following the writing of this report (August 1893) I plan to be in Germany and Southern Europe. My address there will be Freiburg, Baden, Germany. All letters on this subject sent me there will have prompt attention. All communications and orders for literature addressed to me, Norristown, Pa., will be attended to by a W. C. T. U. woman who acts as my efficient secretary. Comprehensive literature on the subject in bulk in stock. Small packages of literature, including "How to Institute School Savings Banks," sent for ten cents. Larger ones, which contain in addition, the large pamphlet printed by the American Academy and sample school supplies, twenty-five cents. Copyright of pupils' school card free.

I much regret my absence from convention. Wishing you a God-speed in every advance dear sisters I ask your aid in forwarding this great and popular work in all lands.

"We live for those who love us,
And the good that we can do."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS DEPARTMENT OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1893.

Dec. 1891,	To letter-heads and stationery		$ 5.15
" "	To postage on letters to W. C. T. U. presidents . . .		2.78
	To literature sent presidents		3.00
	To postage on same		.98
	Type-writing letters		2.00
	Clerical help		1.09
May 1892,	By W. C. T. U. appropriation	$15.00	
Aug. 1892,	To type-writing letters to presidents		3.00
	Postage on " " "		2.78

	School Savings Banks pamphlets		4.00
	Postage on same		1.96
	Postage on letters		1.50
July 1893,	Department banner		18.00
	Sample S. S. B. supplies		2.50
	Postage on same		1.96
	Type-writing letters		2.00
	Envelopes and postage		3.20
		$15.00	$57.86
	Deficit		$42.86

Expended in forwarding the work in the National branch of the World's W. C. T. U.

For year ending Oct., 1892 (Itemized in National report),		$115.05
By National W. C. T. U. appropriation for 1892	$25.00	
For the year ending Oct., 1893 (Itemized in National report),		106.09
By National W. C. T. U. appropriation	$25.00	
	$50.00	$221.14
National Deficit		$171.14
World's Deficit		42.86
Total Deficit		$224.00

SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER,
World's Supt. School Savings Banks.
Norristown, Pennsylvania, United States.

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

MISS ELIZABETH GREENWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

[*Report for 1892 and 1893.*]

The work of this department since its formation has necessarily been preparatory. So wide is the territory embraced by a World's superintendent, so varied the needs, conditions and methods, and so slow communication, that time is required to arouse interest and secure a foothold for a new branch of our work. Hence the first effort of your superintendent was to communicate with the president of each auxiliary of the World's union, portraying the primary importance of the Evangelistic department as the backbone of our organization, and setting forth its aims as follows : To keep our altar-fires brightly burning and individual workers and unions in the place of spiritual power; to educate our members in the Bible, wherein are our weapons of warfare; to arouse the church with her millions of hearers; to penetrate into the home and lift a standard against the social drinking customs of society; to secure a revival of individual consecration and effort; enlarge the vision of the sin and sorrow of the world, the fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man; beget a sense of personal responsibility and enthusiasm for humanity; but above all, to bear the message of life to the multitudes of the unsaved, especially those enslaved by strong drink. Each auxiliary president was urged to secure the appointment of an Evangelistic superintendent in each union in her territory. Hundreds of circulars outlining the duties of each superintendent and our methods of work, and hundreds of pages of gospel and temperance literature, have also been circulated. Answers have been received from each state and territory of the United States; from Great Britain, Canada, Australasia, New South Wales, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Australia, India, Cape Colony, Madagascar, France, Chili, Africa, South Africa, Portugal and Denmark.

Reports are only given from those countries where some special evangelistic work has been done under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

UNITED STATES.

Miss E. W. Greenwood, national superintendent: The report from the United States shows a great advance in Evangelistic work during the last two years. Profoundly convinced that our unions, with their multiplied machinery and outlook upon life in so many directions, can only be permanently and increasingly powerful, as true spirituality in individuals and unions keeps pace with the increase of activity, the national Evangelistic superintendent has labored constantly to permeate each department of the W. C. T. U. with the Evangelistic spirit, which is the Holy Spirit. From her last national report we quote as follows: Local superintendents have been secured in each state, county and nearly all local unions. Through our "Evangelistic Communion Circle" many workers have been prepared daily, in the secret place of spiritual power. Series of Bible Expositions have been planned for the spiritual growth of the unions, and the reaching of those still indifferent to our work. The importance of our noontide season of prayer has been emphasized. The devotional hour at our National conventions has been transferred from the opening of the session, when few are present and confusion abounds, to eleven o'clock A. M. A special appeal has been sent to each state and county president, resulting in the duplicating of this eleven o'clock devotional hour, in nearly all state and county conventions, with the result of a marked increase of power; a lessening of friction, and a permanent blessing to the delegates and the cities and towns where conventions have been held.

An "Evangelistic Open Letter" has been addressed to the graduates of three hundred and sixty-five colleges and seminaries for women, presenting the claims and privileges of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A list of "Woman preachers and evangelists" in the United States has been carefully compiled, numbering nearly six hundred names. Great impetus has been given to work among the masses through union temperance meetings in churches; Sunday afternoon temperance meetings; cottage meetings and house-to-house visitation; outdoor services; camp-meetings; services in jails, prisons, penitentiaries, halls, factories, schoolhouses, and everywhere among the masses. Over sixty-five thousand circulars and leaflets have been circulated by the national superintendent, and hundreds of pages of temperance by local superintendents. The campaign of the last winter was a concerted effort to arouse the church throughout the nation. A printed "Appeal" was addressed to each union and pastor, and in response hundreds of temperance sermons were preached, prayers offered, and sentiment made for our cause.

For four years a course of Bible study for evangelists and all workers was conducted by Rev. Alfred A. Wright, D. D., of Boston, under the auspices of our Evangelistic department. The course embraced four years of study, including in each year selected portions of the historical, practical, evangelistic, and epistolary portions of Scripture and introduced the student to an acquaintance with the Greek text. It gave Bible training according to the scientific method. Over a hundred of our women availed themselves of this instruction.

The national Evangelistic superintendent, eleven national evangelists, and many state evangelists have labored constantly throughout the nation.

To sum up our report—more evangelistic work of the right kind, in the right spirit, is now in progress in the United States than ever before.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Miss Mary C. Gorham, Evangelistic superintendent, has planned for over seventy missions of eight days each, to be held throughout Great Britain, the coming winter. Her plan is excellent and we shall hope to report it fully in the future. The circular opens as follows.

Preliminary paper sent to all the branches with Lady Henry Somerset's letter inclosed:

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.
PRESIDENT, LADY HENRY SOMERSET.
HEADQUARTERS: 25 AND 26 MEMORIAL HALL, FARRINGDON STREET, E. C.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

DEAR FELLOW WORKERS:—Having been appointed superintendent of the Evangelistic department by the National Committee of our Association, I would venture to write a few thoughts and suggestions to you on the subject.

I feel it is impossible to overrate the importance of this department in our temperance work. When we consider the appalling fact, that at the rate of every ten minutes a drunkard passes into eternity, and the solemn statement from God's Word, that "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven," is it not indeed time that every Christian should be roused to realize the necessity for definite and distinct action with regard to this particular evil.

The suggestion I would earnestly ask you to bring before your Committee is that your Branch should organize during the autumn and winter months a distinctly Evangelistic Mission for a week or ten days, asking the co-operation of all the clergy, ministers and Christian leaders in your neighborhood, the mission to conclude with one or two days of special temperance meetings. We hope through these Evangelistic Missions to compass two ends.

In the first place, to remind all our temperance workers that the ultimate aim in all our temperance work is the extension of Christ's kingdom.

In the second place, to win Christians everywhere to realize that the extension of Christ's kingdom is intimately interwoven with all temperance reform. The sad fact is ever before us, that multitudes of God's servants, earnest and devoted to the cause of Christ, are yet holding entirely aloof from all temperance work, and are *conspicuous by their absence from any temperance meetings.* Personal invitation still elicits the old cry that we put temperance in the place of the Gospel. Our Evangelistic Missions will attract these Christians, and effectually prove that our great object is not merely to make the people sober, but to win them definitely to Christ; and prejudice being removed, they will be ready and willing to hear what we have to say on the temperance question.

CANADA.

No report for the Evangelistic superintendent has reached us. From other sources we glean the following facts which but imperfectly report the Evangelistic work for the years 1892 and 1893: Gospel meetings, two thousand and twenty; personal visits, two thousand five hundred and eighty-eight; pages literature distributed, two million six hundred twenty-six thousand and eighty-four; visits in jails; meetings for mothers; Bible classes for working girls; loan literature for servant girls, and similar efforts.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Miss Mary E. Green reports as follows: It has not been my privilege to labor directly for the people on the other Islands, except while at Maui recently I gave talks to the pupils of the Makawao Seminary. A more attentive audience never looked me in the face. I told them of some evils that lead to intemperance: the use of tobacco; the Hawaiian and foreign dances; social drinking, and temptations to those who attend native "*ahaainas*" or feasts.

The monthly temperance meetings are faithfully led by Mrs. A. C. Green.

Kawelo, a pardoned criminal, labored at Wailuku a few weeks this summer. There is a great deal of beer drinking at "The four waters." The judge is astray on this point. The result, I fear, of stimulants administered by his physician.

On some parts of Hawaii active interest in temperance continues.

At Hilo Mrs. F. Lyman continues in "unwearying effort." The past year has been a very busy one. The two lines of work in which I am engaged, are so intimately connected it is difficult to report separately; the Bible readers are gospel temperance workers also. Hawaiians are much given to tobacco: a great pressure is brought to bear upon them by foreigners who infest our Island steamers and our street-cars with their filthy pipes, cigars, and cigarettes.

At Queen Emma House we continue in prayer each noon for the overthrow of intemperance. The weekly Blue-ribbon meetings held at the house we believe are a center for good. Also the Band of Hope gathering for Hawaiian boys and girls held weekly at the same place. It is a temperance society held at two o'clock P. M. The wide-awake lads and lassies give the wall mottoes with a vim.

At the Queen's Hospital I labor in this same blessed cause. Once a week I am at the Palama reform school, for music and a temperance lesson. Prison work gives pleasure, since we strive to fulfill the wishes of our blessed Saviour, who said, "sick, and in prison, and ye visited me"; as I have knelt in prayer by the bedsides of hospital patients, many the victims of alcohol, or have repeated to them comforting texts of Scripture, God is my witness that my heart has been melted in their behalf. It is no trifling matter to enter prison precincts, and to be among transgressors of the laws of God and man.

I have learned that our Queen Liliuokalani while at Lahaina, during her touring of the Islands, called for Gospel hymns to be sung in order that the minds of the people be directed from a "*hula*," that one of her attendents was intending to carry out.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mrs. E. W. Nichols, colonial Evangelistic superintendent, reports over one hundred unions and seven thousand white ribboners.

In response to a list of questions sent out, very gratifying replies have been received by your superintendent, showing increased interest in this department, which is the corner-stone of our W. C. T. U. building. The foundation stone of all our work is "Jesus Christ, and Him crucified," and this department aims to set Him forth. Last year only five local unions reported superintendents; this year there have been fourteen. Nine reports only were then given, while I have now twenty-six from which to cull my report.

Fourteen unions have reported superintendents. Five unions hold cottage meetings, the total number reported being nineteen. In all, eleven Bible-readings are said to have been held, but nearly all unions have the Bible read with comments at the monthly meetings. Four unions have house-to-house visitation; one hundred and twenty-seven gospel temperance meetings have been held by nine unions, eighty-eight prayer-meetings by eighteen unions. There are ninety-four sisters who lead in prayer in thirteen unions. It can be seen that while there is much to encourage there is also abundant scope for increased effort in raising the spiritual life of our members, and to bring "the old, old story of Jesus and His love" to the hearts of those who are enchained by sin. Your superintendent has not been able to introduce a course of Bible study for evangelistic workers similar to that in use in Americá, but hopes that it may be arranged for all the colonies in the near future.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Miss A. P. Ferguson, colonial Evangelistic superintendent: We feel the very great importance of this department of work. Your circulars and leaflets are wonderfully helpful. The work of our local superintendents has consisted of a monthly Bible reading, gospel temperance services with railroad men and employes of factories, inmates of jails, and almshouses; also district visiting.

MADAGASCAR.

Mrs. R. M. Clark, superintendent: In various ways temperance work here is spreading. One of our members who lives about a day's journey west of the capital, thus writes: "We had a splendid temperance meeting at Ambohidehibe, lasting from eleven A. M. to three P. M. The chapel was full, and the evangelist gave a capital address. Every one seemed stirred up to the greatest excitement. After the addresses people spoke. A notorious drunkard got up and told us how he had been in prison and used to go about in rags and dirt, but he had made up his mind to give up drink, and would sign the pledge, and his wife would, too! There was a clapping of hands, I can assure you.

Others told how they had lost their clothes and all through drink, and others said they had first taken to it through having a little given to them when visiting at people's houses. What impressed me most was that out of the numbers who spoke—pastors, teachers, etc.—only two or three were able to say that they had never tasted any strong drink. The governor of Madagascar said he had been in the habit of drinking a little at meal-times, but he would sign the pledge now. We took about ninety pledges altogether, and formed a temperance society then and there. They agreed that they would have a meeting every month for fear they should grow cold or forget.

We are hoping that some of the recently started Christian Endeavor societies in this country will take up the temperance cause, and that many of the members will work among their friends and those whom we foreigners cannot reach.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mrs. Laura B. Bridgeman, of Natal, writes: We feel deeply the importance of the Evangelistic department, without which we cannot have life or growth. We have four local unions. A work of special interest has been carried on among the Natal volunteers. Nineteen hundred men encamped. Rooms for reading, refreshments and meetings have been opened, and a most successful campaign carried on by the W. C. T. U.

FRANCE.

Miss M. I. Gibson reports: Our work just started. Meetings held with the masses; also with French working girls. Pledges taken and coffee served Sunday afternoons in a mission hall. Temperance speakers engaged from the Blue Cross movement.

NEW ZEALAND.

Mrs. Kirkland reports nineteen unions. These hold gospel temperance meetings, Bible readings, prayer-meetings for women, open air meetings and house-to-house visitation weekly. Special services have been held for sailors, to whom Testaments and cards have been distributed.

The individual work of the national Evangelistic superintendent, the national evangelists and our round-the-world missionaries, will be reported elsewhere, and would make a volume of consecrated effort, thrilling romance and God-given victory.

We have given but sample reports. In many countries the work is but just started; in others department work not yet established in the newly organized and feeble W. C. T. U. The field is the world—the problem before us which has absorbed the best minds and hearts for years is this, "How may we bear the message of life to the whole human race, in the briefest time possible?" Of the fifteen hundred millions on the globe, not one-half has ever heard the gospel message. The host of the unsaved is more vast to-day than at any previous period in history. The increase of the population of the world is more rapid than all evangelizing efforts of Christians. The standard of piety, even in Christian lands, is very low. Human life is brief. At our very doors are multitudes of the unsaved who never enter a place of Christian worship. How shall we reach them? This is the problem which confronts us.

THE SCRIPTURAL SOLUTION.

Individual consecration and individual effort. *All* are to go, and to go to *all.* Each believer is to be a preacher, herald, witness, winner of souls. To each saved one Christ says, "Follow me and I will make you fishers of men." "Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught." With pierced hands He points to the millions who have not even heard His name, and says, "Go out into the streets and lanes, the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in."

THE PERSONAL APPEAL.

Dear superintendents of Evangelistic work, will you, in every local, county, state and national W. C. T. U., join in a grand rally this year for a World's and National revival of evangelistic work and spiritual impulse? Let us each commence in our own locality. Let the local superintendent revive the series of gospel temperance meetings, by which in Crusade days, as now, hundreds were reformed and redeemed. Plan special series of such meetings in churches, halls, depots, camp grounds and outdoor services, through all of which the local unions must reach the masses. Mothers' meeting and cottage meetings are also most helpful. Pastors should be invited to preach upon temperance, and union temperance meetings be secured in the different churches.

Penetrate into jails, penitentiaries, forts, ships, factories and homes —wherever a soul needs you.

She who would win souls needs the winning grace which only God can give. This is the chrism of power, the baptism of fire, the divine unction. They who most honor the Spirit are those whom the Spirit most honors. Therefore, "Tarry ye until ye are indued with power from on high."

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION—SCOTTISH CHRISTIAN UNION.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

OBJECT I.—The formation of a national organization of Women's Temperance Societies in the belief that by combined effort and hearty co-operation much greater good could be accomplished.

OBJECT II.—Such union to be representative, so as to embrace Christian women of all denominations and thus bring out variety of thought and expression regarding different aspects of temperance reform.

OBJECT III.—For the spread of information concerning all phases of this our national sin, especially as it affects the moral, social and religious home-life of our people and by a determined and prayerful spirit endeavor to work for its speedy overthrow.

OBJECT IV.—Assured that our beloved land can never be brought into sympathy with the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ while the trade in strong drink abounds, and that it is the prolific source of crime, misery and poverty, as well as premature death, we continually "petition" and "memorialize," our Parlimentary and Municipal Legislatures, praying that these numerous temptations to iniquity may cease.

METHODS OF WORK.

I. THE CHURCH.—In the prosecution of these objects, the Scottish Christian Union aims high!—nothing short of influencing the womanhood of the nation! At our centre, in Edinburgh, we began by sending out deputations to visit churches. This system seemed to us the better way. We wanted an introduction to Christian women who had time and leisure to spare and we approached these through their ministers and "sessions," asking for liberty to meet with them. Often the pastor would attend, "open" the meeting and then retire. Then we explained our "objects" and invited friendly co-operation. This forward step proved an excellent opportunity and we gained many good members and helpers. The ball rolled and as it rolled it grew. Now, almost in every church, there is a temperance society and some of these are "affiliated" to our association and doing good work in the city.

GOING FORTH.

II. THE FIELD.—Taking a larger view, those of us who could serve in the "Field" went forth in the name of the Lord to display "our banners." Visiting many towns and speaking on public platforms, brought us into contact with earnest Christian women of different denominations who were capable of working in a variety of ways, and needs only the outstretched hand of womanly sympathy and love to awaken the desire to join our bond of union. Such devoted women formed the mainspring of a new society. They soon became helpful to each other in prayer and effort and were thus stimulated into fresh zeal. We invariably found, that in proportion as women were evangelistical, there existed degrees of harmony on the temperance question which proved an admirable basis of unity. Thus branch societies were planted in many parts and the gospel of our Lord and Saviour became the foundation upon which we built up the structure of personal abstinence from alcoholic liquors and temperance reform.

ORGANIZING AGENCY.

III. A NEW DEPARTURE.—Finding the work too great for our numbers an organizing secretary was found to be needful. A committee was appointed to look out for a suitable Christian lady. Their choice fell upon Miss Wallace, daughter of Dr. Wallace, U. P. minister in Glasgow, who in his "day" did good service to our cause. In every way qualified for this important work, Miss Wallace has traveled throughout Scotland and made herself renowned. To her enterprising spirit we owe much, for she has planted new branches in many towns. We have only to regret, meantime, that in her zealous advocacy she forgot herself to the loss of much health. This department of our work which has been so pregnant of good we most earnestly recommend. We are assured that unless Christian women imbued with the Holy Ghost and wisdom are willing to itinerate, our "union" will lack one of the best means of existence. We long to see our country-women break the bondage in which they have been trained, and proclaim both in public and private as God may enable them, salvation from the vice of drunkenness by the power of the gospel.

LITERATURE.

IV. TRACTS AND BOOKLETS.—That our branch societies might be well informed and able to diffuse temperance truth, we have another department under the supervision of our tract secretary. She has always "a stock in hand" of simple truths, in the form of booklets, or pamphlets and pledges which are useful either in beginning new societies or building them into greater strength and fitness. Nothing, we think can be more important, for all who seek to enlighten others' must first be educated themselves. It is only by studying all sides of this great drink question that we can have clear and consistent, as well as logical views of its tremendous magnitude. We have only to engage in tract-distribution amongst the people, or go forward with "petitions" for signatures, in order to see how it still sways dominion over rich and poor. There is a superstition regarding it, which prevents the truth of abstinence from being believed! Not until some loved one is taken in the snare and becomes a victim (and often not even then , does the insidious evil begin to be acknowledged!

EDUCATIONAL.

V. ADVANCED THOUGHT.—The ignorance which still prevails concerning the medicinal nature of alcohol is deplorable. So many still believe it to be "a stimulant." Much education is required on this point, because as the result of medical advice many women have learned to like it. That it is no "stimulant" is easily proved, by an application of the chemical thermometer. Life is lowered at the introduction of alcohol and though it may and often does alleviate suffering, it does so by paralyzing or deadening the nerves that are crying out for relief. We have published some "papers" written on this subject by our honorable treasurer. She has combated this subject in "Woman and Alcohol" and also in "Alcohol and Health from a Woman's Point of View." But such advanced thought is only welcomed by the few. Until we capture this citadel from the enemy women will not be permanently delivered. We have much reason to thank God and take courage for the numbers of medical men who have come to our side and who believe that the administration of alcohol even in small doses is ruinous. Women who are abstainers themselves ought, we think, to employ such doctors. We have invited them frequently to speak upon our platforms and in this way the truth has often reached the heart. In after years those who have been in the front of this educational battle will not lose their reward! It is, we believe, on this side of family life that temperance women need to sow perseveringly and prayerfully the seed of saving truth. Mothers must become so enlightened as to teach their daughters and every abstaining wife and mother worthy of the name will consider the time well spent, which opens her mind to new light and strengthens her faith in this fundamental doctrine.

THE PRESS.

VI. PUBLISHINGS.—No organization can prosper which undervalues the power of "the press." For a wide dissemination of truth no other agency can in importance compare with it. Hence the spread of knowledge by publishing is invaluable and cannot be wisely ignored. There was a time in Scotland nearly fifty years ago, when only one weekly newspaper had the courage to attack the drink trade. It was ridiculed and scorned; but persevered! Now we have openings everywhere. In our public meetings and conferences, reporters often appear and ask for "copy" and in many instances they have given us encouraging editorials. As women, many amongst us have been too slow to recognize the aid of the secular press; too timid in admitting reporters to our Council and other meetings—too frightened some of us even to see our names in print, too modest to let our remarks be published or criticised. But we rejoice to believe that this "fear of man" which brings "a snare," is wearing off, and we hope to see it soon entirely removed, for, we believe, that it is better for our national temperance reform to have every side of truth investigated by publicity, so that friendly or adverse criticism may be fully advanced, rather than permit a one-sided report of ourselves to reach the public. Though we cannot yet boast of a woman's newspaper in Scotland, yet we have the help of the *Scottish Temperance League Journal* and the reformers as well as the *Christian News* and *Christian Leader*. The records of our organizing secretary have been published in many temperance and other newspapers and did us an immense service. Throughout the country generally our platform has been acknowledged as the most popular!

PARLIAMENTARY.

VII. PROHIBITION.—This is our ultimate aim. Our license laws have been thrust upon us by the state, and we must and do fight for their repeal. In Scotland we are far ahead of England in this desire and but for the overwhelming majority of English members of Parliament (which completely outnumber us in voting power), we believe Scotland would have been freed from the dominion of drink before this. But we continue perseveringly by every means lawful to women, to protest against the liquor laws and seek their banishment. We have to fight a giant foe in the shape of money. It is the God of this world, and millions of people bow down and worship at its shrine. "Money" gives men power in Parliament. It also makes them Peers of "the realm," and by it the drink makers are fast becoming our rulers. Everything that money can do has been, and still is, employed to stop our righteous endeavors. But what is gold compared with the great loss to the nation, in the misery of her people? In view of the appalling death-rate from intoxication, in view of the awful nature of the crimes perpetrated through its constant use, in view likewise, of the untold miseries of domestic life, where women and children suffer in silence what cannot be told, the temperance women of Scotland demand legislative interference that shall have ultimately the deliverance of their nation from the doom of drunkenness.

While profoundly thankful that the persistent efforts of temperance reformers have brought the battle to the gate and that now our government has put its "hand to the plow," still we regard the bill now before the House of Commons only as the beginning. The direct veto with power to exercise by the people is what Scotland has asked for time after time. We want no bills to "control"; but power to prohibit this drink from being either manufactured or sold! No amount of restriction will ever effect a radical cure! Every license must be removed and our British statute book cleansed from all participation in this flagrant iniquity. As yet we women have only power to "petition" and "memorialize" our rulers. But this we feel is of little use. If we were "enfranchised," we could do more good, and many among us long for "the vote" to qualified women, that we may use it for the poor victims who are "drawn unto death and ready to be slain." Many among us engage in "rescue work," others are interested in the reclaiming of women who have fallen into "intemperate habits." There is "a home" for such in Peebleshire and success in not a few instances has crowned the work. But one great drawback is that we cannot compel them to remain; thus many leave unsatisfactory. However, we are endeavoring to get Dr. Cameron, M. P., to bring in a bill for this purpose.

Meantime we seek to use every means within our reach, to use the liberty we possess on the side of truth and righteousness, assured that we have "the presence of the Lord" going before us and that His Divine Spirit will always inspire us to fresh efforts and zeal, until the victory be won!

Inclosed is our card of membership, from which you will get some idea of what we do and say.

HELEN KIRK,
Hon. Treas. B. W. Temp. Ass'n,
Scottish Christian Union.

17 Greenleith Gardens, Edinburgh, June 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POEM BY MRS. LIDE MERIWETHER.

DELIVERED IN HER RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

In days of old, when England and her rebels
And revolution's thunder shook her sky,
Old Cromwell's war-cry in those little troubles,
Was "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."
In later days, when through the Land of Cotton,
A wail of desolation filled the air,
While woes were fresh, and wrongs yet unforgotten,
A chord of Reconstruction sounded clear,
From a Granger, horny-handed, shrewd and knowing
"Just trust in God and keep the plows a-going."

Our night is dark, you say; full well we know it,
But darker nights our pioneers have known;
"After the dark, the dawn," say seer and poet,
"The morning cometh," lo! the night has flown.
The morning breaks, let each be up and doing;
The field is vast, the promised harvest great,
No idle dream nor gentle slumber wooing,
Learn we, like them, "to labor and to wait."
There comes no reaping, save by patient sowing,
So, "Trust in God, and keep the plows a-going."

Often you'll find your plow points bent and broken
By tough old roots of prejudice, that hide,
In soil conservative — the sign and token,
That Old King Custom did the sowing guide.
Sharpen your point, and let your plow sink deeper,
Lay bare the fibre, let Truth's sunlight strong,
Shine in, then wait and Time's slow, steady sweeper,
Shall right all error and retrieve all wrong;
His ceaseless scythe the ranks of wrong are mowing,
So, "Trust in God, and keep the plows a-going."

Anon, your plow is halted, beaten, battered,
By stones of Apathy in woman's heart,
Her cold indifference your hopes have scattered
Like sudden frost where spring's first blossoms start.
Let not your spirit yield to fruitless sorrow,
Strong hand, and heart of oak, this work demands;
Plow on in faith to-day, and lo! tomorrow,
Where ONE stands idle and with folded hands,
Armed and equipped come TWO to do the hoeing,
So, "Trust in God, and keep the plows a-going."

Do briers sharp and thorns Ecclesiastic,
In bristling phalanx hedge you round about?
With text unique and arguments fantastic,
"Each sister let in keeps a brother out."
Brace up your courage, keep your pulses steady!
No need to ruffle up your spirit sweet;
For THAT fort's stormed — the sister's in already,
THAT gun was but the signal of defeat;
While toilers slept, THAT plant was up and growing,
So "Trust in God, and keep the plows a-going."

Do burrowers underground your labors trouble?
Who, blind of purpose, won't the truth confess;
Whose only argument is sneer and quibble,
That purblind mole, the great omniscient Press!
Stand to your plows! Turn up the vast areas
Of darkness — then turn on them shot and shell
From those strong forts whose "bullets are ideas."
The Union Signal, Journal, Chronicle —
No place for moles when they their bombs are throwing,
So, "Trust in God, and keep the plows a-going."

There's no dry path by which to reach an island,
Unless you bridge it where the eddies boil;
Never a road by which to gain Life's Highland,
Unless you make it by the hand of toil.
"Ever the right comes uppermost," where hearts are faithful;
Where souls are patient, "even justice done";
Fall into ranks, for labor, tireless, peaceful,
In God's good time the guerdon shall be won;
In storm, or sunshine, rain or hail or snowing,
First, last and always, "keep the plows a-going."

SYNOPSIS OF BIBLE READING OF MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW.

GENESIS 32 : 10–31.

Jacob's dread of his injured brother — put away from himself *his dearest and his all*, and was left *alone with God*, in the darkness and the fear of the morrow. Then one came and wrestled with him, and when Jacob was still not conquered, touched the hollow of his thigh, and Jacob was reduced to the last extremity. Yet this was the beginning of victory. Mr. Moody has said, "God cannot use a man *until he gets to the end of himself.*" I have heard Josephine Butler say that the soul realizing its utter helplessness yet waiting upon God is in the place of power. Dr. Bushnell and I passed through such an experience in a critical time in India. We had had a month of failure in seeking to penetrate that huge secret system of legalizing vice, and realizing that no human power could ever avail against it, we realized our absolute helplessness; but in that hour light began to break amid the darkness.

So with Jacob. That was the hour in which he received his new name "Israel," "Prince"— for he had prevailed with God and with man. The record closes thus: "And as he passed over Peniel *the sun rose upon him.*" May the day-break come to us all!

THE INCREASE OF FEMALE INEBRIETY AND ITS PECULIAR PERILS.

BY NORMAN KERR, M. D., F. L. S.

[President of the British Society for the Study of Inebriety; Consulting Physician to the Dalrymple Hospital for Inebriates.]

For the past fifteen years or more it has been to me an imperative, though painful duty, repeatedly to call attention to the steady increase of inebriety among females in England. Though this increase has been often denied, it has been none the less real. Like all other facts which at first blush appeared to be opposed to traditional belief, and were therefore doubted and contradicted, the extension of drunkenness among women, in some parts of the United Kingdom, has at length been so far recognized as to have evoked prolonged correspondence in an editorial comment by the leading daily newspapers, and the most influential medical journals.

True, some ten years or more ago, the most conservative body of men in the world—the House of Lords—described the modern increase of intoxication among females as a growing and alarming danger. Only, however, within the last two years have all the previous years' efforts to open the eyes of the professions and the public to this true and saddening degeneracy of the sex been rewarded with such success, that the brilliant and popular London *Daily Telegraph* has characterized the facts disclosed in its columns, "Our National Shame."

In London I have never before seen so many drunken women in the streets; women, not of the vicious class, but wives and daughters of men belonging to the industrial classes. Every Monday, and to some extent every Tuesday, I see groups of intoxicated women walking unsteadily and somewhat noisily, on their way from one public house to another. A distressing feature is the youth of many of these women, more than one-half being under twenty years of age. Yet, less than twenty years ago, I rarely ever saw a woman at any age in front of the bar of a drink-shop in the British metropolis. Not long ago four girls were summoned together to the police-court for having been found drunk and disorderly on the streets, all four between fourteen and sixteen years old. These various-aged females, on their outdoor weekly "drunk," save all the money they can, and treat their quartette or quintette in turn first at one public house and then at another.

A little higher in the social scale, in some of the barrack-looking modern "dwellings," wives will have a kind of indoor drinking club, each on the same landing contributed on their weekly club festive day as much cash as possible for a common fund for the purchase of intoxicating drink for the whole. The drinking is indulged in during the absence of the husbands at work. A young sober wife is often worried, either till she joins in these unhallowed orgies, or till she leaves the block.

Higher still the wives of men in the various grades of the middle class, from bank-clerks up to well-off merchants, doctors, lawyers, and clergymen, largely from their lack of occupation and their *ennui* during the nearly whole-day absence of the husband, have more and more fallen under the deceptive and lulling power of alcohol.

Even in the wealthiest, most cultured, and most aristocratic circles, the malady of inebriety has enlarged its baneful dominion among womankind. Thus are all classes largely leavened with this terrible affliction.

I have seen something of a similar increase in female inebriety in other countries, but limit these observations to Great Britain alone, as there is no longer any serious denial of the truly appalling facts.

What does all this portend, and how is it worse than the drunkenness of the sterner sex? Happily, while intoxication among women is increasing, it is diminishing among men; but the results in the woman are immeasurably graver than in the man.

1. While nursing, the drunken, aye, even the drinking, though not drunken, mother, every few hours is pouring poison into the mouth of her offspring. In this way the infantile blood is imperfectly aerated and vitiated, so that the body and brain of the growing child are being built up of defective material, with the issue that it is often stunted in stature, rickety, feeble-bodied or feeble-minded, weak and delicate, to say nothing of the fretfulness which is so hurtful to an infant and harassing to a mother, and which often disappears as if by magic on the total withdrawal of the poison. Then the tender brain and nervous system are constantly being tormented by the potent alcoholic brain and nerve paralyzer, the powerful destroyer of control and inhibition.

2. While in the long series of months of life within the mother before the birth of the babe, the unborn child is being supplied with nourishment from an enveloping maternal body which is practically always under the pathological influence of alcohol, and is thus steadily being stamped, in tissue and in organ, with the alcoholized constitution.

The result of all this non-natural, unwholesome, intra-uterine and extra-uterine nurture is apt often to be a wretched, restless feeble production, so weakly that a large proportion of the people die under five years of age, prematurely killed by deficient vitality and depraved rearing. This avoidable "massacre of the innocents" would not be tolerated in the breeding of sheep or oxen; why should it be allowed in the bringing up of human beings, fashioned, as we are told they are, in the image of God?

There is yet something more and of even more serious import. The dread disease of inebriety (or narcomania as I have designated it, *i. e.*, a mania for intoxication by any species of intoxicant) is characterized by, beside other evils, a creeping paralysis, gradually and insensibly enfeebling control, constituting this affection a disease destructive of inhibition. This is in virtue of the peculiar affinity of alcohol for brain and nerve structure.

Nor does the mischief, physical and mental, arising from the intemperate (whether drunkard or not) mother end with her children. They transmit to their offspring in turn the miserable alcoholic inheritance bequeathed to them by their sires, a legacy differing from goods or possessions inasmuch as these can be declined, but the impress of the alcoholic bequest must be borne, often even though the legatee remain an abstainer for life. In this way, by alcoholized children and grandchildren on the one hand being endowed with a quicker susceptibility to the narcotic action of inebriates, and on the other with a lessened power of resisting the narcotic onset, it will be more difficult for the posterity to remain temperate and sober.

Practically one-half of the fifteen hundred cases of inebriety, which have been under my care, have had an alcoholic ancestry. Other medical authorities have had a still higher proportion.

Then in the training and education of children, the mother usually is more influential than the father. The young people are nearly always with her, and are comparatively little with their father, so that she cannot avoid exercising a greater influence on their mental development.

For all these reasons, it is of the highest importance that the future mothers of the human race should keep body and brain wholly free from that corruption of blood, enfeebling of frame, paralysis of will, and weakening of inhibition, which so frequently are involved in both the drunken and free regular "moderate" use of intoxicant poisons. I say nothing of the value of woman's power over man's thought and action.

I speak only from a scientific standpoint and of purely physiological and pathological considerations. On this platform and in the light of science, I would appeal, calmly yet earnestly and firmly, to all who are ever likely to become mothers, as they value the obligations which the function of motherhood involves, never on any plea to imperil the sound health of the physical and mental powers with which God has endowed them, by introducing into their living framework—that wondrous mechanism planned by the Almighty without a drop of alcohol, and pronounced by Him "very good"—any narcotic disturber of the beautiful living processes by which the human economy is sustained in the active performance of its divine mission on earth.

LETTERS AND GREETINGS.

FROM WHITE-RIBBONERS.

FERN LODGE, ADELAIDE STREET,
FREMANTLE, April 21, 1893.

To the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

DEAR SISTERS:—I cannot tell you what pleasure it affords me to convey Christian greetings to those of you who will so soon be assembled in convention, in behalf of our whole sisterhood in Western Australia.

We rejoice with you that our dear Australasian president, Miss Ackerman, will be with you (D. V.). It was a great disappointment to us that she was not able to come to W. A. again; but we know that she is taking a much needed rest, and that there is One "who will always guide us and instruct us in the way that we should go."

You will be interested to learn that our Colony was the last to have the W. C. T. U. instituted, and although only nine months have elapsed we have proved what a grand and noble organization it is and we are truly grateful to our Heavenly Father, for having sent dear Miss Ackerman to our land; for it has been the means of bringing souls to our Saviour, and of leading many of us who never thought of doing anything to extend Christ's kingdom, to dedicate our lives to his service.

We pray that God will be with you during all your deliberations, and that He will give you the strength and the wisdom you require.

Although none of us have the privilege to be present with you, we do indeed pray that "God will meet with you and bless you all."

With Christian love, I remain,

Yours, for "God and Home and Humanity,"
FLORENCE J. ADOLPHUS MURCUTT,
Western Australia. *Col. Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U.*

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND, September 8, 1893.

To the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, Chicago, Ill:

GREETING:—Several messages of greeting have been sent to the World's convention, but there may be time for one more to reach Chicago before it closes, so I would like to add from all white ribboners in this land. We greet you dear sisters, comrades and fellow-laborers, in the name of the Lord of Hosts, our King and Lord.

May you all be conscious of the Divine Presence to guide all your deliberation, to inspire every speaker, and to help and strengthen all who in any way assist in the conduct of the business of convention, and may the Lord abundantly bless our beloved president that she may be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might.

Yours, "for God and Home and Every Land,"
A. J. SCHNACKENBURG,
N. Z. President, W. C. T. U.

BUCKINGHAM PLACE, BRECON,
SOUTH WALES, September 23, 1893.

DEAR SECRETARY:—I am so sorry that my long absence from home has caused your letter to be unanswered. It is a matter of great regret to me that I am unable to be present at the World's W. C. T. U. convention next month.

Please give my cordial and affectionate greetings to the sisters there assembled, and assure them how fully my sympathies are with them in all their efforts for the reclamation of the world. I do so wish to meet you face to face, and to make the acquaintance of the many noble women of whom I have heard so much from my friend Miss Helen Hood.

I have no report to give of petition work, as since the Boston convention it has only been carried on in a desultory way, though I have frequently sent signatures to Miss Alice Briggs. We have been so overwhelmed by petitions to our own Parliament, which it has been most important in the face of the crises through which we have been passing, Parliamentary and otherwise, to carry through. But now that our national association is making a fresh start, I am looking forward to organizing the petition thoroughly next year.

Thank you so much for all your kind words and promises of welcome to America! I feel sure it would be fully expressed if I had the happiness of seeing you.

I have only once had the pleasure of seeing Miss Willard during her visit to England, and hope she is now better.

With every good wish for the success of your meetings, and with affectionate remembrances, I am yours in the bonds of our work for the world. GWENLLIAN E. F. MORGAN.

NAPIER, ROSLYN RD., SEPTEMBER 5th, 1893.
To the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

DEAR SISTERS, FELLOW-WORKERS FOR GOD, HOME, AND HUMANITY:—On behalf of the New Zealand sisters I send you loving greeting. May our Heavenly Father guide you in all your deliberations, and may they be of such a nature as shall meet with His approval and that every member assembled in convention be animated with Christian love and zeal for our common cause.

Praying that you may enjoy much of our dear Master's presence and that you may have a very harmonious and successful convention,

I remain, Yours with Christian love,

ANNIE RIDDELL,
New Zealand Cor. Sec.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION OF QUEENSLAND,
August 28th, 1893.

To the Officers and Delegates of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Convention Assembled:

BELOVED SISTERS:—At the last Colonial Executive meeting it was resolved that a letter of greeting be forwarded to you. I therefore have very much pleasure in conveying to you the most loving greetings and warmest congratulations of the white ribbon sisterhood of Queensland.

We are thankful to our Heavenly Father that He ever put it into the heart of women to inaugurate such a grand organization as ours, one which has become world-wide and has formed a delightful bond of unity between the women of every country.

We pray that you may enjoy much of the Divine presence in your meetings and that all may be deeply impressed with the importance of the work.

We are proud to know that Queensland will be well represented at the World's convention by our much esteemed Australasian president, Miss Jessie Ackerman, whose return to our shores is most eagerly looked for, and the hope expressed that she may long be permitted to labor with us for God, Home and Humanity.

On behalf of the W. C. T. U. of Queensland,

ANNIE CARVOSSO,
Col. Cor. Secretary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., U. S. A., Oct. 9, 1883.

To the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

DEAR SISTERS:—Greeting! I am not privileged to be with you, to look into your faces, listen to your words, and participate in the work of the convention—but I shall be with you in spirit and in prayer.

I have forwarded my report, and trust it will be ready for distribution, and may I ask that when you return to your home and work you will give it reading and consideration.

As I cannot personally present the claims and needs of this department, will you, dear sisters, pause in convention work, and join with Lady Somerset, our beloved vice-president, in prayer for all the people gathered in penal, reformatory and charitable institutions the world over. Prayer will open doors hitherto closed to our workers, and faith will claim great things for humanity through the wise and loving service devised and rendered by this department.

The same God who led Howard and Elizabeth Fry is with us, and He can overrule and prepare the way for greatly needed reforms, and clothe the workers with wisdom and power, as they go forth "In His Name," to minister to those whom the Master included "as the least of these, and also in the Divine "whosoever." Let us take help and hope to "the dark places of the earth, they are full of the habitations of cruelty," and "may the blessing of those who are ready to perish be upon us," and the Master's words, "ye have done it unto me," be our inspiration for the future. Very truly yours, in best of bonds,

SUSAN HAMMOND BARNEY.

To the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Chicago, October 16, 1893:

Thought, on the wings of the Autumn,
  Wafts you the gold of the year;
A hand reaches over the ocean
  To tender you greeting and cheer.

Sympathy knoweth no distance,
  Love can encompass all space,
The gladness then of the season
  As though we were face to face.

Deep is the earth and no plummet
  Of ours may fathom its core.
The known and unknown together
  Will puzzle us evermore.

The breath of earnest endeavor
  To lighten humanity's woe
In measureless length respondent
  Is limitless in its flow.

It carries a smile and blessing,
  A trust that is full and free,
For right is might, and gladness,
  Is only in purity.

Exponents of love take greeting,
  A chapter, a wreath, a crown,
On the golden wings of Autumn
  Wafted and drifted down.

The harvest of light you herald
  Is coming as ages ago,
Reward for the world is certain
  If purpose and faith but sow.

Though the ground is sometimes fallow
  In sections of sorest need
The Lord of the Harvest watches
  The planting of every seed.

Go on then sowers of sunshine,
  Nor question result complete.
In the fullness of time an Autumn
  Will ripen the perfect wheat.

(MRS.) SARAH LOUISE OBERHOLTZER,
Supt. School Savings Banks.

Freiberg, im Baden, Germany.

TIMMONSVILLE, S. C., Sept. 29, 1893.

MY DEAR SISTER :—Your very kind invitation to attend the second biennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was received. It would indeed do my heart and soul good to meet with our noble body, whose aim is for the furtherance of humanity. I appreciate the invitation and shall endeavor to be with you. If impossible for me to come I shall send a communication as requested.

Hoping that God will bless the efforts put forth and make the meeting a grand success. I am yours sincerely,

(MRS.) J. L. TRAXLER.

Treas. of S. C. W. C. T. U.

LETTERS FROM PROMINENT PEOPLE.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN., Sept. 30, 1893.

To Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

DEAR MADAM:—Your kind invitation to be present at the World's W. C. T. U. convention, to be held in Chicago, October 16 and 17, 1893, is received.

I regret that my visit to Chicago will end October 10, and hence I must send you the greeting, which I would be most happy to extend personally were it possible.

Accept congratulation that the "white ribbon" girdles the globe—"God wills it!"

Accept congratulations that you have for leaders those peerless "uncrowned queens" of both Great Britain and America, Lady Somerset and Frances E. Willard.

In response to the petition of the women of *many* nations, may the rulers of *every* nation so regulate the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, and so suppress the same for beverage purposes, that both the Orient and Occident may be speedily redeemed from the withering curse of intemperance.

O. W. SCOTT,
Pastor First M. E. Church.

HOTEL GILLOW, CITY OF MEXICO,
MEXICO, September 2, 1893.

To Miss Frances E. Willard:

MY DEAR PRESIDENT:—I would like to be present at your great World's convention, but my public service does not permit me to go out of this country at present. I therefore send my hearty congratulations for the wonderful progress of temperance work all over the world.

I trust that Mrs. Yajima, the president of the national W. C. T. U. in Japan, sent you her report for the great convention so you can see what our women are doing and I will not say more about their work.

Of the great temperance work in Japan no one can make a complete report as there are hundreds of different societies. I believe that the whole membership in these societies, of those who hold the Protestant faith, is more than fifteen thousand. There are more members who are temperance but different in faith and belief.

We have organized a national temperance society, for men and women, and hold a national temperance convention each year. Last year we sent one hundred and fifty-six letters to different temperance societies but few delegates were present. At the annual convention three committees were elected. They are Mr. Taro Ando, president of the Tokyo Temperance Society; Mr. Shigeru Hayashi, president of the Imperial Temperance Society of Yokohama; and Sho Nemoto. They take charge of the national work.

I should like to make a report of the whole temperance work in Japan, but it is impossible, as I am away. However, I can say most firmly, the temperance work is powerful.

I was surprised to see so many places for the sale of "lager beer" in every corner of the streets in the city limits of Chicago when I visited the World's Fair. When I saw the Temperance Temple in the midst of that beautiful city, I thought it too big and too beautiful; but after I saw so many saloons in the district of Milwaukee avenue, my thought was wrong and I see now that you want a bigger and more beautiful temple in order to subdue this tremendous enemy. From so many strangers I heard the German language where I saw so many "lager beer" houses.

Our Tokyo Temperance Society is three years old and has one thousand six hundred and seventy-five members. On the 22d of June I received the last report from Tokyo. In that month we had seventy new members. We publish a monthly paper and distribute to all members freely, as we pay three cents monthly fee. It is not enough to support the paper and pay other expenses, but we are doing without debt. We, of course, give a special contribution for the work. We publish leaflets, also, "Parmely Billings," etc. We have a monthly lecture each second Saturday evening at our headquarters, and every week in different branch societies, as we have divided Tokyo into fifteen districts. We are quite busy to hold temperance meetings. Mr. Taro Ando is a great temperance worker. He gives his whole energy to this work. We are very grateful to him. Rev. Ogata and Rev. Miyama are his earnest helpers. Mr. Hayashi, the president of Yokohama temperance society is working most powerfully, his members numbering over two thousand. He is always true, and you would be glad to see such a great worker here. Mrs. Mamiya is an earnest worker. Through her efforts a brewery of Mishima has been turned into a school. It is simply wonderful. If we go to the north we see the growing temperance society in Sappro where Messrs. Ito, Oshima and Shibuya are working most earnestly. They have twenty-five thousand members. Miss Denton, of Kioto, a missionary of the American board is bravely helping us.

Those who have the fear of men in their hearts cannot work in either temperance or truth. We want many, many brave messengers of God the Almighty.

Your obedient worker,

SHO NEMOTO.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 53 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 20, 1893.

To Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

MY DEAR MADAM:—Your circular concerning the temperance meeting to be held in Chicago, October 16 and 17 has been received. It is with regret that I am compelled to state that the secretaries of the Board will not be able to attend, because they are already engaged to address synods in different parts of the country on those days. The Board, as you may justly conclude, is in full sympathy with the great cause of temperance. Without emphasizing any special phase or form of it, it is ready to encourage all legitimate means to arrest the progress of, and totally abolish, if possible, the great curse from our land.

Yours, WM. C. ROBERTS.

UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING, NEW YORK,
September 18, '93.

MY DEAR MRS. WOODBRIDGE:—The invitation to attend the biennial meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with which you have honored me is received.

I "indulge a hope" that my good wife and I may be present. Thanking you for your kind invitation, I am,

Yours cordially, JOSIAH STRONG.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, 1 SOMERSET STREET.

BOSTON, September 18, 1893.

To Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Sec. World's W. C. T. U.

DEAR MADAM: — Your kind invitation in behalf of the general officers is received. It will not be possible for the secretaries of our board to respond by their presence, but our sympathies are heartily with you, in your noble work, both at home and abroad. We trust that you will have a grand and successful meeting in Chicago next month.

Very respectfully,
E. K. ALDEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 16 CAMBRIDGE ST., Sept. 23, 1893.

To Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

DEAR MADAM:—Your kind invitation of July 31st came duly to hand, and has lain unanswered till the present for several reasons. Now that it is certain that my wife and myself cannot attend the meeting in Chicago in October, I hasten to express my regrets that the invitation cannot be accepted. Should the unexpected happen, and we be able to change what now seems unchangeable, I will take pleasure in informing you of it.

With best wishes for your progress and prosperity,

Yours very sincerely,

F. D. PHINNEY.

THE METROPOLE, CHICAGO, October 9, 1893.

MADAM: — I received the invitation of your union, but deeply regret being unable to avail myself of same, as I shall be leaving America for Europe in the course of a few days. I am, however, fully in accord with the objects your union tries to achieve, and I hope your committee will continue in their good work.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BLAU,

Editor "Londoner Feuilletounistiche" Corresponding.

To Mrs. Woodbridge.

DEAR MADAM: —I gladly respond to your request to send you a brief paper to be read at the annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U., to be held at Chicago the 16th and 17th of October.

I deeply sympathize with the national union as well as with its beloved and honored president that she cannot be with the convention this year, because of ill health.

When the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was formed, I thought very little would come of it, because I believed that the great labor and heavy personal sacrifices involved in the movement would soon weary those engaged in it. But now we see that from a very humble beginning it has become a power in the nation, doing by far more work in the temperance cause and exerting far more influence in it than any other temperance organization in this country. It understands, as it seems to me, more clearly than any other temperance society does, the true relation of the temperance agitation to the general good, and comprehends the methods and the policy it is necessary to adopt in order to accomplish its purpose, viz.: the prohibition and suppression of the liquor traffic.

The suppression of the liquor traffic is a question of great public importance touching the interests of the nation and the people far more than does any other question now occupying the attention of the country. Like any other political question, this is to be determined by the will of the people, which has no other way of making itself known and respected than through the ballot box.

I especially congratulate the W. C. T. U. that very early in its history it saw this point clearly and has always been true to its conviction, that the saloon cannot be legalized without sin, and that any one who in any way, by voice or influence or vote, helps to perpetuate the policy of license, must be a party to that great wrong. The influence of the W. C. T. U. from the beginning has always been in favor of the right and against the wrong and has won for itself the respect and admiration of all who are honestly devoted to the great work of redeeming the nation and people from the curse of the liquor traffic.

NEAL DOW.

Portland, Me., Oct. 9, 1893.

OFFICE OF ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 6 JOY ST., BOSTON.

September 29, 1893.

To Miss Frances E. Willard, President, and other Ladies representing the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

LADIES :—I beg you to accept my thanks for your courteous invitation to attend the convention at the World's Fair in Chicago in October.

I regret very much that I shall not be able to meet with you, and share in the inspiration of your counsels. The convention should be one of the most useful of all held at the Fair. The progress of the masses of mankind is at this time promoted as powerfully by the temperance movement as by any other known agency.

Conditions of life must be absolutely abolished which are so injurious to the welfare and morals of mankind as to sink them into degradation.

With best wishes and sincere respect, I remain,

Yours truly,

ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

PUBLICATION HOUSE OF FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
18 AND 20 ASTOR PLACE.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1893.

To the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Biennial Convention :

I regret my inability to meet with you at this second gathering of your representatives from so many of the peoples of the earth. No one organization is accomplishing so much as is yours in the agitation that is educating the public along the lines of this great reform. I congratulate you on the great progress that is being made in the education of public sentiment. What is the true measure of the results secured through this agitation ?

In this country sometimes our enemies say that the measure is the vote cast for the Prohibition party. Not so, that vote in 1880 of ten thousand ; in 1884, one hundred and fifty thousand ; in 1888, two hundred and fifty thousand ; in 1892, nearly three hundred thousand—these are not the measure of the results obtained. Those figures are the measures of the results secured inside of the Prohibition party ; but that is only a small fraction of the good accomplished. What are the results wrought by the fires of the sun? Those fires light and heat the sun, but that is not the measure of the good accomplished. Every bursting flower on the earth, the foliage of the trees in a million forests, the verdure that covers the valleys and hills of the earth as with a carpet, light and heat everywhere throughout the solar system, these are the measures of the fires of the sun. What is the measure of that fire in the furnace in yonder factory? The light and heat inside of that furnace? That furnace is four feet wide, and four feet long, and eight feet deep. The fires were lit and going yesterday, and day before and last year, and no growth; but are the fires in the furnace essentially a failure? The light and heat inside are not the true measure of the success of that fire. The heated water in the boiler; the turning of that great driving wheel; the hundreds of whirling wheels throughout the factory; that door, mortised and put together yonder; that window frame; those ten thousand implements fashioned and fitted together—all are the measure of the triumph of the fires in yonder furnace.

What if the vote in the Prohibition party had but slightly increased; that is not the measure of the work wrought in our tremendous agitation. Were it not for that vote, for this compact educating organization of our party, and for the agitation of the Woman's Christian Temperance organization and other organizations like it, a Dr. Parkhurst in New York City would be an impossibility. Were it not for these persistent organizations forcing Prohibition facts and arguments upon the people, the recent victories in the town elections of Massachusetts would not have been secured. Were it not for the Prohibition vote, prohibition in South Carolina would not now be thought of, and Iowa and Kansas would not have outlawed the traffic. Whatever benefit there may be even in high license belongs in no little degree to the party fight and to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America, that has indorsed this party fight. A determined temperance organization means agitation, and agitation is education, and education is bearing even now everywhere its fruits. Those fruits we claim rightly as part of our great harvest. The Abolition party vote never reached three hundred thousand, but its harvest was the enlightenment of reason, the awakening of the public conscience, the organization of the Republican party, the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States, and the emancipation and enfrachisement of four millions of slaves.

We are right in our battle against the rum traffic; and those in the right are sure, in the end, to succeed. Even though the minority may be small that is aggressive in its battle against the organized liquor power, that signifies little. It was a small minority, so small that it was scarcely recognized, that had truth, sound reason, and conviction on its side in Palestine two thousand years ago, but that minority, too small even to be counted as scattering, had in it omnipotence. To-day, there is no public opinion so omnipotent, so supreme as that opinion which was held by the minority, and opposed by the overwhelming majority in Jerusalem. Give time enough, and sound judgment and instructed conscience will come to the top. All the world was against Columbus, and he single-handed, with only truth on his side, was against all the world. He needed nothing more than to be right to reverse the opinion of mankind. Now the world, ashamed of itself, knocks the chains from the wrists of Columbus, opens his jail doors, and places him upon a throne above the throne of all the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Napoleons. One thing was mightier than the prejudices and fanaticisms of the monks of four centuries ago, mightier than the ignorance and superstition of that age, mightier than the selfishness and the scheming of the politicians that then ruled public opinion. That one thing was truth. It was one man right, against the whole world wrong. All history, with its ten thousand pens, emphasizes this lesson: You need not be careful to avoid offending public opinion but you need be careful to be right. The public opinion that hissed and rotten-egged Garrison and Phillips was no match for the right, backed by a vigorous agitation. Public opinion kisses the Prohibition leaders to-day. Oppose that public opinion with aggressive mental and moral activity, and to-morrow it will be seeking for the graves of our dead Prohibition leaders to erect monuments to their memory.

I. K. FUNK.

STEAMSHIP CHINA, PACIFIC OCEAN, Sept. 15, 1893.

To Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Sec. World's W. C. T. U.

DEAR FRIEND:—I have been very tardy in acknowledging your invitation of July 31st to attend the Convention of the World's and National W. C. T. U., to meet in October. My only apology for delay is that the last days in the home land were over full. But I take this opportunity to thank you for the invitation and to assure you of the deep interest of Mrs. Phillips and myself in your work. It would have given us pleasure and profit could we have attended the convention, but from this you will see we shall be well on our way to our eastern home when you are assembled. May the Lord's richest blessings rest upon the convention to the furtherance of His own cause.

Yours very truly, E. G. PHILLIPS.

PATERNOSTER ROW, E. C., LONDON, Oct. 5th, 1893.

The Secretary World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Chicago, U. S. A.

DEAR MADAM:—Allow me to thank you for your kind invitation to the convention of the union at Chicago and to say how very sorry I am that I cannot be with you.

Your splendid work has my heartiest sympathy and I wish you God-speed! The visit of Miss Willard to this country will not be soon forgotten and I count it as a great privilege that I have been able to speak with one who will leave her mark in this world's history.

We are fighting the same battle with the drink and its attendant iniquities and I see more clearly every day how much the issue depends upon an inspired womanhood who in Britain as well as in America will stand together "for God and Home and every land." Both Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset have spoken through the pages of the *British Workman*, which has for over half a century held the fort against intemperance and irreligion.

Once more, God bless you and give you, my sisters, strength and wisdom to fight, work and win!

I am yours sincerely in the sacred cause,
J. HAGE, *Editor British Workman.*

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, JACKSON PARK, Sept. 29, 1893.

To Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary World's W. C. T. U.

DEAR MADAM:—Your invitation to read a paper before your congress in Chicago October 16 and 17 duly received.

I may not be in the city at the time. If I am and time permits, I will be pleased to be present for at least a portion of your sittings and read a paper.

The contingency of reading a paper or sending one to be read must rest upon the circumstance as to whether I will have the time to write one. My time is so fearfully mortgaged for literary and other work that I have to say no to so many things. Thanking you for the invitation, I am Very respectfully, JOHN F. HOBBS.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, 33 PATERNOSTER ROW, E. C.
LONDON, Sept. 23, 1893.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, U. S. A.

DEAR MADAM:—I feel greatly obliged by your kind invitation to the important gathering of temperance women to be held next month at Chicago, and regret that the imperative claims of our work in England will prevent me from crossing the Atlantic this year; but I sincerely trust that you will have satisfactory meetings and that the manifold efforts put forth by your various unions in behalf of perfect and permanent sobriety may be attended with ever-increasing success.

Yours faithfully, ROBERT RAE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON,
September 28th, 1893.

To Miss Frances E. Willard, President, and Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary, World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

I shall be unable to accept your kind invitation to attend the congress of your society at Chicago in October next. But I beg to send you my brotherly salutations and Christian greetings, and to assure you of my sympathy in the great and good cause you represent. Like Nehemiah of old, "You are doing a great work and you cannot come down." A work for God and home and every land. The cause of temperance, like that of an army in battle, advances and retreats, and the looker-on sometimes cannot discover which way the battle is going; so with the temperance army. We have successes and reverses, but as we look back over the past we can see that great progress has been made in the last quarter of a century, and in no place more than in this national capital. It was no uncommon thing twenty-five years ago to see intoxicated men on the floor of the House and Senate, but in the five years I have been a member of Congress I have not seen an intoxicated member of either body, and I doubt if any man known to get intoxicated could be elected to Congress by any party from any section of the country. I am satisfied from observation also that there is a large decrease even in the last decade in the strong drink used on the table and in the public hotels.

The work is still great, much remains to be done, but we have a Captain who never lost a battle, and the final triumph of our cause is assured, and the time is coming in which a man would no more be allowed to sell strong drink as a beverage than he would be allowed to sell clothing infected by the smallpox. The time is coming in which every decent man and woman will point at any man engaged in the saloon business, or who sanctions the saloon, the slow unmoving finger of scorn. The greatest foe to our success at present is a want of harmony among our friends. May your congress be wisely and divinely directed in your deliberations and in the great affairs which you convene to consider. And if I can serve your society, by presenting petitions to Congress or in any other way at the national capital, you have only to command me, while I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,
ELIJAH A. MORSE.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 13th, 1893.

To Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge.

MADAM:—I beg leave to thank you for your kind favor, inviting me to be present at the congress of the W. C. T. Union.

I shall be in Chicago Monday forenoon, on my way to the East, and it will afford me much pleasure to be in the hall for a little while in order to give evidence of my high appreciation of the labors of the union for the sacred cause of temperance.

Respectfully, JOHN IRELAND.

42 GROVE ROAD, REGENT'S PARK, LONDON, N. W.
September 25, 1893.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Secretary, W. W. C. T. U. Convention.

DEAR MADAM:—I am much indebted for your invitation to attend the coming convention of your excellent W. W. C. T. U. at Chicago, and to read a paper thereat. I regret that the pressure of professional work will not allow of my accepting the invitation to attend the convention; but I have pleasure in forwarding the inclosed paper, which I trust may be of some little service to you in your glorious propaganda of truth, temperance, and purity.

With much esteem for your noble president Miss Willard and for you all, believe me, Very sincerely yours,

NORMAN KERR.

To the World's W. C. T. U. in convention assembled.

BELOVED SISTERS:—Although absent in body I am with you in spirit. Canada joins in sympathy for the affliction of our beloved leader, and prays that she may be speedily restored to health.

The W. C. T. U. of the nations can now appropriately sing "Blest be the tie that binds." Canada is moving on.

The largest and most influential convention ever held here has just been closed, over one thousand delegates registered. There never was such a spirit of unity on any similar occasion, although differing in points one sentiment prevailed. That was nothing short of entire prohibition for the Dominion. Party politicians here were never so uncomfortable in their lives. Although suffering intensely my heart is full of the matter.

Yours for "God and Home and Every Land."

LETITIA YOUMANS.

To the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, Sept. 28, 1893.

DEAR SISTERS:—Although unable to accept your kind and courteous invitation to be present at your great gathering in Chicago, I may send you a few words of cheer whilst thanking you for it. It is now nearly twenty years since "the crusade of" brave "Christian women against the dram-shops of Ohio sounded the trumpet of alarm that called" you "forth to battle." Nearly twenty years before that time I was called to act as editor of the weekly organ of the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and from that time until now I am still so acting. You, my sisters, and your now countless coadjutors, have made not only the cheap and easy discovery that this world is no Paradise, but also the discovery, much more difficult and valuable, that the fault of this condition of this lies not in our stars, nor in our stripes, not in our destinies, nor in our punishments but in ourselves. You know, too, that we shall never find this world a Paradise "Till One Man restore us and regain the blissful seat" ; and that when He comes it will be in royal state, bringing Temperance, Purity, and all other such holy angels with Him. Moreover, you are aware that mankind's recovery of an earthly Paradise can only be effected by degrees, and by the Divine preparation of a peculiar people, unable to feel comfortable when they get there unless the rest of mankind can be got to go there, with, or to come there, to them. In going back, they will find the trail of the old serpent of Sensuality over most parts of the garden still ; but "through the dear might of Him who walked the waves," they will have learned the lesson you are so happily teaching ; that Adam, in dressing and keeping (and keeping within) the garden, will be not betrayed, but reinforced by Eve, this time ; and that, thus joining their forces, they will be enabled to prove that not they any more, but the old sinful serpent, will have to go out of the garden. "May the Lord hasten it in his time!"

Suffer me, in conclusion, to repeat those words of mine wherewith three or four thousand voices, to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," greeted you on two successive nights when you were with us in Manchester—

Long, in the front, hard battle's brunt
  Man by himself has borne ;
What else, 'tis true, could Woman do,
  But suffer, sigh, and mourn ?—
What else ?—Why, rise, lift up her eyes,
  Put forth her hidden might,
Keep faith alive, plead, work, and strive,
  And vote, for God and Right!
O'er ruin's brink the monster, Drink,
  Insatiate, must be hurled,
And Woman, strong to conquer Wrong,
  Indeed shall bless the world.

Dear Lord of Light! For aid in fight
  Ever to Thee we run ;
Help us to see our work, that we
  May rightly get it done.
Dear Lord of power! Speed on the hour,
  By Thee, in promise, given,
When men Thy will shall here fulfill
  As it is done in heaven.
O'er ruin's brink the monster, Drink,
  Insatiate, must be hurled,
Before the day for which we pray
  Indeed shall bless the world.

HENRY SEPTIMUS SUTTON.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Adopted at Boston, 1891.

We believe in the coming of His Kingdom whose service is the highest liberty because His laws written in our members as well as in nature and in grace "are perfect, converting the soul."

We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule and that each man's habit of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man.

We therefore formulate and for ourselves adopt the following pledge, asking our brothers of a common danger and a common hope to make common cause with us, in working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of every-day life.

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all Alcoholic Liquors as a beverage, whether distilled, fermented or malted; from opium in all its forms, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

To confirm and enforce the rationale of the pledge, we declare our purpose to educate the young; form a better public sentiment; reform, so far as possible by religious, ethical and scientific means the drinking classes; seek the transforming power of divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work, that they and we may willfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living, and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and pray that all these principles, founded upon the Gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of Society and the Laws of the Land.

To this end, we plead with all good women throughout Christendom to join with us heart and hand in the holy endeavor to protect and sanctify the Home as that temple of the Holy Spirit which next to the human body itself, is dearest of all to our Creator; that womanhood and manhood in equal purity, equal personal liberty and peace, may climb to those blest heights where there shall be no more curse.

We ask all women like-minded with us in this sacred cause, to wear the white ribbon as the badge of loyalty; to lift up their hearts with us to God at the noontide hour of prayer; to take as their motto, "For God and Home and Every Land," and to unite with us in allegiance to the foregoing Declaration of Principles and to the summary of our plans and purposes, as embodied in the Preamble of our Constitution adopted in Faneuil Hall, Boston, U. S. A., Nov. 11, 1891.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

PREAMBLE.

In the love of God and humanity, we, representing the Christian women of the world, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and works will, with God's blessing, prove healthful in creating a strong public sentiment in favor of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons, the protection of the home by outlawing of the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco and impurity, the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration, the enfranchisement of the women of all nations, and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

This organization shall be known as the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARTICLE II.—*Officers.*

The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President-at-large, a Secretary and Treasurer; the President of each affiliated National Society shall be Vice-President *ex officio.*

ARTICLE III.—*Executive Committee.*

The Executive Committee shall consist of all the officers of the Union, and shall control and provide for all the interests of the work. But as these officers will be widely separated, they may delegate their power to such members of the Committee as shall be selected by themselves. For all business, except amendments to the Constitution, seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV.—*Affiliated Temperance Societies.*

Any organization of women engaged in temperance work in any nation may be affiliated with this organization, having received the indorsement of the Executive Committee of Affiliated Societies already existing in that country, and of the Executive Committee of the World's W. C. T. U.; also by indorsing this Constitution and by payment of annual dues.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Each Affiliated Society shall pay annually to the World's Treasury an amount not less than one cent per member of each local Union, except in countries where money values are so different from those of the English-speaking nations that it will be more just to leave their assessment to be determined by the Executive Committee.

SEC. 2. Any person contributing five dollars annually to the general fund of the World's W. C. T. U. may be called a Contributing Patron. In like manner a donation of twenty-five dollars annually may constitute a Sustaining Patron, and the payment of one hundred dollars a Life Patron.

SEC. 3. Any woman, not a member of a local union by signing the pledge of the World's union and paying fifty cents annually to the treasury of the World's W. C. T. U., may become a member of the Somerset Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARTICLE VI.—*Biennial Meetings.*

The Biennial Meeting at which officers shall be elected shall be held at such time and place as the President and Secretary may determine: the official call being sent out not less than one year before the Convention to be held.

ARTICLE VII.—*Membership of Biennial Meetings.*

The Biennial Meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, National Secretaries and Treasurers; the World's Superintendents of Departments; the Editors and Publisher of the Official Organ, and one delegate for every one thousand members of affiliated National Unions.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Election of Officers.*

The President, Vice-President-at-large, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected biennially by the Executive Committee, and the Assistant Secretary shall be nominated by the Secretary and approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.—*Classification of Work.*

The general classification of the work shall be embraced under the following heads:

1. Evangelistic.
2. Organization.
3. Prevention.
4. Educational.
5. Social.
6. Legal.

ARTICLE X.—*Amendments.*

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, provided notice has been given to each member of this Committee by correspondence one year beforehand.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—*Duties of Officers.*

SECTION 1. The President shall perform all duties usual to such office. She shall also preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee, and may, through the Secretary, call special meetings of that committee when deemed advisable, on consent of any three members.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President-at-large to perform the duties of the President in case of her absence, or inability to serve, and the duty of the Vice-Presidents to serve in the same capacity in their order, which shall be, according to the date of their respective National Organization.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence for, and keep a record of the proceedings of the Union, and shall be a means of intercourse with the National Organizations in the interests of the work. She shall keep a general oversight of the field and shall suggest to the Executive Committee such plans as may seem to her desirable from time to time.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys and disburse the same on order of the president and secretary, and shall keep an authorized account of receipts and expenditures and give a report of the same annually to the Executive Committee, and to the biennial meeting.

ARTICLE II.—*Departments.*

There shall be the following departments :

Evangelistic ; Bible Readings ; Organization ; Juvenile Work Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools ; Press ; Literature ; Fairs and Expositions ; Penal, Charitable and Reformatory ; Purity ; Peace and Arbitration ; Petitions, Legislation and Treaties ; Franchise ; Systematic Giving ; Anti-Opium.

These shall be in charge of superintendents specially fitted for the work of their respective departments, who shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the World's union.

None of these shall be obligatory upon any nation.

ARTICLE III.—*Superintendents.*

Superintendents shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, in their absence, at a meeting set apart for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.—*Duties of Superintendents.*

It shall be the duty of superintendents to originate, to devise and to direct plans of work relating to their several departments, to correspond with and aid national superintendents in the carrying out of the same, and to report work accomplished, and plans proposed, to the biennial meeting.

ARTICLE V.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the Executive Committee.

NOTE.—Please take notice that the Constitution of the World's W. C. T. U. should not be used as a precedent for National or Colonial unions, the vast distance of the countries from each other making necessary extraordinary methods for the government of that body.

NOTICE OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

OFFERED BY MISS ANNA GORDON.

I give notice that I, or some one in my place, will at the next Biennial meeting of the World's W. C. T. U., move to amend Art. VII. of the Constitution by adding Round-the-World Missionaries, so long as they retain their commission.

ADDENDA.

We deeply regret the necessity of completing Canada's report as an addenda, but in some unaccountable way, this portion was lost after leaving the hands of the secretary, a fact discovered too late to remedy:

ONTARIO.

The Province of Ontario shows an increase in both unions and members, twenty-one more unions than last year and four hundred and ninety-one more members.

The increase in income amounts to eight hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-four cents.

QUEBEC.

Quebec was incorporated in 1890, and shows an increase of four hundred and ninety-one members, also two new county unions during the last year. The Band of Hope numbers two more with an increased membership of nine hundred and fifty-five and with two more Y's. The income has increased, showing eighty-one dollars and nine cents more than last year. More literature has been distributed than ever before. There are also nine more departments; among the new ones are "World's Missionary W. C. T. U. Society" and "Narcotics." Among the results as shown, we notice the obtaining of school and municipal suffrage to properly qualified women.

MARITIME.

This union, binding together as it does with its white ribbon bond, three Provinces—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—still keeps pushing forward and shows an increase of five new unions, and a membership of fifty-nine more than last year. The departments especially active have been, "Franchise," Lumbermen, "Evangelistic" and "Scientific Temperance Instruction." The secretary reports an increase of knowledge and deepening of thought on the subject of Scientific Temperance, and feels it has been one of the beneficial results of the year's work. One more department is shown, being World's W. C. T. U. Missionary work. This Province has several departments of work not taken up by the others, "Non-Alcoholics in Medicine" and "Schools Savings Banks."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

has also extended her field of effort, for two more departments are added to her number, "Schools of Culture" and "World's W. C. T. U.

Missionary Society." Three new unions have been formed and one hundred and forty-five more members added; more meetings are held and an income of over two hundred dollars more than last season has been received.

The most active departments are "Scientific Temperance Instruction," "Legislation and Petition," "Hospital," "Prison," "Indian" and "Flower Missions." The results show Scientific Temperance Instruction in schools, conversions in jails, and many signatures to the pledge there.

MANITOBA.

This Province has made great progress during the past year, the department that has been especially active being "Franchise." All unions have honorary members, thus strengthening their hands and helping their finances.

The membership is four hundred and four; unions thirty-seven.

This report shows better returns than any we have had since the formation of our Dominion W. C. T. U. Our number of unions is greater than ever before, and our membership shows an increase of eight hundred and seven over last year and adding Manitoba and the North-West we number eight thousand two hundred and seventy-three altogether, a gain of one thousand two hundred and ninety-one.

More fields of work are entered into, our workers are more closely united and our Provincial lines are fast disappearing.

JULIA TILLEY, *Corresponding Secretary.*

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MINUTES

OF THE

THIRD BIENNIAL CONVENTION

OF THE

WORLD'S
Woman's Christian Temperance Union

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QUEEN'S HALL, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, AND
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JUNE 14—21, 1895.

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ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

QUEEN'S HALL.

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRD BIENNIAL CONVENTION AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

OF THE

WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,

INCLUDING

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, SUPERINTENDENTS' REPORTS, PAPERS AND LETTERS.

QUEEN'S HALL, EXETER HALL, ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
JUNE 16-24TH, 1895.

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Pledge.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all Alcoholic Liquors as a beverage, whether distilled, fermented or malted; from opium in all its forms, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

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The White Ribbon.

Motto.

For God and Home and Every Land.

World's Prayer Hour.

Twelve o'clock, M.

Headquarters.

The Temple, Chicago, Ill.,

Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C., England.

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THE UNION SIGNAL AND WORLD'S WHITE RIBBONER.

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Mrs. Caroline F. Grow, *Business Manager*.

**N.B.—Anyone* whose name appears in the above list will confer a great favour by promptly *notifying the secretary* when a change in her address is desired.

N.B.—This Address is intended to be read and discussed by topics in the local Unions. Only selected portions of it will be read to the Convention, and no one but the writer is responsible for anything that it contains.

ADDRESS

BY

FRANCES E. WILLARD,

PRESIDENT.

Beloved Comrades in the Patience of Hope and the Labour of Love :

PRAYER was the foundation of the Women's Temperance Crusade; it was God's Pentecost in the homes of the people. "Though sundered far, by faith we meet around one common mercy-seat" was their first covenant, and the noon-tide hour sees the White Ribbon women at prayer, and the mighty host of the Salvation Army on its knees. Within a year the Christian Endeavour Society, the International Women's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the Christian Workers' League, and many other great bodies have agreed to join in this hour of consecration which is a most significant token of good. May this mighty prayer-wave move on until the militant host of God shall include in its manual of arms the attitude and uplift of prayer whenever the noon-tide sun stands forth as the symbol of that Sun of Righteousness which shall arise with healing in His beams when and wherever the heart of man will open to let those beams shine in as a purifying and regenerating presence.

For it is not more money that we need, but more love ; not energy, but radiant energy; not heat, but white heat; not boiling water, but steam. We fall just short of ardor, and to do this is fatal. No matter how near the water in the boiler comes to being steam it will not move the locomotive one inch until it *is* steam ; that elastic, invisible, impenetrable and irresistible power. Love is like that ; it cannot be withstood ; its god-like flame burns away the dross of policy in the pure white light of principle. Nothing less will ever fuse the hearts of men in those reforms by which the Gospel of Christ becomes regnant in the world.

We have all things but love, when love is all we want. Men go about smiling whose hearts are like lumps of ice in their breasts. If we had love, the slums of London would not last another day. If we had love each family in London and New York that has a margin beyond its necessities would agree to help some other family; each independent person, someone else; and this single determination quietly made and practically illustrated by a visit to the baker and the tailor would put everyone beyond the reach of want before the sun went down. Imagine the gay loiterers of Mayfair and Fifth Avenue making a bee-line for the slums to seek out one whom they might personally help, and whose fortunes they would follow, until they had borne their weaker brother to a place of sure footing and individual self-help! There is nothing impracticable in this; all that is lacking is the inward pulsation of love to somebody besides ourselves; disinterested, helpful, outreaching, and unless the religion of Christ puts that into the heart all psalms and prayers are windy mockery; the life is filled with ashes instead of flame; the world is a Sahara desert instead of a fragrant garden.

THE COMMON JOY.

It is probable that if a passer-by were asked why we are gathered here, he would exclaim, "Because they are busy-bodies in other people's matters," or "Because they are a lot of cranks and fanatics, who do not know what they want, except to take away the poor man's glass of beer and spoil his hours of recreation." If we were asked why we are here, our answers would be various. I have put the question to myself in these pleasant weeks of spring when I have lived in great quietness recruiting in health and preparing for these days of stress and crisis, and have many a time imagined you, converging like doves to their windows or arrows to the mark, from all quarters of the globe, seeking humanity's capital, the centre of the world's joy and the world's woe—the whispering gallery of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"Why do they come"? my heart demanded, and in reply my intellect never once said: "Because they are teetotallers; because they believe in prohibition; because they are opposed to the exhibition of unclad women under the guise of living pictures; because they would enfranchise women," or, "because they seek the protection of the home";—for even this broader generalisation did not seem to cover all the meaning of your sacred pilgrimage. Looking out over the serene landscape, with its restful hills and forests, listening to the sweet bird-songs, and gazing up into the radiant heavens, I often comforted myself by saying, "They are coming, those true and tender-hearted ones *because they would increase the common joy!*"

For I believe, as one of our own poets has said, that "Joy is the grace we say to God"; it is the outcome of balanced faculties, and an environment that presses its good gifts equally upon all. Anything short of this shows that sweet-bells are jangled; the ardent, endless aspiration of the human spirit is for nothing less than joy. It is the chief charm of intoxicating liquors, that they seem to bring this for a season, and of impurity that it is joy's deadliest counterfeit. But what if universal man should find, as a result of the combined work of countless light-bringers through the uncounted ages, that we can only "take joy home" into a brain as normal as that of the bird in yonder tree-top or the swan upon the smiling lake below? What if he should find that only by bringing the very best the world contains to everybody else can he ever really come to the very best himself? What if man should grow so great as to desire the equal comradeship of the gentle partner of his gladness and his grief? What if they should go hand in hand through all the fields of education, art, society, and government? What if there should be some day no rich, educated and titled, no poor, ignorant and debased?

The common joy, then, is what we seek and help to work out in the best ways we can. We may not have learned the best, but we are learning; and many minds are better than one, so we will help each other by making common cause.

Under these skies of peace I asked myself, Why does the great mass tolerate the wealth, leisure, and culture of the few? The mass could make it different if it would, because it is the mass; and borne in upon my spirit came this answer: Man seeks joy, but he is gifted with imagination—that angel of the mind—and in the ruder ages he rejoiced to see his dreams fulfilled in others; the gleaming knight with graceful gesture, the lady fair with cheek soft as the petal of a rose, and voice as tuneful as a robin's; the stately castle on the height, filled with the gains of centuries, gleaming with colour from the canvases of genius, mellow with the light of knowledge from the pages of the poet and the philosopher. The humble man saw this and was glad. A few glasses of gin and it was all his own. Poor Burns, in his poem of a peasant's convivial exploit, said, "Kings may be great, but Tam was glorious." The women who have gathered to the peaceful war-cry, "For God and Home and Every Land," would make Tam glorious without the gin! They can conceive of no good that ought not equally to come to all; they work for nothing less. They believe that every heritage of life should be at the beck of the lowliest. They would not revolutionize, but they would steadily help on the evolution of the common joy. White Ribbon women see in the people's love of pageantry the token of those days to come when, through slow processes, and under the guidance of steadfast minds, the pageant shall become possible to all and all shall be a part of it. We see the peers thronging to the palace, the people to the theatre; what do they seek? That which is fit and beautiful, that which is gracious and self-poised, that which looks outward with a quiet eye, that which knows instead of guessing, realises instead of hoping, enjoys not in expectation, but in fact. The poor factory girl, the sad-faced seamstress, the weary working-man—why do they seek the music halls? Not from bad motives, but from the instinct of the pursuit of joy; their lives are colourless but the theatre is roseate; their daily occupation is deadly prose, the theatre is poetry and music. Some take a glass of fiery stuff and have their theatre at home, or become sodden and forget that their lives are totally devoid of joy. Others seek forms of sin that shall be nameless here, and degrade that which is highest to levels the most base. As a broken mirror distorts the features so the pursuit of joy under conditions such as these smirch her lovely face and defraud her of the beauty that God has spread with lavish hand over the world and made brilliant in the gleam of stars and the soft radiance of skies.

We would not take a single jot of joy from any life, but we would hold up the sun-glass of purity to catch the wavering beams and bring them to a focus. We are not Puritans, but we hope we are rational lovers of whatever in the drama, the orchestra, the tuneful human voice, the glowing canvas can add one throb of honest joy to any heart that beats;—a throb as natural, holy and sweet as that of the skylark's yonder, singing above the meadow.

The time will come when the human heart will be so much alive that no one could sleep in any given community if any in that group of human beings were cold, hungry or miserable. But now we not only carry on our lives within actual sight and sound of untold misery, shame and sin, but we are not sufficiently disturbed by it to be hindered in our pleasures or ambitions.

"ABOLISH POVERTY."

We shall never see the golden age "until the golden rule becomes the rule for gold."

Under the search light of knowledge in these later days it is folly for us longer to ignore the mighty power of poverty to induce evil habits of every kind. It was only our ignorance of the condition of the industrial classes that magnified a single propaganda and minimised every other so that the Temperance people in earlier days believed that if men and women were temperate all other material good would follow in the train of that great grace. But we now know that the rapid progress ot invention is constantly diminishing the number of workmen required in the different lines of industry. Official statistics indicate that the number of men employed as carpenters in New York for instance has been decreased 15 per cent. by new machinery, the number of button-hole makers 50 per cent., of shirt makers 33 per cent., of bakers and confectioners 20 per cent., of furniture workers 35 per cent., printers 41 per cent., type founders 50 per cent., silk ribbon weavers 40 per cent., wood carvers 62 per cent., and so on. We know that electricity has but begun to play its part as man's proxy in the world of force. For instance, by means of a platinum wire stretched between two poles and used as a saw, heated to whiteness by electricity, trees are now felled more quickly, and by a cleaner stroke than in the past, and eight trees may be cut down by this method while one is being brought low by means of axe and saw. The steam laundry successfully contests the washerwoman's means of gaining her livelihood. The steam plough, thresher, roller, and scores of other ingenious contrivances are replacing the silent force of the human hand by the Cyclopean power of the unhasting, unresting force of steel and iron backed by nature's most powerful agencies, harnessed by man's constantly increasing skill. There are millions of men and women in Great Britain and America who would gladly work, but the pitiless restraining hand of invention and monopoly hold them back, so that an opportunity to earn their bread by the sweat of the brow is already fought for as strenuously as men in other times fought for their lives. And the condition of things grows constantly more threatening, and must continue to do so as new races enter the competition and rise to the level of utilising all the inventions of the older nations of the earth.

Under this procedure of relentless competition men are ground into dust by a heavier heel than old-time tyrannies could boast, and they seek forgetfulness in those indulgencies, whose hallucinations deteriorate body and soul. They drink and debauch themselves, they gamble, they seek gross scenes of amusement and revelry; on the one hand they try to forget, and on the other to crowd into the brief space given them for recreation the utmost possible amount of sensation and delirium.

I know that this position which I take, with a full understanding of the criticism it must involve in certain minds, will be controverted by the statement that the alcohol insanity, the opium craze, and the folly of base amusement are not confined to the hand-workers of the world. But it has passed into a proverb that the unemployed rich and the unemployed poor live along strangely parallel lines in respect to their indulgencies and tastes, but the plutocrats form a very small group compared with the great army of wage-workers; and it is universally admitted that the habit of drink and other disintegrating modes of living are slowly dying out among the intelligent and fairly comfortable classes that live in the temperate zone between the two extremes.

Nothing short of wilful ignorance can account for the continued ignoring of poverty as perhaps the chief procuring cause of the brutal drinking habits with which whole areas of population are distempered throughout the English-speaking world. Those words of Holy Writ are ominously true in the present condition of things: "Let him drink and forget his poverty, and remember his misery no more."

In view of these considerations, it is more than short-sighted folly, it is unpardonable stubbornness not to say criminal apathy in us as Temperance workers if we do not clasp hands of intelligent and earnest sympathy with the wage-worker and the unemployed. We must lengthen our cords and strengthen our stakes until they reach so far over into the camp of our bread-earning brethren that ours shall be for evermore two "camps allied" in thought and purpose to bring in the better day. We must be able to see that the eight-hours law is a temperance measure, a purity measure, a Gospel measure, and nothing less; for by means of the eight-hours law one-third more men and women among those now unemployed can find standing room in the bread-winning battalions, where they can fight for a free and independent life and a well-ordered home. For the living wage means not only that the wage earner shall live, but that he shall live well. RUSKIN has wisely said that there is no wealth but life, and it is the duty of the nation to clear away the impediments that hold honest and industrious people from coming to their own, developing their best capacities, enjoying that life "more abundant" to which every human heart is drawn by an instinct as irresistible as the force that draws the tides towards the sun.

Poverty and dependence are the curse of women and all the world. Very few women ever sink so low that the virgin dies out of their hearts. When they meet one whom they deem worthy to be the father of that future child, for whose sake every woman is, in the thought of every reputable man, a Madonna either actual or potential they have risen rather than fallen. It is the hunger that cries out for bread, and the cowardice that cannot cope with death, which lead women to that awful commerce so much worse than death could be, which is the fountain of disease and diabolism to men and women both, as they find out; and which is far worse even than that awful blight of African slavery, which was characterized by DR. LIVINGSTONE as "The great open sore of the world."

For this reason I am an avowed advocate of such a change in social conditions as shall stamp out the disease and contagion of poverty even as medical science is stamping out leprosy, smallpox and cholera; and I believe the age in which we live will yet be characterized as one of those dark, dismal and damning ages when some people were so dead to the love of their kind that they left them in poverty without a heartache or a blush.

It was the great jurist COKE who said, "The bread of the poor is the life of the poor, and he who defraudeth them is a man of blood."

Poverty is disease; it is degradation; it has no right to be; and when men and women wake out of sleep and see themselves as the criminals they are, nothing in the world will be so sure of actual extermination as that cursed thing called poverty,—the cradle of crime, the father of filth, the mother of misery. In the past we have comforted ourselves with looking upon it as the effect of wrong doing; but have now aroused ourselves to the study of it as a cause, but now we are determined to burn out to its last infectious atom the stench of the slums and the supreme temptation to a bad life with which poverty haunts the dreams of babyhood, handicaps the purposes of youth, and enthrals the life of manhood.

And yet full well I know that a majority of those who read these lines, will first of all call me a crank, and then find leaping to their lips His words, who said, "The poor ye have always with you!" By such evasions is Christ blasphemed, who stated to the people of that time one of the blackest facts in their hypocritical record, but whose Gospel is the gunpowder of poverty; and one of the ground principles of whose early church, God-made, was this, that "they had all things in common." For some reason I have never heard a sermon from these words; it would not suit the wealthy pews, and community of goods is honestly believed by good men and women to have been an impracticable result of that first glow which died away and was followed by a more rational method of procedure. But the time is coming, nay, it is at the door, when not a little group of persecuted followers, but the great friendly fireside of nations shall have "all things in common." The Golden Rule calls on us for nothing less. If we do not find this in it, our plummet-line is short indeed. If we were ourselves in poverty should we not wish others to do unto us, who had need, as they were doing unto themselves who had none? Nay, is it not declared that "he who seeth his brother in need and shutteth up his heart of mercy against him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" That the people have forsaken the churches is no mystery in these days. The people can read; the Bible is no longer chained to the altar as in other times. The text book of the municipal and state socialist is the New Testament; the Book of the Carpenter was never so much studied as now, but the old Christianity, so-called, has lost its hold. It soothed the wound of poverty with "associated charities" that diagnosed the symptoms and classified the sufferers; with hospitals when the victims were in the last stages of disease, and with sporadic experiments in wood-sawing and breaking stones on the road; but the time has come when it must cleanse that wound and fill it with the balm and healing of good air, good drainage, good bread, comfortable clothing, and a roof without a leak. It must furnish work for all who will work, and by disbanding its armies minimise the non-productive forces of the world, and civilize the millions of soldiery now deteriorating within its camps and on its ships of war.

For myself, twenty-one years of study and observation have convinced me that poverty is a prime cause of intemperance, and that misery is the mother and hereditary appetite the father of the drink hallucination.

To the labour reformers I have to say, you have united for home protection, so have we; you will bring it about by standing together at the ballot box, so shall we. In the slums they drink to forget; we would make life something they would gladly remember. We once said intemperance was the cause of poverty, now we have completed the circle of truth by saying poverty causes intemperance; and that the under-paid, under-fed, under-sheltered wage-earning teetotaller deserves a thousand times more credit than the teetotaller who is well-paid, well-fed and well-cared for. Our objects are the same, let us clasp hands in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace.

Ten years ago I could not have said it honestly; five years ago I could not have said it helpfully; but now I fearlessly declare that I believe it to be the right and duty of White Ribbon women to help abolish poverty in the largest sense of that great phrase, but I must in the same breath ask our friends of the Labour movement to recognise that our special work for the abolition of poverty consists in the abolition of the public-house and the saloon.

THE PEOPLE'S POWER.

The most popular cry of the Liberal Party in England to-day is "one man, one vote." All governments are being obliged to place added power in the people's hands; they do this reluctantly, little by little, but they do it all the same. In Germany a Social revolution is in progress. The people's representatives have thrown out the Emperor's Bill, and defied him and his theatrically brandished "sword." They claim the right to a free press, a free platform for the expression of their opinions, and the unquestioned right to convene in public meetings. The working man in all English-speaking countries is determined to secure larger recognition, for he begins to realise that he is the true unit of the nation's power. Woman has discovered herself as an individual, and is steadily acquiring the rights that belong to her as such. It is but a part of the general development that in England the dominant party has determined to put the control of the liquor traffic into the hands of the people. It is recognised as the most dangerous commodity, except powder and dynamite, that is sold in our centres of population. Its power to undermine character and to blow reputation into thin air has been a million times demonstrated. Judged by its effects it should now be labelled "dangerous" on the list of manufactured articles.

Nothing can be more fitting than to let people determine whether they want this explosive material sold to all comers on the public street. In a country where the destiny of the nation is literally in the people's hands nothing is so vitally important as that their systematic deterioration should be so far as possible diminished; but nothing deteriorates them so directly, and on a scale so extensive as the presence of intoxicating drinks. The people know this; and the hypocrisy of the distiller and the brewer has been revealed on a large scale in the meetings recently held in the Alhambra Theatre and St. James's Hall, in which they have publicly admitted, with a whimsical mixture of anxiety and anger, that if SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT'S Bill is passed the people will so generally vote against the publican, who is but the distributing agent of the distiller and brewer, that the output of their establishments will not be sold, their bank accounts will suffer, and the beerage will be undermined. We talk a great deal about the saloon and public-house, but these are only the feelers put forth by the octopus of the liquor traffic which is the reservoir of money and power that must be rooted up. It is said in Holy Writ, "I will cut them off by little and by little," and this is what we are trying to do in different countries through local option and Sunday closing laws, but until we assail the system itself, we have but cauterised the wound which is "the hurt of my people," and must be removed by a heroic surgical operation if health and soundness are to become the people's heritage.

If wage-earners and women did but know their power; if they realised that the destinies of the world are absolutely in their hands, and that by combined effort they could soon become an army drilled and disciplined, and for this reason dauntless and undefeated, they would find in this discovery such a sense of safety, solidarity and victory as would take the harm out of life even as a blotting paper dries up ink. But we have been suspicious of each other, jealous, indeterminate of purpose—and, alas, we have behind us centuries of isolation, so that it has been believed that women and wage-workers alike, are lacking in the power of combination. But in disproof of this I cannot tell you with what delight I think of the little groups already formed in all parts of the world which will serve in each locality as the nucleus around which wiser women shall rally when they waken to some adequate conception of their strength, and conviction of their duty. Organised motherhood is a force, the strongest, the most deeply rooted, the most steadily enduring, that this planet knows, among all the beneficent forces that the ages have developed. Christianity first made the home possible; and has supplied to the world those conditions which render organization the supreme duty of the world's mothers and sisters, daughters and wives. Who doubts that if the mothers of the world were banded together for the protection of their homes and children by means of "sweeter manners, purer laws," humanity would be immeasurably the gainer? PRINCE BISMARCK, in a recent deliverance strongly tinctured with blood and iron, told a deputation of German students that the Russians had feminine qualities—ingenuity, tact, skill, adaptability—but they could never conquer the Germans because the latter had "weight." PRINCE BISMARCK is a great man, the materialized Zeit Geist of the warlike past, but the weight of his battalions will not in the future compete with the worth of those feminine qualities of which he speaks so lightly; and even on the warlike plane he ought not to forget that a small quick hand can use a Maxim gun, or send the deadly dynamite on its diabolic mission with more certainty than the heavier hand of which he is so proud.

Japan and China illustrate our contention that the battle is not always to the strong; and that achievement depends on activity of mind rather than bulk of brawn; upon the use of ingenious machinery rather than the stolid force of the solidest battalions.

The heart-break of life under its present form comes of its endless competitions. The preacher would speak out plainly, but he knows that another preacher who will not do so is practically in competition with him, and that the rich pew-holders would call for the latter in his place. The editor would speak out, but the rich advertisers would transfer their patronage to a rival journal. The salaried officer would speak out, but another man is waiting for his place, and would get it on small provocation. The familiar illustration of the row of bricks in which, if you knock over one, all the rest will follow in due course, shows the sordid situation which has reduced the greatness, freedom, and beauty of human life to the formula, "You do for me, and I will do for you." Gratitude has degenerated into "a lively sense of favours to come." The waiter in the restaurant determines by the appearance of his patron the amount of attention he will bestow in view of the largeness of the tip that he expects. The joke of a rich man, no matter how dull or how old, calls out loud laughter, when if it had been but a middle-class joke its reception would have been mild, and had a wage-worker made it in the hearing of his superiors it would have been impertinent rather than amusing. Down to the minutest sub-division the value of everybody's patronage who has a particle of influence that may lead to the betterment of those depending on them is weighed, measured, labelled, and if not immediately sought, is sedulously saved up against a rainy day. This will be so until co-operation takes the place of competition, and the strong are no longer in a position to elbow themselves to the front, no matter who goes to the rear or falls out by the way.

But we are moving rapidly toward that better goal. For instance: while we sleep a thousand hands are busy for us, gathering up materials for our morning meal, passing on our letters by the swift train, printing our mental breakfast on the broad pages of the daily press. A thousand hands are moving in countries where the sun shines while we sleep in the shadow of the darkness here that we may have cloth for our next new suit, rapid transit when we leave home, books to brighten our minds, music to mellow our hearts. The brains of inventors are busy with contrivances that annihilate distance and literally kill time; the minds of statesmen are planning better laws; the minds of philosophers are searching out the reasons of things. There is much truth and goodness in the world already or these things could not be done, and best of all the people are stirring in their sleep. Some day the great world-mind tutored and taught will lend its mighty force to each child of humanity. Some time the great world-heart will enfold each baby that is born. Some time the great world-hand will open itself and every living creature shall be fed. It is God's miracle, and it spreads over the earth so slowly that we take it as a matter of course. It comes to us broadly and brightly as the sunshine comes, this dawning revelation, as a fact not as a dream that "One is your Father even God," and "all ye are brethren."

We forget that woman was the first working man—she was the first potter, the first weaver, the first maker of anything and everything. It was an inevitable result of the fact that man was the fighter, hunter, explorer. These occupations exhausted all his time and strength, and all the labour was carried on in the home. But now,—when man has largely exhausted his original pursuits, when the world is no more a mystery, and the excitement of exploration begins to pall, when the wild beasts are nearly all killed off, and there is but little use for the tame ones, when it is apparent that men will soon begin to learn war no more—he has fallen back upon the ancient heritage of woman and declares that if he has her to compete with he will be industrially destroyed, and with him the world and the rest of mankind. This is one of those catastrophes that are always expected but never occur. The true position is that men and women shall be perfectly free to apply their energies to the world of work, to professions, art, government, in accordance with their own will and pleasure, and shall together carry on the affairs of the home and train the little ones. By these means man will gain incalculably in all those gentle qualities which have made woman the admiration of the world; and by sharing his outdoor pursuits in the genial garden that they make and till together, she will gain intellectual power,

> "Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind."

The last of the laureates rose to his heavenliest height of prophecy when he wrote:—

> "Till at the last she set herself to man like perfect music unto noblest words."

The awakening of women to a perception of their relation to civic life is an incalculable advantage, for women are the mothers of the race, and an admixture of their universal sympathy and kindness will do more to ameliorate the average lot than any other single ingredient injected into our public life. The part that women bore in the great upheaval in New York City when the Tammany Ring was overthrown at the elections of last autumn has set a keynote that echoes in the heart of every thoughtful woman on the globe. It was the irony of circumstance that Dr. Parkhurst, grand worker but grievous Conservative that he is, called women to his aid and utilised their powers of persuasion in winning the votes of men, addressed public meetings of women, and urged them to do their utmost to overthrow the organization which incarnated the most detestable features of American politics. When the victory was gained, but little was said by the press about the part that women bore in that great uprising of the people, although beforehand these gentle allies were stimulated to the last degree by the entreaties and the praise of reform newspapers. But women are accustomed to be overlooked, when the need for their services has ceased; it is part of the discipline that is teaching us to "endure hardness as good soldiers."

But the vigour with which the women in New York and throughout the United States have set about forming Committees of public safety illustrates the story in the "Arabian Nights" of the fisherman who broke a sealed jar thrown by the waves upon the shore, whereupon a genie was released, and spreading

"Its pinions in nebulous bars,"

declined to collapse into the jar again although urged to do so with many an objuration.

Some men declare that woman shall not vote because she cannot fight, that is, she shall not save because she lacks power to destroy. An ingenious Frenchman has recently contrived a plan by which without destroying, she shall be an active helper in time of war. He proposes to present a Bill in the French legislature whereby the Postal and Telegraphic service of the army shall be in the hands of women, thus relieving a large number of capable young men who can shoulder the gun and march away to help on the killing necessary for the "glory of France." He would also place the commissariat under the care of women and well-nigh all the civil positions connected with the army. That we are totally opposed to war does not prevent us from the admission that if it is to go on, the view held by this ingenious Frenchman is logical, and should prevail. His proposition is one more prophecy of the time when the disabilities of women shall be reduced to their last analysis, and will be found to melt away into a single one: women have not been, and never will be, the fathers of the race. But this unchanging condition is offset by the fact that men will never be the mothers of the race, so that the practical equality of the two integers in the unit of humanity will yet be demonstrated beyond the reach of cavil. Upon this, however, we have never insisted, nor do we care about such a conclusion, except as it helps to silence the silly theoretical objections of those conventional minds that when the subject of better wages for women, or of giving them a voice in framing the laws by which they are governed, or any other practical amelioration of their lot is proposed, immediately dart from the track by some such exclamation as "Men and women are not equal—they never will be—it was not the Divine intent—Saint Paul has not so signified," and other equally relevant observations which if women should make them, would be written down as tokens of their "hopeless imbecility where acts of judgment are concerned."

When HERR BEBEL (the famous Socialistic Deputy) introduced the Women's Emancipation Bill into the German Parliament in February of this year, he pointed out that between the years 1816 and 1876 three hundred and twenty-two thousand women had died in child-birth, thus proving that there was a greater mortality amongst women from this cause than the wars had caused amongst men. DEPUTY BEBEL said that this fact alone ought already to have secured to women those civic rights to which they were entitled; and surely she who bares the soldier has done more for her country than he who bears the sword.

We cannot too often repeat that it is a cardinal principle with all White Ribboners that they are not working for women as women, but for the human race as such, since men and women

> "Rise or fall together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free."

Woman is the mercury in the thermometer of the race. Her status shows to what degree it has arisen out of the dust. In the Eastern Hemisphere, where she is so degraded that a husband begs pardon for mentioning his wife, and if he has only girls, they are not counted in the summing up of his posterity, men make no progress, except as those other nobler men of the Western Hemisphere, who are constantly moving toward the recognition of complete equality between husband and wife, sister and brother, have carried to the Oriental world a knowledge of those sciences, arts, and inventions that are an outgrowth of Christian civilization. The atrocities committed upon women in Armenia are the natural outcome of the sex-worship of themselves by men, and of the giving over to them of women, as polygamous wives and concubines. We cannot too often repudiate the criticism from which White Ribbon women constantly suffer, that we wage war against our brothers. No one knows better how false this statement is than the men of our own households, who as a rule are among the purest, manliest, and most respected members of the communities in which they live, and who are hand in hand with us in all our hopes and purposes.

THE MODERN TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The best prayer book is a map of the world; the largest outlook is where one gets most of aerial perspective. We may not all realise it, but we are met here in an act of worship as definite as if we repeated the Litany; nay, far more so than if we merely went over its phrases from the lips outward. In the words of the great Lamennais each one of us might make her declaration of faith: "I am here that every one may know he has a God in heaven, a Fatherland on earth." But this can never be save as our aims are specific and our results assured. The happiest thing in life is doing good according to a plan, but few things are more disheartening than the haphazard work of the half-sighted, whose hazy perceptions must result in hurried efforts and ofttimes hopeless failure. It is not more true that the well ordered science of astronomy has succeeded the superstition of astrology; nor that the chemist's art is blotting out the remembrance of the wizard and his wonder-working, than that the modern temperance movement proceeds along lines carefully laid down and by systematised methods that have been tried and proved; methods that are consonant with the latest results of scientific investigation, the broadest declarations of Christian truth, and the rendered reasons on which universal brotherhood is based.

The question is most pertinent, if the fire department can be so carefully organised as to stretch from the centre to the remotest corner of a great city that it may protect material interests, why cannot the forces that are energised by the celestial fire of life and the Spirit of God give enough light and leading to combine their forces and send them out along every line of danger, so that "where sin aboundeth grace shall much more abound."

But this is precisely what these White Ribbon women from almost every civilised nation under the sun have met to do; they wish to perfect the network of that mental and spiritual telegraph whose central battery is the heart of Christ, and along which, when it is builded, shall flash those danger signals which shall blight what is evil and brighten all that is good. JOHN MORLEY, that statesman of serene intelligence, has wisely said that "In social things we may be sure that untiring hope is the secret of vision." The credentials of this Convention are the sublime hopes that beam in the faces of its members. Whoever knows what ought to be knows what will be. This is the secret of your vision who have gazed into the face of Him who is holiest among the mighty, and mightiest among the holy, until somewhat of its brightness is reflected in your hearts and lives.

ESTHER PUGH, our good Quaker comrade who led a praying band from the beginning of the "Whisky War," says that the meaning of the movement is concentrated in these words of a crusader: "*I forgot everybody but God.*"

It is the unexpected that occurs and the hopeless that succeeds. Optimists do not happen; they are resultant forces of Christianity, acting through the laws of inheritance. The threads of sunshine woven into that cloth of gold that we call temperament, shone from the sun of righteousness. For this were they born, and for this cause came they into the world. It is their part "to wrestle, not to reign," and when the molten gold that their burning zeal evolves from the ore of the common mind has been minted into the common coin of law, the opportunist mind of the parliamentarian deceives itself by believing that its measures have wrought out the deliverance of the people.

Perhaps no line of agitation for purposes of reform has ever presented more changing phases than the one with which we have to deal. At first it was a pure bright ray like the light in a picture by REMBRANDT where the surrounding shadows only serve to heighten its concentrated brilliancy. These were the days when personal abstinence from alcoholic liquors constituted the sum and substance of a movement to which but few even of the best minds and hearts became adherents, but gradually the light has spread. The relations of the Temperance movement to every other form of beneficent associated effort have been diligently studied, and to-day the modern Temperance movement includes largely in its methods, and altogether in its spirit, much that is best in all those circles of expert reform and philanthropic work that are the out-shining of Christ's Gospel in the world. To say that in these days the Temperance reform is narrow, is simply to confess one's ignorance of the stages through which it has passed. Nothing so well describes it as illustrated in the work of the White Ribbon, as those words of GEORGE ELIOT; it is—

"The blessing of a Good diffused."

A floating plank, helpless among the waves, and the keel of a stout ship traversing the great deep toward its desired haven, are illustrations of the futility that must always attend an individual compared with the power that the combining of many individuals exert, over the realm of society and government. They who combine have already mortgaged success, while the failure of those who beat about by themselves is foreordained. No such perfect piece of organized work has yet been wrought as those mighty armies by which men claiming superior power have maintained their empire over the mass of mankind. But those fighting forces will be disbanded within another generation, and the same class of minds, with their wide outlook combined with a genius for details, will devote themselves to persuading men and women to combine in the industrial armies which even now, in the infancy of their experience, are rapidly improving the outlook of those true aristocrats whose sacred toil alone can change the face of society, first from savagery to civilization; then from civilization to brotherhood.

We have heard much about the "man on horseback"; he has been the central figure of the world's more primitive civilization. Perhaps the woman with a plan may prove to be his beneficent successor. In any event, whether this figure be man or woman, whoever has a definite idea of what is to be done is at a great advantage. The world is full of good impulses, but they need harnessing; enthusiasm goes to waste because there is no engine through whose wheels and levers its force can be applied. But it is one thing to make plans, and another to carry them out. BEAU BRUMMELL'S pathway was not more filled with cravats that failed to tie, than the pathways of reform are strewn with plans that do not take effect. It is perhaps as much as should be looked for that one plan in a score succeeds; inventors will admit that the proportion of wreckage in their department is far higher, and to plan is to invent. But if the inventor is a machinist, then his soaring wings are clipped, and the manipulation of material keeps him down to *terra firma*; so when the one who plans in great reforms is also a practical worker, and puts out his seed-thoughts into a garden-bed to see if they will sprout, much valuable time is saved to the Association that he represents. It is the hope and glory of the White Ribbon movement that it has so many seed-bed planners. Are you one, my comrade, sitting here so quietly, yet so alert and full of aspiration? If not, you may become, by patient perseverance, that figure full of power and hope: *a woman with a plan.*

In our effort to carry the White Ribbon movement everywhere, the Missionary Societies are our basis of hope, and will be for many years to come. One of our most trusty leaders writes as follows: "I tell you that the one Christian working force in this country is its missionaries. Any recognition or acknowledgement of what they are or are doing will make a highway for you and the cause that nothing else could. The ubiquitious organizer makes a grand mistake when he comes here and ignores the missionaries or criticises work of which he can know nothing. Many missionary ladies are coming to the front in

W.C.T.U. work, and they will soon be a mighty power. They can hardly wait for the translator and printer to furnish temperance and social purity literature, and they are giving liberally out of salaries which government officials call 'pin money' for the temperance work and taking full shares in our paper. You may on reaching India think them slow. People thought LINCOLN 'slow,' but he had sense to go slowly when he simply couldn't go fast. Our missionaries have, but many a traveller hasn't, sense enough to know or see this, and thus the work is hindered."

There are two hundred and eighty missionary associations with nine thousand missionaries from foreign lands, and native preachers and teachers to the number of fifty-five thousand. Fourteen millions of dollars are annually invested in missionary work, and in round numbers three millions of human beings are directly associated with these missions either as members or close friends. The Scriptures have been translated into two hundred and twenty languages spoken by nine-tenths of the human race, and one hundred and sixty million copies of the Bible have been circulated since this century began. Four-fifths of the continent of Africa are already under European control. Forty missionary societies, seven hundred foreign missionaries, and seven thousand native preachers are at work, and about a million of the population are already under Christian influences.

The opening of China and the independence of Corea are events of great significance in the work we have before us. Japan has risen like a star from the horizon towards the zenith among modern nations. Her Red Cross Society and the Army Order inviting the missionaries to furnish every soldier with a copy of the New Testament, are indications that the Japanese are not lovers of war, but may be expected to combine with the Western powers, so much admired by the Island Kingdom of the East, to substitute arbitration for the sword.

The least known country of the world has been Thibet. But by a new treaty with Great Britain through her Indian Empire, the first open treaty-port has been established beyond the border of that mysterious realm where the Mahatma will soon vanish under the light of Christian civilization.

A young English woman, a physician, was recently escorted from India to Afghanistan by a special embassy from the Ameer, and her ministrations made an impression so favourable that she accompanied the suite of the Ameer's son to London, and there is every reason to believe that others of her profession will be welcomed to the mountain kingdom and help bring it into electric touch with the new century.

This heritage of ours, the planet earth, has now been practically explored in all its nooks and corners, and every place will soon be so near to every other place that swift communication can be had from the centres of civilisation to the circumference. The darkest, saddest spot, the moral quagmire of the world is the Empire of the Turk, from which many branches have already been lopped off as others are practically sure to be, and first of all hapless Armenia and Macedonia. For every evil tends to its own cure; heaps up its own retribution; prophecies its own remedy. The blood of the Armenians cries from the ground; the sick man of Constantinople will find his territory closing closely around him; his malign power will recoil upon himself, and Christian education and civilization may be trusted to lift even the Turk—the most malevolent of our great family—to the level of decency and afterwards decorum among the nations of the earth.

PROHIBITION: BASED ON THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

All the work that we do is based on a prohibitory law for one, enacted by himself, and the prohibition of the legalized sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages, enacted by the town, county, state, or nation. Whatever tends directly to this result, whether it be restricted hours of sale, Sunday closing, prohibition of the sale to minors and drunkards, we, as White Ribbon women, strongly favour and do our utmost to enact in law and to enforce in fact. But whatever tends to add respectability and permanence to the liquor system, we oppose, viz., license, and high license in all their fluctuating forms and under the various disguises that they so readily assume. We believe that "what the law says is property *is* property," and that alcoholic liquors give no equivalent for value received, but are only a form of investment, the most delusive in the world, producing no wealth and destroying the wealth-producing power of the drinker in exact proportion to the amount he drinks. Therefore, when the state says that alcoholic drinks are property and shall be protected as such, the first great fallacy in government has been enacted. But the pocket-book nerve is the only one that vibrates throughout the liquor system, except when it allies itself with the ambitions of men by entering the political arena. To dissect out the pocket-book and political nerves is the Herculean task to which White Ribbon women have set their hands. Whenever in any country the government allies itself with the effort to secure prohibition we co-operate with "the powers that be" to the utmost of our own power. We cannot consent as an organization, to stand in relations of equal friendliness toward one political party that ignores, another that opposes, and a third that espouses the cause of Prohibition. We have, therefore, in some countries favoured the formation of a new party, which in our thoughts we always call the Home Protection Party, by which we mean, that it is made up of a body of voters who are committed to protect the home and to outlaw the dram shop. This party always places equal suffrage for man and woman as a plank in its platform, and is strongly in sympathy with the cause of labour and purity. Indeed, it may be said to be the political exponent of the modern spirit, and whether it comes to power or not such a party is, in the widest possible sense, an educator of public opinion, and as such we believe that White Ribbon women, as a rule, will find it to be a strategic movement no less than the dictate of conscience to favour such a political organization. Nothing that they can do will bring them greater contradiction, criticism and obloquy; but they console themselves by the belief that "it will be better farther on"

The ballot for woman is part and parcel of our Prohibition cause; the two sink or rise together. I do not know a White Ribbon woman who is not a Prohibitionist, a Woman Suffragist, a Purity Worker, and an earnest sympathiser with the Labour movement. These four corner-stones of the new Temple of the people's liberties, are being hewn out of the same quarry, and whoever works for one works for the other.

The law of survival of the fittest has, in the popular mind, two methods of application; tested by them both, ought the liquor traffic to survive?

In the first place, is it fit? In the days of our ancestors intoxicating liquors were made by men who stood as well in the community as the average tradesman. They were sold in the same places where flour and other supplies essential to the physical well-being of the people were to be had; and no reproach rested upon those who dealt them out or drank them down. But it is no longer equally reputable to sell wheat and whiskey, bread and beer, apples and ale.

In exact proportion to the New Testament character of his daily life, a man is held back by his principles and record from being a publican or a saloon keeper. Birds of a feather flock together, and wholesome foods are now wholly separated from unwholesome drinks in public thought. As a general rule they are not sold in the same place, and those who sell them do not stand on the same plane in public confidence. There must be a reason for this, and it is found in the result of their respective use. The fittest has survived. Food holds its place as a necessity; intoxicating drinks are losing theirs, and from great numbers of the most highly developed communities they have been banished altogether. New England furnishes the most salient illustration. Its founders brought with them from the mother country Bibles and casks of beer; they founded churches, schools, homes; they distilled and brewed intoxicants, and sold them in shops along with other "good creatures of God." The churches still abide, and in them are trained the best examples of Western civilization; the schools abide and are the glory of the new nation; the homes abide and are the harbingers of heaven. But the saloon is the confessed outlaw of America; it has been banished from three of the five New England States, from several Western and many of the Southern States, while in Canada the popular vote has proclaimed its downfall. In England a great national movement for its destruction at the people's hands is making progress, slow but sure, by Parliamentary process, and it cannot long survive in any Christian land.

Another meaning of the famous phrase is that whatever is best fitted to its environment survives, or that which best adapts itself to its surroundings possesses this inherent quality. But as man develops along the lines of self-government, drinks that intoxicate, or which have a tendency to produce that condition, become more dangerous to him. Under a Feudal System when he was but the parasite of the lord in the castle, his personal habits counted for but little, only so that he was brave in war. But his environment has changed his value, to himself, to his home, and the State that depends on the conservation of his forces, physical, mental and moral. Intoxicants degenerate his personality in all of these particulars, and they do this either directly in his own person or indirectly through his descendants.

The places in which intoxicants are sold have become the rendezvous of those classes which are either the foam of society or its dregs—the do-nothings of the upper and nether edges of the great social wave. One of our Chicago Mayors gave as a reason why he did not close the saloons on Sundays that "they were the best traps to set for criminals." If bakers' shops were the lurking places of the burglar and the tramp, if the basest political plots originated there, we should combine against the baker rather than the publican.

We are here, then, English-speaking women, gathered out of the leading nations of the world, with a few native pioneers from Oriental and Continental countries, to put our heads and hearts together for the building up of the woman's home protection movement, because it is the fittest to survive; the best adapted to its environment; and we are here for the pulling-down of the liquor system, because, judged by its effects, it is the most unfit, and the least adapted to that slowly improving environment which is the outcome of Christianity working on the minds and bodies of the human race.

WORK FOR PURITY.

Words have souls, nay, what is worse, they have ghosts. Men are more frightened by words to-day than by ideas. If one can but couch his thought in acceptable forms it will be received in quarters where, did he utter it squarely, he would be cast out as evil. We must admit that is a proof of the childhood of our condition, wherein we are "pleased with a rattle, and tickled by a straw," and live in forms and fashions rather than in thoughts and things; but so it is. Words are boulders so ponderous that they are still held on the track whence the force of new ideas has swept everything else. They are like the ice that stays in the hidden upland valley when the snow has smitten the brows of the mountains and warmed the bosoms of the lakes. We must get after them with pick and crowbar and hasten their departure, these old words and epithets that are but the links of heavy chains still fettering our flight to God's sweet heaven of truth.

First of all I denounce the word "female" and pronounce upon it the anathema maranatha of the White Ribboners. As used in current speech it applies equally to a hen and to the mother of OLIVER CROMWELL. All fine thought has precision, is clear-cut, uses the word it means, as a dentist with his deft fingers singles out the tool he wants. Let a woman be called a woman, and if I had the power a statute should declare it.

Another phrase that we must chase out of the dictionary of common speech with a scourge of small cords is the phrase "an illegitimate child." No such child was ever born. Every child that has appeared on this sphere came here in the direct line of those natural laws which are laws of God, and are perfectly legitimate. I even dare to hope that the mother of one of these poor little waifs, as we are wont to call them, is made in some sacred sense "legitimate" by the awful sacrament of pain and shame that she endures. The only illegitimate factor in the problem is the father, who braves neither physical suffering nor legal penalty, who is pillowed in peace and comfort, while she, who by the laws of nature and of God, should, in this hour of her immeasurable need, have been surrounded by his love and sentinelled by his protection, is left in the night of her agony, with no eye to pity, and no arm to save.

I refer elsewhere to the declaration of POPE LEO XIII. that there must be but one standard of purity for men and women, and that the highest. This faith is growing. It was never so strong and widely spread as now. Sporadic efforts are made in certain quarters to re-enact laws for the degradation of women and the incontinence of men, but watchful friends of purity are on the alert, and not one of these conspiracies against human nature has succeeded in the past year.

The Legislature of Missouri recently passed an infamous law, but it was vetoed by the Governor. Members of the Legislature of New York tried to do the same, but the Bill never reached a vote. The Mayors in several American cities have given special powers to the police, but the people have risen against them, and their machinations have ignominiously failed. The most penetrating eyes in Christendom are those of that great leader MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER, whose recent utterances sound like the blast from a Highland bugle. It will be noted that her arguments against licensing houses of infamy, apply equally against the licensing of public-houses. I quote some of her glowing words :—

"It may be asked, how it is that Federation having for its direct aim the abolition of State regulated vice, and concentrating its energies as an organization on this aim, has given birth to an awakening which has been so fruitful in so many directions? For me and for those who have worked with me from the beginning there is no difficulty in answering this question.

It is the *open and public challenge to the governments and authorities of the world* which has shaken the consciences of men and stirred public opinion as by an earthquake shock; and nothing short of such an open challenge could have done that. The spirit of a holy war cannot be aroused, nor can the opposition be provoked which it is necessary to provoke, by rescue work, by alterations of the laws here and there, which deal with solicitation in the streets, &c., still less by a proposal to punish the female sinners in the case, the weakest and most helpless portion of society. Nor can such a spirit be immediately aroused by the education of the young in the home and in schools in principles of self-control and purity. These things are the influences which are needed and are being called into existence to bear upon the future—both the near and the more distant future. We must be ever assiduously preparing the way for a better state of things by the training of the young, by the reform of our social institutions, by the purifying of our laws and the removal of the many hindrances around us to virtue; but before we can effectually do all this, it is necessary to proclaim openly a war, and this can only be done by a *challenge*, open, public, and sounded throughout the world, together with a demand that all the ruling powers shall abandon the position they have taken up in regard to this vital question, a position in which they are endeavouring continually to strengthen themselves.

How is it that such an open challenge awakens the public conscience and is recognized as a call to war? It is because it strikes at the very citadel of the evil in the hearts of men. The worst men will approve of our rescue work, will even subscribe to help it on; they will offer little or no opposition to certain legal reforms in detail, they will allow us, though unwillingly, to protect minor girls from their seductions or violence, knowing that laws for such protection may be, and constantly are, under the regulation system, made void in their administration. But when by our public challenge, and our proclamation of destruction to all forms of governmental or official regulation and protection of vice, we in effect deny the *claim* of men to oppress women,—when we demand that men shall exercise self-control and live virtuously; when in this open challenge men read their deprivation of the impure privileges which they have claimed in all times, they are furious; they are also filled with "the fear which hath torment,"—the depths of hell are stirred. And it is well; the depths of hell *need* to be stirred before we can hope for the battle to be set in array, which will end in the final triumph of righteousness over iniquity.

Nothing short of such a proclamation and war cry as ours can arouse the enthusiasm which is necessary to destroy the organized, tolerated and protected institution which aims at securing to evil men safety in the enjoyment of their disgraceful 'rights,' and which seals the slavery and secures the destruction of millions of women."

I feel sure we all agree with our great leader concerning this crucial test of woman's personal liberty. We will not lower the white flag of the purity cause by the width of a hair. No ingenuity, no evasion, no covert device "for the promotion of the public health" must beguile and no amount of opposition affright us. So long as one woman on the face of the earth is condemned by a man's law to be kept from disease for the express purpose of ministering to his lust, so long the women who wear the White Ribbon will combine to destroy that law and put the brand of Cain upon the forehead of that man.

What we should wonder at is not that some women have become degraded, but that more have not been thus ground under the hoofs of social tyranny.

The virginal heart of woman asserts itself in every friendless girl who against the awful odds, arms herself with an honourable bread-winning weapon, and spends her life in hopeless toil, often at five shillings a week, when, if she would listen to the whispered temptation that assails her at every opportunity, she might live in idleness and amid the surroundings of comfort, if not of luxury. Think of the needle-women who sit over their work sixteen to eighteen hours in every twenty-four; of the shop girl who stands behind the counter, being forbidden by her employers to sit down, and who works from eight in the morning till six or eight at night, when in a single day she could earn more than she now does in a month. Think of the girls behind the bar, where they often stay fifteen to eighteen hours a day, and where the brutal words and ways of the patrons enfold them in an atmosphere of degradation, and yet the great majority even of these keep themselves on the firm level of self-respect and decency. If under the grinding conditions of competition such women can hold themselves to a wholesome and cleanly life, what should we not witness of purity and exaltation in these lives if they had a fair chance to earn their bread and time left for recuperation, recreation and repose? What we must seek to gain for them is the living wage, which has been aptly called "that sum necessary to maintain an average man (or woman) with an average family in an average state of civilized comfort."

The martyrdom of women under existing laws is their actual canonization. The saints of these days are the saints of the shop who fight with greater heroism than the soldiers of Balaclava, that they may not become the sinners of the street.

THE FALL OF A FAMOUS AESTHETE.

The fall of Oscar Wilde and the disgrace of the malodorous decadents whose folly finds its climax in that fall, are different acts in the same drama. To seek sensations rather than principles as the final good of life is the creed of this *fin de siecle* cult, and the falsity and baseness of that creed have received an illustration the most shameful and astounding.

Decent people will be doubly alert hereafter to disavow a school of literature and art whose text-book is made up of verbal conceits by courtesy called "epigrams" that shine with the false fire of the moral morass, or are the Jack-o'-lanterns of that graveyard in which their author has buried his character, reputation and career.

"Art for art's sake" was the shibboleth of that sneering school of barbaric aesthetes who lauded as their leader the man who declared that no harm was ever done by a bad book or an impure picture; and pointed an epigram with the postulate that ethics did very well for humdrum folk, but aesthetics—and decadents at that—alone could charm the disciples of culture and champagne. Truth was too practical for him, justice too prosaic, honour too commonplace.

The stigma that has been placed upon his record makes every home more safe, and must hearten every mother who, in love to God, is training her sons to habits of purity and manliness.

I incline to the opinion that in a more clear-sighted age, when the laws of God written in our members are better understood, this man would have been consigned not to a prison cell, but to the wards of an insane hospital, and I know this to be the judgment expressed by some of England's highest authorities on brain disease.

It is a relief to hold this view, and also to remember that in the unspeakable disclosures of the witness-box, in which culminates the record of a wasted life, no shadow has fallen on the cause of Christianity, for happily the decadent playwright never called himself a Christian. He was literally and truly "wild," an avowed Pagan, a degenerate Greek, a heathen, who boasted of his heathenism. But to this lamentable controversy there are two sides.

OSCAR WILDE is serving out his sentence. He did not in words confess his crime against society, but he is confessing it by deeds; and it will be well if society, under the arrest of thought that he has given it, discovers that its own record is far from clear.

The customs which in the houses of what we are wont to call the well-to-do shut a boy away from his mother and sisters while he is yet a babe in arms, and oftentimes consign him to the care of ignorant attendants, who implant tendencies, the sting and penalty of which kill out character in the very process of formation; the senseless reticence at the home fireside which flings a boy defenceless on the street to learn the sacred facts of life from other boys, whose recitals are degrading, and whose practices corrupt; the public schools in which hundreds of boys are herded in huge caravansaries, where the public sentiment is formed by the elder and more hardened, who impart their habits to the little fellows whether they will or no, and which in many instances are the hot-bed and training ground of the vices which in the sunflower apostle found their perfect efflorescence; the silence of the pulpit and the press concerning the overmastering temptations of our youth in the bewildered years of the second decade, and the crimes by which men such as he came to be destroy the last fibre of manhood and banish the last blush of shame; all these work ruin among our youth and foster offences which invariably re-appear in the history of nations, that under the system of competition have accumulated wealth and power, and on which luxury has worked the spell of its languorous lullaby.

Nothing can now be done for the man who condensed his creed into the epigram that "a colour-sense is more important than the fear of God." But for society there is a straight path out of the wilderness in whose quagmires he has sunk. Break down the middle wall of partition between parent and child, between the boy's heart and the heart of the mother from which his own first caught its rhythm. Show us the father; let him become the closest friend of his son. Give larger place to the sisters of the household, and tune the lives of boys and girls to the same key, teaching them the same sports, the same books, the same standards of purity. And when they must leave the shelter of the home roof, send them out hand in hand to schools where men and women shall teach our youths and maidens in the larger home of those co-educational colleges, which, in the newer England across the sea, have developed its best brain, its sturdiest muscle, its healthiest and happiest lives. Above all, cultivate optimism, and discard cynicism in the common household talk. Stimulate admiration on the part of brothers for the intellectual achievements of their sisters, and on the part of women increase the admiration for the highest moral qualities in men. Denounce the decadent philosophy that strives to blur the distinction between right and wrong, and to destroy the proportion and perspective of conduct. So shall a purer and happier England, in which manly men find the completeness of their life in women truly womanly, shine as the beacon-light of nations.

The White Ribbon women with their motto of "protection for the home," rejoice and are glad that the Press of London, which is so seldom in accord on any subject, has echoed the verdict of the jury with deepened emphasis. It will be unpardonable if the unutterable experiences of the past weeks are not made to yield a revenue of righteousness in the quickened conscience of parents and pastors, teachers and friends, so that the path of the little pilgrims entrusted to our care shall be no longer bordered by pitfalls, that can be banished if willing hands are but allowed to work, and warning voices are but heard and heeded.

Moral horticulture is more to a boy than all the classics and mathematics ever thrust upon his mental palate; instruction in the daily bread of Christian ethics inculcated as a theory and illustrated as an art would be to him the bread of life. But White Ribbon women fervently hope the day is not far off when we shall train those with each other who were formed for each other; thus preserving that equilibrium, physical, mental and moral, which God has provided through His natural laws for the safety, sanity, and health of the young people who shall be "the burgomasters of the future."

THE LIVING PICTURES.

The agitation against immoral living pictures (never let it be remembered against beautiful and pure pictures, either living or dead)! has gone hand in hand with the great movement for reform in municipal politics; indeed, they are but parts of the same system. The truth of this was proved by the immediate application of our London reformers to the County Council, whose action set an example of which England may be proud. Those who imagine that the Empire Theatre cuts a large figure in the out-working of this problem are mistaken. The lightning was in the air and struck the Empire first, because in the world's central city it was the most influential whispering-gallery of the liaisons which blaspheme a pure life and makes a happy home impossible. We all know how the fire of the Women's Temperance Crusade spread from Ohio to the most distant parts of the world; and as White Ribbon women we may well rejoice that the brave action of one of our most gifted members and her associates kindled the fire that burns brightly at this hour in a thousand towns and cities of the new world, the Antarctic continent, and our own dear mother country, and will never cease to burn until the last remnant of impurity in the recreations of the people has been destroyed, and good men and women join hands to organise that "good time" which is the rightful heritage of all in their leisure hours, to rich and poor alike. I think that our Society has never done a single stroke of work that meant so much for the amelioration of the common lot, and I hope we shall by resolution adopted by a rising vote evince our appreciation of those true White Ribbon women, of whom MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT is chief, who were first and foremost in the London crusade against immorality masquerading under the name of "Art." In my address at our Jubilee in Cleveland, Ohio, last autumn, I told our comrades what is perfectly well known here, that the call to arms was penned by LADY HENRY SOMERSET in her now famous editorial in the *Woman's Signal* of August 2nd, 1894, entitled, "To the Women of England."

So inadequate is the present public sentiment that even good men see vile posters as they pass along and let them remain without protest. They look upon shameless exhibitions of the form of woman and make no token of disapprobation. One would have said antecedently that their respect and love for the mother that bore them would have roused their indignation in presence of scenes and sights that cannot fail to lower the estimate in which all men hold all women in thought, word, and deed.

If the shameless pictures of women that we find in leading illustrated papers read by reputable people could be shown to the mothers of this country by means of lime-light illustrations at mothers' meetings; if the bill-boards at which their children are looking could be exhibited in the same way so that the impression could be strongly made on the minds of reputable women,—we do not believe that these illustrations of the actual contempt with which a certain class of men look upon women would be suffered to sully the pages of current literature or the hoardings of any decent community. The trouble is—no organized recognition of these abominations has yet been made, and without organization no subject class can ever rise above its present status. There is one watchword, and one only that means deliverance, and it is: Agitate, Educate, Organize.

The White Ribbon women of the State of New York have taken advanced ground concerning living pictures. The Bill that has been introduced by a leading Senator at their request is aimed directly at the women who exhibit themselves in such dress or attitudes as tend to corrupt the morals of the young, and at those who employ them for this purpose. The object of the law is stated in these words:—"To better protect public morals, defend the health and happiness of youth, prevent the degradation of women and girls, and preserve the honour and respect due to woman."

It is inevitable that women should condemn public amusements that involve a moral taint in their sons and daughters. It is also inevitable that men who have invested money in theatrical troupes and properties should do their utmost to hinder the reforms that women propose to introduce. Of this we have had proofs on a large scale during the past year. Much of the intimidation offered by these men and those depending on them has been public, but their most insulting and virulent attacks have been private. And the women who have bravely led the movement, now world-wide, for the purification of the people's amusements have found foes more merciless in the theatrical guild than in the liquor traffic itself. "Prowling prudes," and "puritanical spinsters," "old cats," and "glowering grandmothers" have been held up to public derision on the piquant pointed pen of the theatrical journalist. It has been represented that the women who antagonised dramatic indecencies did this because they had no knowledge of art, no perception of humour, no possible interest in amusement. But it is probable that before the crusade closes the people will find out that no class of women so much desire a decrease in the wage-earners' hours of work or an increase in their opportunities of recreation as the White Ribboners. This has been testified for years by our sympathetic action toward the labour movement, the eight-hours' day, the Saturday afternoon closing, the "pleasant Saturday evening," and in other ways too numerous to mention; but we are crippled in our efforts by lack of capital. If rich people who desire to increase the sum of human happiness would help us to establish places of resort for the wage-worker, we would soon demonstrate our appreciation of amusement, harmless fun, and a good time generally, in which all classes could meet on terms of mutual enjoyment and goodwill. But we believe that the Government itself should be the chief caterer for the people's leisure hours, and that until this is done the mercenary motives now prevailing must continue with notable exceptions to be the final factor in theatrical amusements.

It is my earnest hope that one of the results of this Convention may be the creation of a Department of Amusements for the people, with a superintendent whose name will give a guarantee of mingled good sense and breadth of view.

On the rising tide of the people's betterment must come public provision for playgrounds for the children and pastimes for the parents. The public-house must be replaced by the public parlour—a pleasant place of rendezvous where all kinds of harmless drinks and games shall be provided—and to each a reading and writing room should be connected; all open equally to men and women. In Chicago good BISHOP FALLOWS has started what he calls a saloon in which no intoxicants are sold, but various mixtures of an innocuous character, of which we may be assured because the Bishop is a pronounced teetotaler, and often deals them out himself, and because he has placed among the decorations a portrait of NEAL DOW!

The recent letter from the Pope to the English people, while most unsatisfactory so far as furnishing a basis of Christian unity is concerned, has several golden sentences. I do not remember ever seeing any from the highest ecclesiastical source that were so encouraging to reformers. LEO XIII. is himself one of the foremost reformers of the time, and has avowed his desire to be remembered as "the People's Pope." In this letter he says that he has "heard with singular joy of the great attention which is being given in England to the solution of the social question . . . whereby on a legal basis the condition of the working classes is improved, and of the zeal and energy with which so many engage in forwarding opportune measures for the suppression of the degrading vice of intemperance, of societies formed among the young men of the upper classes for the promotion of purity of morals, and for sustaining the honour due to womanhood." And then he says, "in regard to the Christian virtue of continence, pernicious views are subtly creeping in as though it were believed that man was not so strictly bound by the precept as a woman." Here is a key-note set by the head of the largest branch of universal Christendom, which we wish might be re-echoed in the official addresses of Protestant bishops and clergy. We thank God and take courage when we think of this declaration from a source so influential. It betokens the better time; it shows that the world is not growing more wicked but more pure, for the Pope of Rome sits in the whispering gallery of the ecclesiastical world, and if he sends forth this trumpet blast we may surely expect that every priest and pastor will set the echoes flying the world around.

There are those who will say that because I am a Protestant I have no right to speak in these terms of the head of a church that looks on Protestants as perverts, but that is not an affair of ours; it is the business of every loyal mind to recognize the good in every utterance and action of which it has cognizance, and no amount of criticism shall prevent me from speaking forth the profound satisfaction and honest gratitude I feel toward that great man in the Vatican who has sent forth so many high and holy declarations of truth and brotherhood.

THE ORIGIN OF WOMEN'S FASHIONABLE DRESS.

Just as the medicine man has become the physician, the conjuror changed to the inventor, the astrologer to the scientist, so the fetish of fashion is bound to give place to the control of hygiene and æsthetics in the dress of men and women. No haphazard way of doing anything can survive in these days, when, "according to law," is found to be the method of the universe, from matter in the sun to matter in the molecule. There are certain fabrics the wearing of which conserves the highest physical well-being of the human animal; there are certain ways of putting that material together which adapt it to the health, comfort, convenience and embellishment of the wearer; these laws are being studied and will prevail. If a commission of men and women, made up in large part of physicians and artists, were empowered by the united societies of women to investigate the origin of fashions, the causes of their frequent change, and to devise more reasonable methods of dress, much good would come of it. The reasoning faculty in women has but recently reached a point where they begin to wonder why it is that they must submit like so many lay-figures to be decked in garments of such material, cut and colour as somebody chooses who has not yet been authorized to choose. Why that somebody should choose, as he, she or it, is pleased to do, is one of the questions which, while the average woman has by no means presumed to ask it, has nevertheless invaded the outer court of many an aroused feminine mind, and manifests itself in a nebulous way, especially when the dressmaker's bill reports itself. One thing is certain: when women come to themselves out of the dream and inanition of ages; when it is demonstrated to them as it will be, that they are simply machines for the exploitation of the product of silk, woollen and cotton mills, without the slightest regard to their comfort or the real beauty of their garments; when they have studied physiology and hygiene long enough to know that by their senseless and criminal manner of girding themselves about with tight corsets and bodices, wearing weights and false hair on their heads, cramping their feet, and exposing their lower limbs, insufficiently clad to the vicissitudes of climate; when they are intelligent enough to see and alive enough to feel the degradation of sweeping up the microbes and filth of the pavement with their long skirts; it is safe to say that then there will be such another revolt from the prevailing methods of "fashionable" attire as will prove in right down earnest that women are capable of developing a future race worthy to live in that better world that we are now engaged in manufacturing here below.

Before the departure of WORTH, the Parisian dressmaker, he had the frankness to make some statements about his business. As is well known, he was an Englishman of commonplace origin and opportunity, who went to Paris and devoted himself to the silk mercer's trade for many years. At last it occurred to him that if he could find an establishment where the material was not only sold but made up afterward, double gains would accrue to the proprietor. He began by employing fifty hands, and ended with twelve hundred employeés, turning out between six and seven thousand dresses and between two and four thousand cloaks in a year. Being interviewed as to the origin of fashions, MR. WORTH naively said: "Without going into all the details which influence the change of style, I may say briefly that when a manufacturer invents any special fabric or design he sends me a pattern asking if I can make use of it. That fabric may require a severe style of dress, or if it is light and soft it is adapted for draperies, puffings and so forth. If the material pleases me I order a large quantity to be specially made for my establishment, and *design my dresses accordingly*. The purchase by such a firm as mine of a great quantity of the same material influences other firms, and that material and the style it is suited to become the fashion." In short the great Parisian dressmaker in collusion with the manufacturers of cloth, and without doubt receiving a heavy commission from them, determines that the sheep-like millions of women who wear the European costume shall put aside the garments for which they have already paid, and which are in large part serviceable, and shall expend their money for a new material and cut in order that these shrewd business men may put money into their purses. Meanwhile the woman of small means tags on at the end of the procession, imitating the general appearance of those at its head so far as her limited and hard-earned wages will allow. The whole scheme is one of the most deadly tyrannies the world has ever seen, and one of the most senseless; it is founded on the avarice of the manufacturer and the ignorance of the patron. Scientific knowledge will be the death of it—and scientific knowledge is moving on apace. Women are beginning to think, and a most respectable contingent of them has already "struck" against the idiotic enswathement of their forms by a set of men who care nothing for their health, their duties as mothers, or their compliance with the immutable laws of beauty; but who as virtually exploit them in the character of lay figures, as if they stood in a show window to be turned round and round that they might catch the gaping eyes of the passing populace.

TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND.

The present American Ambassador at the Court of ST. JAMES has paid a tribute to English home-life that I am glad to reproduce in the hearing of this cosmopolitan gathering of good women. May it go into half a million White Ribbon homes and deepen the impression of that sweet old saying,

"Though sundered far, by faith we meet
Around one common mercy-seat."

He said to his countrymen on returning for a visit to the United States:

"I could tell you of experiences varied in character, but best of all the tasting of the delights of a genial and refined hospitality. I have never passed a night in any house in England in which that family did not kneel every morning in common prayer to the Ruler of the world. This is not done ostentatiously, but from the hearts of the people, and it is almost their universal practice. I have been a long time in England, and I do not remember that I have ever heard an oath. I am sure I have never heard at any entertainment even in the height of jest, a story that a man would object to telling his wife, his sister or his daughter."

The good Queen once showed to a foreign visitor in explanation of the greatness of England a copy of God's Word; and it is the homes which the Bible has made which are the safeguards even more than the glory of England. In the greatness of this great land we claim the share to which our common ancestry entitles us. We find here a people numbering forty millions, and concentrated on an area not larger than the State of Georgia, speaking one language, with almost no admixture of foreigners, blessed with a Government that springs from themselves and may any day return to them for a verdict of well or ill done; patient and persistent to a degree that renders them well-nigh invincible; a people whose class distinctions are slowly but surely being swept away, and whose open-mindedness to the seed-thoughts of co-operation and brotherhood that are flying through the air like thistledown, is not excelled by that of any other on the face of the round earth. To them I bring on your behalf and on my own the message that our Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, wrote to Lady Henry Somerset:—

"Think of our thrushes when the lark sings clear,
  Of our sweet May flower when the violets bloom,
  And bear to our and thy ancestral home
The kindly greeting of her children here.

"Tell them our love survives the severing strain;
  That the New England with the Old holds fast
  The sacred memories of our common past;—
Unbroken still the ties of blood remain."

OUR ENGLISH LEADER.

The growing recognition in other circles of power than those of Temperance, and the unexcelled position there attained on the part of our English leader, fills the hearts of her sisters from other lands with solid satisfaction. Her courage is recognised by the good, and feared by those who spend themselves in doing evil. Her knowledge of the spirit and method of White Ribbon work has become that of a veteran. I am, as I have long been, firmly of the opinion that she should be President of the World's W.C.T.U. It is thoroughly domesticated in the newer countries, and would become acclimated throughout the British Empire with a Briton at its head. This I shall continue to urge, and may I especially point out here and now the poetic justice, propriety, and practical good sense of electing Lady Henry Somerset as President, while we are in her own native city, and in a sense the guests of a nation that has in it no woman whom the people more truly love and trust, or with better ground for doing so.

[illegible] Lady [illegible] by the [illegible] —

"[illegible] would [illegible] they [illegible] I had very much [illegible] was [illegible] protection [illegible] some [illegible]"

[illegible] and received response from [illegible].

Lady [illegible] Somerset [illegible] following [illegible] growing [illegible] those [illegible]

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

[illegible] English leader [illegible] The careless [illegible] women of the [illegible] we have too many [illegible] However [illegible] Lady [illegible] SOMERSET given [illegible] many ways [illegible] has given [illegible] fresh proof [illegible] British [illegible] and native [illegible] every [illegible]

When the Armenian question is solved [illegible] Governments [illegible] victims from the Turkish [illegible] societies and distinguished [illegible] money to help win this victory [illegible] by their [illegible] But there is one [illegible] figure [illegible] said or sung. And yet [illegible] that deserves to be written [illegible] his name is FREDERICK [illegible] a native of Turkey, and [illegible] whose knowledge [illegible] cause in Turkey, [illegible] devotion to [illegible] platform, and [illegible] proud and his made [illegible] countrymen [illegible]

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Some of us can never forget seeing the little child-wife and her husband at the great meeting and afterward, when their recitals of the cruelty that destroyed their little boy before their eyes touched many hearts. This Convention will put itself on record in the strongest possible terms against the outrages that beggar our wildest imaginations as to the depths to which human nature may descend, and the slow movements of the great nations which although "the abomination of desolation" began in August last, and resulted in the murder of sixteen thousand of the most peaceable and upright people that ever breathed, have not as yet wrought out any practicable relief for their Christian brothers and sisters on those bloody plains.

Nor will this Convention fail to speak out in language unmistakeable against the barbarous lynchings by which brutal white men wreak their vengeance on brutal black men, setting aside the civilized and Christian methods to which all men are entitled, namely, the verdict of law meted out by judge and jury.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Thirty-five years' residence in India has been the lot of Bishop Thoburn, missionary Bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal Church. He says, regarding the evidence lately given before the Royal Commission, in favour of Opium: "I do not hesitate to write that this evidence is regarded by the people generally as having in a measure been extorted from the witnesses. For the time, at any rate, Government influence was so strong that the official witnesses were willing to testify as they were expected to do. In reality the use of Opium is universally regarded as a very bad habit."

We are now in the same position that the Anti-Slavery reformers held earlier in the century. We have antagonized vested interests in India, and a Commission sent out by Parliament has been so influenced by the Government there that it has brought in a report which, if read by one who had no previous knowledge of the subject, would seem to teach that the panacea for human ills in India is the juice of poppies, and that to realise its full benefits one must begin with the "Government pills" furnished by Christian England to keep the little ones unconscious while their ignorant parents work in the factories and elsewhere, thus beginning their physical deterioration almost with their first breath and carrying it on steadily throughout their lives. But when it is known that the Government of India carefully sifted the evidence of the different witnesses which they were obliged to place in the hands of the Commission, and in the main left out the testimony of those who were against the vested interests of the Opium trade, the outlook changes, and two facts illumine the average intellect: First, that the report of the Commission is perfunctory; second, that the Government in India has attained such a sense of its own importance that it makes light of the position of the House of Commons, and is about ready to set up for itself. The minority report of MR. H. J. WILSON, M.P., lets daylight in upon the situation. He says: "It is amazing that the Government should have insisted on seeing the abstracts of evidence of proposed witnesses, and that after the perusal of these abstracts by the official censors, certain witnesses were not submitted for examination by the Commission." MR. WILSON also declares that the movements of himself and his friends were tracked by the police; that the Bombay officials sought to prevent information on Opium being furnished to DR. HART, of the British Medical Association, and that undue interference was used in the preparation of evidence from the Native States. MR. WILSON declares that although the Government had avowed their intention of enabling the Opium Commission fully to ascertain the facts, they really did nothing of the kind. The only redeeming feature of the Report is that the nine Commissioners agree that the practice of Opium-smoking is most harmful, and the facilities for its development should be diminished. We are also glad to learn that native public opinion condemns the practice as disreputable.

MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN, our Superintendent of the Anti-Opium work, will report further on this subject. India and China are not the only countries cursed through the power of Western and so-called Christian civilization; the Opium trade is already making progress in America.

In view of these facts and many more that might be added if there were time, I rejoice that the World's pledge of the W.C.T.U. includes total abstinence from the use of Opium, and that the Polyglot Petition calls for its total prohibition by every Government.

THE LANGUAGE LINE AND THE COLOUR LINE.

It is needless to say that no line based on sex, race, creed, colour, or "previous condition of servitude" is recognised in the World's W.C.T.U. If it were, the word would be a misnomer and the spirit of the Crusade would take its flight. Some of our good friends not thoroughly cognizant of these facts have given notice of an amendment to the constitution (to be acted upon two years hence) by which the words "race and colour" will be explicitly included in the Constitution, and to this there can be no objection, since, as I have stated, the

W.C.T.U. has no race or colour line and in the nature of the case cannot have. If German, Scandinavian or any other women to whom English is not a native tongue, but who live in English-speaking countries, or if coloured women in any country, prefer to organize Unions within the bounds of their own religious denomination or otherwise along the lines of race or nationality they are free to do so. But to the World's and National societies these Unions hold the same relations held by those Unions that are organized according to our general plan.

In point of fact a preference to be organized by themselves has been manifested, and naturally enough by women who do not speak our language. It is also true that coloured women both north and south have preferred to be organized in the same way. So far as I know, white and coloured women in the Southern States of America have worked with the utmost harmony and good feeling, though in separate societies. From the first the White Ribbon movement has acted on the principle of home rule, our study having been to reduce the red tape regulations to the smallest possible number; and the same plan applies to the World's W.C.T.U. Indeed we have, as we often say, only two laws that must be observed by all, and they are these: "Pay your dues, and don't drink." These dues are on a average about fifty cents (two shillings) a year.

The W.C.T.U. of the United States has taken strong ground against lynching. Resolutions similar to the one passed in the B.W.T.A. Council meetings of 1894, clearly declaring their position, have been adopted in the National and in many of the State Conventions. These resolutions were sent out by me, and I know that they were very generally accepted, as the Minutes of the several States will show. So far as I can learn the people of the South who are interested in our work, strongly disapprove and discountenance the lawless and barbarous proceedings of the lynchers. It is not right to judge a great section of the country by the conduct of isolated groups. DALZIEL and REUTER in their telegrams from America, report little except the cyclones, lynchings, fires, strikes and murders; the British public learns nothing of the immense amounts voted for the education of the coloured people by Southern legislatures as a voluntary tax falling almost wholly on the white people; nothing of the constant deeds of charity and goodwill that characterizes an overwhelming majority of the white race; nothing of the good understanding and mutual helpfulness in the relations of white and coloured. The views held in this country are based on information altogether inadequate; the only just method of procedure would be for those who have taken ground against the lynchings—and that they have done so I am glad to know, because it will re-act favourably on public sentiment in the localities where these outrages occur—is to go to the South and study for themselves, or to take the testimony of white people whom they would trust on any other subject, and of coloured people of the same high character, and then to strike an average, by which a completer justice to all the parties concerned would be assured.

PRISON REFORM.

No year has witnessed such progress in the application of reason and love to the problem of crime as the year 1895. The HON. MR. ASQUITH, Home Secretary of the British Government, has the will as well as the power to change the basis of prison management from punitive to reformatory. What we achieve in America by slow degrees, because we are sub-divided into fifty provinces called States, England can carry at a stroke by means of her compact Government and the individual responsibility of her great officers, who come directly from the ranks, being technically nominated by the Queen, but chosen by the party that the people have just placed in power. We cannot doubt that the gentle embassy of MRS. BARNEY deepened the arrest of thought in many a magnanimous mind. The work for the movement headed by the B.W.T.A. and MISS BALGARNIE, for the introduction of police matrons cannot fail to strengthen the movement tending toward the better treatment of men as well as women who are under temporary arrest, or serving out a term in prison.

It seems incredible that last year our English leader sought permission to visit a police station, that she might in her Annual Address speak to co-workers from her own knowledge; but her request was refused, and under the existing rules could not be complied with. The recent report of the police commission, however, indicates a loosening of the red tape strings by which prisons in England have been so long shut away from every humanising influence.

Among the reforms that will be speedily carried out are a classification which shall separate juvenile from hardened offenders,—for it is recognized, to quote the admirable putting of the *Westminster Gazette*, that "criminal disorders are highly infectious, and an unclassified jail is the centre of a raging epidemic;"—larger correspondence with the home folk of the prisoners, better food, better opportunities to learn trades, to read books, to write letters home, and best of all—from a temperance point of view—the right of a police magistrate to sentence habitual inebriates to be detained in homes for terms sufficiently long to enable them to become so far as possible cleansed from the vile thraldom of the drink appetite.

In this last reform DR. NORMAN KERR, a man honoured and beloved among temperance people everywhere, has borne a leading part.

OUR CHIEF AUXILIARIES.

To attempt any adequate account of work accomplished in the last two years by our national auxiliaries would be impossible. The Annual Reports of them all would aggregate thousands of pages. The Biennial Report of the Secretary will condense the merest mention of their tireless activities, all on the same general plan and in one spirit of enduring zeal and devoted loyalty to God and humanity.

The National W.C.T.U. of the United States has almost completed its work of securing scientific Temperance instruction throughout its public schools. Prohibition, woman's ballot, and laws for the protection of women are making steady progress. The Woman's Temple enterprise, heavily handicapped by the unequalled business crisis, begins again to move forward under the undiminished faith and work of its founder MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE. She would be with us to-day but for the cares and duties of this great undertaking. We rejoice to welcome two of our general officers, and several of our chief State Presidents and Superintendents, with a goodly contingent of the rank and file. The great event of the year has been the presentation of the Polyglot Petition to the President and to members of the Congress in Washington, which occurred in February last.

The Dominion of Canada has taken a strong position in White Ribbon work; there are no truer leaders than MRS. YOUMANS, the pioneer: MRS. JUDGE FOSTER, her successor; MRS. WILLIAMS, whom we have lost, and than whom we had no more precious life to lose; MRS. TODD, who succeeded her as acting President; MRS. EDITH ARCHIBALD, President of the Maritime Provinces; and if I followed the promptings of my heart I should add to the list all the General Officers of the Dominion and its Provinces, in which by a plebescite Prohibition has been deliberately chosen as the best method of handling the liquor traffic. If correctly reported, all the provinces save French Quebec have made this declaration by a popular vote, and this, notwithstanding the action of the "Government Commission," which with the fatuity that characterized the English Opium Commission, and is to be expected from bodies of men who are in close touch with the officiary of the nation which gives them their commission, took sides not with the people but with "the Trade."

Thus the lesson that the people are far more trustworthy than the leaders, and that leadership should be perpetually renewed by fresh appeals to the people through their franchise, is being writ in letters large enough to be read around the world.

The people's majority for Prohibition in Canada is 132,000, and the progressive Temperance spirit is shown by the following incident:—

The National Liquor Dealers' Association of the Dominion recently met in Toronto and sent word to the Mayor that they should like to call upon him; but he returned a message for which they had not been looking. He said he had no time to give to an Association the objects of which, in his judgment, were contrary to the best interests of the people.

It is a matter of rejoicing that at the eleventh hour the acting President of the Dominion, MRS. TODD, decided to come to this Convention; her voice will be a strength to us in the public assemblies of these most memorable meetings ever held by our representatives since the first praying band set out upon its journey.

The great federation of the British Women's Temperance Association is here to speak for itself, and those who have attended its nineteenth Annual Council, just concluded at the City Temple, can but feel that though the mother country of the Crusade is the United States she must look well to her laurels or the crown of victory will be placed on the brow of your great leader and her faithful following in the dear old mother land.

The Industrial Farm Home for inebriate women is the chief enterprise that our British sisters now have in hand, and I earnestly hope we shall emulate their zeal in this most necessary and humane branch of philanthropic effort.

Norway is making a steady advance, led by the COUNTESS WEDEL-JARLSBERG and MISS ESMARK, of Christiania. Its work in the juvenile department is strong and has already crossed to Iceland, where the children have been organized by MISS OLAFIA JOHANNISSDOTER, an earnest lady of that island, whence have come to us within the last few days a thousand signatures for the Polyglot Petition.

In Japan but little has been done owing to the pre-occupation of that wonderful people in other enterprises quite foreign to the mission of the White Ribbon; the same is true of China as to increase, but "the things that remain" are full of encouragement, and reports will be made by accredited delegates. (MRS. FARNHAM, of Shanghai, is President.)

In India our President, MRS. PHILLIPS, is steadily at work, and with results that show what can be done when systematic efforts are put forth by a woman of assorted mind. There are about 34,000 women and girls in India under Christian instruction, and behind this stand the appalling number of nearly one hundred and twelve million not under instruction, and unable to read or write.

There is a transition period in the Hawaiian Republic, where MRS. WHITNEY and her comrades hold the fort, but no such opening for our work has ever been known there as is furnished by the broader policy of the new government.

The situation in Europe, and all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, also in Ireland, I have spoken of under the head of the work of our Round-the-World missionaries.

Australasia (MRS. E. W. NICHOLLS, Adelaide, President) has been organized into a great national society that is considered the most powerful factor for moral reform in that marvellous country, one of whose colonies has gained the franchise for women.

New Zealand (MRS. A. J. SCHNACKENBERG, of Auckland, President) comes off with flying colours; the franchise for women having been gained, they are now elevated to the standard of persons. This has been largely brought about by the far-reaching influence of the W.C.T.U. of New Zealand.

In South Africa, with MISS ALICE PALMER'S help, under the leadership of the three Colonial Presidents, MISS CAMPBELL, of Cape Colony, MRS. FERNIE, of Natal, and MRS. GRAY, of the South African Republic, the organization has been built on so solid a foundation that one of the leaders has said the work will stand "while there is a foe to fight or a wrong to right."

Work was begun in Denmark by MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT in the year 1888. MRS. ELISABET SELMER, and her husband who was a leading physician in Copenhagen, stood nobly forth as champions of the White Ribbon movement, and MRS. SELMER became President. From that time her articles in the *Union Signal* have made our workers familiar with her beautiful spirit and efficient efforts for the cause.

MRS. SELMER attended the Anti-Alcohol Congress at the Hague in 1893, and through her influence and that of our revered friend, REV. ADAMA VON SCHELTEMA, a National Union for Holland was then and there founded. She came to the annual meetings of the British Women's Temperance Association in 1894, where she was warmly received, and by the action of the General Officers of the World's W.C.T.U. she was made organizer and lecturer for the Scandinavian countries. She has since worked in her own country and in Sweden and Norway, and contemplates a trip to Finland.

The work of the Good Templars in Denmark has made much headway, and MRS. SELMER is introducing to the people of her native country some adequate idea of the White Ribbon movement by means of articles for the press and addresses, partly with lime-light illustrations, on the progress made in different countries of the world along our lines of work.

MRS. J. E. PETERS, of St. John's, Newfoundland, is President of the work in that oldest of British colonies. They have wrought bravely under heavy discouragements since their organization in 1891. We are glad to welcome MRS. PETERS as a delegate to this Convention.

MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK, founder of the American Institute for the higher education of girls, in San Sebastian, Spain, has laid strong foundations in that difficult soil. It means much to the future of that beautiful country that our work there originated in the only school for the higher education of women that has ever been known within its borders. The "Y" Society is the outcome of MRS. GULICK's work, and was organized by her sisters, MISS ANNA and MISS BESSIE GORDON in July, 1893, and has maintained a steady growth. From this centre is slowly radiating the light that will brighten many hearts and homes, for when these young women return to their native towns and villages they carry with them the torch of total abstinence, and lift it up in the midst of a population to whom wine drinking is as natural as water drinking is to us.

Our President in Jamaica is MISS CONSTANTIA MADIX, whose faithful work has been most helpful and promises greater things for the future. DR. and MRS. WHITNEY have been doing good work on the Island recently. They are well-known to our American delegates as Temperance advocates who have an excellent standing in their own country.

In France we have long had a centre in the home of MISS DEBROEN, 205, Rue St. Honoré, Paris, where our White Ribbon women find themselves comfortably situated in a sympathetic environment. MISS DEBROEN has established a reading room, in which our literature is to be found, and the Polyglot Petition offered for signatures. Her missionary work is a well-known feature in the great capital, and has always been conducted on total abstinence principles.

We have also a "Y" in Paris founded by the GIBSON family, English missionaries of high standing. We need a resident worker who could give her entire time to building up the enterprise to which these pioneers have for several years past lent a helping hand.

In forty-six countries the White Ribbon work is already begun, and I have outlined this beginning in those that have accomplished most.

It is my confident expectation that whoever furnishes the summary, ten years from now will report in all those countries a work as firmly established as it is now in any.

ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARIES.

The World's W.C.T.U. has been built up as the various National Unions were, by the work of unsalaried explorers and officers. During the first twelve years of the National Union in America and elsewhere, each woman was expected to bear her own weight financially, and to carry the expenses of that line of Temperance effort to which she had dedicated her energies. It is so in the beginning of all great movements. Enthusiasm sends forth the scout and forms the picket line; but in the order of evolution the flying cavalry and solid moving infantry, both sustained by a wise financial system and directed by a far-seeing statesmanship, must come later in the campaign.

MISS ALICE PALMER, of Indiana, has recently returned to her home after investing nearly three years of systematic work in South Africa, whither she went by our appointment at the request of the earnest women who had kept alive the organization founded by MRS. LEAVITT ten years before. Her expenses to Africa and return were paid from the treasury of the World's W.C.T.U., but while there, they were met by the local Unions of the Colonies.

We already have a resident missionary in India, the President of the W.C.T.U., MRS. MARY R. PHILLIPS, of 136, Dharamtalla Street, Calcutta; and I hope we shall appoint MISS DENTON, of Doshisha, Kioto, Japan, to be our resident missionary in Japan. She is highly recommended to us as a woman devoted to the White Ribbon cause, comparatively young, in excellent health, of much experience, and acquainted with the language of the Japanese. She is by birth a Californian, and was a successful teacher in that State.

We ought to have a resident missionary for the Straits Settlements with a roving commission for Burma and Siam, not forgetting Java, Sumatra and Borneo. We should have one resident missionary in China, her work being chiefly in Shanghai and Hong Kong, where our local leaders have made a brave beginning.

Australasia and S. Africa are now well organised and abundantly able to "paddle their own canoe." They would like each a resident missionary to hold schools of methods for the indoctrination of the newer workers in our methods, but they will doubtless prefer to select for themselves; and if they would like our advice in so doing it is to be had for the asking. We should have a missionary in China, one in Egypt, and several in that most needy and difficult section of the globe, the continent of Europe. As a matter of course we are in great need of a missionary for each European country, but this we cannot afford at present, as in each of the countries already named our representative must have a salary sufficient to meet current expenses, and this would be if possible even more essential in the European countries.

I hope that Miss Ackerman, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, Dr. Kate Bushnell and Miss Alice Palmer, will be able to work in Europe after they shall have recovered from the fatigue of those world-trips that have meant incalculable growth to the cause, but have cost them so much.*

Miss Ackerman proposes making a summer trip to Iceland in her capacity of Round-the-World Missionary. We should not think of sending one who has come to us so recently from the tropics, but she is confident that a trip to that snug little island of serious minded men and women will do her good, and we know it will result in good to others.

These three missionaries will not be enough, however, and we must devise measures for adding to the number. I have several choice names in mind to submit to the Executive Committee. We already pay the salary of our representative in India, and, as I have said, if we appoint Miss Denton we must pay her's; the same will be true of our missionary in Egypt, and those whom we send to the Continent. Our sisters in Australasia and South Africa will take care of their own helpers whether they go out under the auspices of the World's W.C.T.U. or not.

There is another island in which I feel deep interest; it ought not to remain longer outside the borders of our happy sisterhood. We must send a resident missionary fully equipped, not only with expert knowledge of our methods, but with a salary, to the Emerald Isle, which should be organized and affiliated directly to the World's W.C.T.U. As a matter of course I should not make this suggestion, but for the fact that I know it expresses the views of my sisters of the B.W.T.A.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION.†

So much has now been said and done, thought and sung about the Polyglot Petition that to treat of it at length would be a work of supererogation. It was presented in February, 1891, to the Government at Washington, and its representatives were granted a hearing by the President of the United States. The general officers of the World's and National W.C.T.U. constituted the delegation. We were especially glad that Lady Henry Somerset could be with us on that memorable occasion. The petition was read by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, of Missouri, Recording Secretary of the National W.C.T.U., one of our ablest leaders who is with us at this Convention, and will remain in England for some months speaking on behalf of the White Ribbon movement. A joint resolution was at once introduced to the House of Representatives by the Hon. Henry W. Blair, for twenty years our chief prohibition champion in Congress. This resolution proposed an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States. As a matter of course, no more was heard of this joint resolution from a Congress that had been execrated by a majority of the people of the United States, but we fully believe that what it calls for on the basis of the Polyglot Petition will yet be enacted into law.

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* A detailed account of the work of all our Missionaries was given in Mrs. E. W. Andrew's sketch of the Origin and History of the World's W.C.T.U., the publication of which is, I regret to say, unavoidably delayed.

† The following Countries are represented by the Polyglot Petition :—

1. United States—44 States and 5 Territories.
2. Alaska, U.S.
3. Canada—
    Nova Scotia.
    New Brunswick.
    Prince Edward Island.
    Quebec.
    Ontario.
    Manitoba.
    British Columbia.
4. Newfoundland, British America.
5. Jamaica.
6. Bahamas, West Indies.

It is well known that the petition is signed in three ways. First, actual signatures of women; second, signature endorsements by men; third, attestations by the officers of great Societies who by vote of those societies were empowered to sign. The sum total of persons thus included in the representation of the petition is not fewer than seven million and a half.*

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7. Tasmania.
8. New Zealand.
9. Queensland, Australia.
10. New South Wales, Australia.
11. Victoria, Australia.
12. Micronesia, Australia.
13. Madagascar, Africa.
14. South Africa.
15. France, Europe.
16. South Australia.
17. Belgium, Europe.
18. Burma, Asia.
19. Chile, South America.
20. Congo, Africa.
21. Denmark, Europe.
22. Holland, Europe.
23. Madeira Islands.
24. Mexico.
25. Norway, Europe.
26. Sweden, Europe.
27. Spain, Europe.
28. Uruguay, South America.
29. Brazil, South America.
30. England, Europe.
31. Scotland, Europe.
32. Ireland, Europe.
33. Wales, Europe.
34. Bulgaria, Europe.
35. Ceylon.
36. China, Asia.
37. Japan, Asia.
38. Corea, Asia.
39. Egypt, Africa.
40. Finland, Europe.
41. Russia, Europe.
42. Turkey, Europe.
43. Hawaii.
44. India, Asia.
45. Martinique Island.
46. Siam, Asia.
47. West Africa.
48. Angola, Africa.
49. Transvaal, Africa.
50. Iceland and the Faro Islands.

* The figures vary with almost every passing day, as new names are constantly coming in from countries near and distant.

The length of the Polyglot is about seven thousand yards, which contain about a million and a half of actual signatures. If the names had been written at the rate of one to each line the petition would be over six miles long, and fifty-three miles long if the names of all endorsers and the attestations of all the societies included were written out the same way.

It is the largest petition ever secured on behalf of any object, and is the first one that is world-wide in its purposes and signers. It has already been printed in the language of every prominent nation, and will be presented in due time to all the leading governments.

It was written in 1885 at Evanston, Illinois, and sent directly to MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT, the pioneer missionary of the World's W.C.T.U., who carried it for eight years and gathered signatures from almost every nation of the earth. Tens of thousands of copies were sent out to all parts of the world from my little Rest Cottage, Evanston, and from the Women's Temple. MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U., and MISS ALICE E. BRIGGS, Office Secretary, should be especially remembered for their work, and MISS GWELLIAN MORGAN, of Wales, Superintendent of Petition work for the B.W.T.A.

The first public presentation of the petition was by MRS. MARY BANNISTER WILLARD, who brought it to the attention of the International Temperance Convention held in Antwerp in 1885. Ceylon is one of the countries in which it was earliest presented. Twenty-seven thousand signatures were gathered there by the MISSES LEITCH, the well-known missionaries. The signature of GEN. NEAL DOW, father of Prohibition, fittingly heads the entire list; and among leading English names are those of SIR WILFRID LAWSON and his associates in Parliament, DEAN FARRAR, CANON WILBERFORCE, the late CHARLES SPURGEON, BALLINGTON BOOTH, and many others of like prominence. But no name on the petition is more pathetic than that of KHAMA, the Chief of the Bechuanaland, who has begged that strong drink should be kept from his people, and yet in spite of whose protest it is being introduced in canteens and hotels for railway workers through the influence of the Government in South Africa.

If all the interesting bits of personality that attach to the petition could but be known they would afford the basis of untold romances. A native of Madagascar, on signing, lifted his arms towards the sky and with upturned face implored the blessing of God on the petition and on those who had brought it within his reach. A woman signed herself "the mother of six Prohibition sons." A young woman writes of the sneering remarks that she encountered, a frequent commentary being: "This is nothing but the work of women and children; they can't vote!" One list of names was written on the back of a large-sized bill for small-sized shoes. Many signatures were followed by the pathetic words "a man who has left off drink"; or more frequently "a man who wishes he could leave off drink." A most frequent statement made when signing the name is "God bless the petition;" "God grant us deliverance;" "God protect the Home." And many honest souls charged those who were putting the petition together "to have our names near the top, as we shall look for them when we go to the Fair in Chicago."

As a matter of course I have not been able to have anything to do with counting the names, or preparing the petition to be presented. Two years of work, averaging eight hours a day, have been invested in counting, classifying, trimming, pasting and sewing the petition in its present form by MRS. REBECCA C. SHUMAN, of Evanston, Illinois, one of our most trusty White Ribboners.

An error has been made as to the total number secured in Great Britain. In 1891, LADY HENRY SOMERSET brought over two hundred thousand. This is the statement of MISS MORGAN, of Wales, our Superintendent of Petition work. Through a misprint this number was given to the press as three hundred thousand (300,000), and has been so reported many times, but we now have the correct figures from one of our most accurate women. This list with others, obtained at intervals since the enterprise began, gives Great Britain a total of three hundred thousand, of which fifty thousand have been sent within the last few weeks. We earnestly desire to see this number raised to half a million, and are confident that our White Ribbon sisters here will not permit their representation to fall short of this; nor shall we cease collecting names until we have two million personal signatures by actual count.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION PILGRIMAGE AROUND THE WORLD.

How to carry out in the best manner plans for presenting the Petition, is one of the important questions to be submitted to this Convention. I have already explained in letters to the *Union Signal* that after the arrangements were practically made to take up the world trip, urgent representations by White Ribbon leaders in my own country caused me to feel that after so long an absence from home they would be disappointed if I went away last autumn. There were also other reasons which have been fully stated.

In June last I returned to America and remained until March of this year, when I came over to work with my pen in helping forward the preparations for our great meetings three months later. It is now proposed, after presenting the Petition to the British Government, to go to Norway for the purpose of observing the Norwegian system of handling the liquor traffic and to present the Petition to the King of Sweden. It may also be deemed practicable to accompany DR. LUNN'S Mediterranean excursion, which would afford the opportunity of carrying the Petition to several other capitals.

It is my duty and pleasure to go home to our National W.C.T.U. Convention, which meets in Baltimore, October, 1895, after which I earnestly wish that the journey to India, China, Japan, Australasia, New Zealand, and South Africa, might be taken up as consecutively as possible and completed before the close of 1896.

Having frankly stated the position from my own point of view, I commend the subject to the consideration of my comrades. We all know that it will be of the utmost importance to the success of the expedition for the President of our British forces to be at the front throughout the journey round the world. She will present the subject to you from her point of view, and by a free consultation we shall arrive at the united wisdom of what seems to me to be the wisest and most "up-to-date" body to whom a decision so weighty could be committed.

Think what it will mean as an object-lesson to a world that is taught more by object-lessons than by all other means, to see passing from government to government the accredited representatives of the women's Temperance movement, born of the holy Crusade inspiration, with the united prayer, plea and protest of such an army, good and true, asking that the guarantees and safeguards of law shall be stripped away from the saloon, the opium den, and haunt of nameless infamies! It will be the most representative errand that has ever carried women around the globe, for it will represent the universal empire of the home, the kingdom of the heart, the republic of childhood, the united states of those united hearts pledged to God and Home and Every Land.

Catholic and Protestant, Gentile and Jew, Hindoo and Mohammedan, have found in the Polyglot Petition a common ground of faith and works, and now at last we are to put the capstone on this strong pillar of God.

OUR SUPERINTENDENTS.

We have already twenty-one Superintendents, fifteen of them from the United States. As a matter of course the American members greatly desire that these superintendencies should be more widely distributed in different countries, and to do this will be one of the most important duties of this Convention. We feel that for the next few years at least it is important that Great Britain and her colonies should take first rank in all the offices of the World's Union, beginning with that of President. The only reason that these positions have been held by women from the newer England across the water, is that it was impossible for enough information and enthusiasm to be felt in old England until the World's Convention was held and the headquarters transferred to London. The work of the Superintendents has already been reported by them for the Minutes, and a majority of the Board will be present to speak for themselves.

We rejoice that MRS. MARY H. HUNT of Boston, Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in schools and colleges, is present with us as a delegate. In her fourteen years of service as leader in one of the foremost departments of White Ribbon work, this gifted woman has put nearly eighteen millions of young people in school in the United States under such laws as will make it a part of the education even of the youngest to know what science has to say concerning the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human system. The text books that she has either written or revised, have been translated into many languages, and the same system will be steadily pursued by our Society under her trained and successful leadership, until scientific Temperance instruction has been introduced into all the schools in the world.

MISS LUCIA KIMBALL, of Maine, has from the first been at the head of our Sunday School work, and it is chiefly through her efforts that the quarterly Sunday School lesson is now a recognized feature of the International series. No superintendent has worked more earnestly, and I feel confident that if MISS KIMBALL could visit the countries in which our work is organized, the sentiment in favor of the systematic training of Sunday School children in Temperance principles would become a help as invaluable everywhere as it is in the United States and Canada.

MISS AGNES WESTON's work among the sailors is so well known that to speak of it is but to remind all intelligent hearers of the great good that has come to our society in the acceptance by her of the superintendency of that department. MISS WESTON is with us and will speak for herself not only in Queen's Hall, but in Albert Hall, and we hope in Exeter Hall.

We deeply regret the absence of our Superintendent of Evangelistic

Work, MISS ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD, of Brooklyn, N.Y. The work done by MISS GREENWOOD in the seven years of her superintendency has been worthy of her record as a devoted Bible student and evangelist. To her we are indebted for the strong impetus given to the systematic observance of a full hour of devotion in our Conventions, and for the large increase in the number of our Evangelistic workers. I hope that the book recently brought out by MISS GREENWOOD, entitled "Hints and Helps for Evangelistic Workers" may be studied throughout our entire constituency. Send to MISS GREENWOOD for a copy, at No. 151, Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Acting in the place of our departed officers, MISS ANNA A. GORDON, as Assistant Secretary, has prepared the biennial report and brought out those of the Superintendents in printed form.

PEACE.

The work of MR. CREMER, M.P., who has secured over 400 signatures in the House of Commons to a declaration in favour of international peace and arbitration, and his mission to Washington, where he was warmly received by the President and leaders of the American Congress, is the brightest outshining of the Peace movement since we last met. There is every reason to believe that before we meet again a treaty will have been concluded between the two great English speaking nations, and that the key-note thus struck will be taken up by all the nations of the earth. It is apparent even to the general public, from whom diplomatic movements are carefully guarded, that the great continental nations that are most heavily armed have become sensitive to the people's recoil from the arbitrament of blood, and are growingly elastic in their willingness to conciliate, so much so that they will ere long be masters of that delicate art. It is not chimerical to predict that within the next generation the spectacle of battle to the masses who have been looked upon as fittest of all for "bullet meat" will have become as distasteful as a street fight, and within the next century as disreputable. The *code duello* was once held in high honour, but it is now the object of contempt, and the duel between nations is in reality just as unpardonable, not to say wicked. The increase of women's influence in public affairs will tell incalculably against bloodshed. Thus do all things work *together* for good, and no good to the human race can be greater than that dread of war, which each new invention of death-dealing weapons deepens in the people's breast.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the great International Peace Convention this year are the following, and they are most suggestive: The Truce in Armaments; Questions relating to the Permanent Institution of International Arbitration; The More General Co-operation of Working-class Societies, and The Utilization of the Existing Armies for Great Public Works.

The most encouraging feature of this great work is that the Churches are petitioning for arbitration; thirty-two Governments will be addressed by them in the most urgent terms. Every leading denomination in the United States has already adopted the Petition, and DR. DARBY, Chairman of the Peace Society in England, states that *all the Churches of Great Britain and Ireland* have concurred in the Petition except the Episcopal.

Our Superintendent of the Peace Department, MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, will give a detailed report of this department.

THE PRESS.

When MISS JESSIE ACKERMAN went to Australia eight years ago, a perfect stranger to the people, but accredited as a national ambassador from the White Ribbon women, she cast about her for some method by which she could make herself and the Society that sent her out known to the people of Australia. It occurred to her to print one hundred thousand circulars with the words in capital letters at the head, "Wanted, Ten Thousand Women for the W.C.T.U." It is superfluous to point out that no human being knew what those letters meant, and everybody who saw them was put into that mood of curiosity from which truth has so much to hope. The cabalistic headline was followed by a brief statement of the origin and objects of the Women's Temperance Movement, and her relations to the same. This was sent out broadcast to the press, and the reading of it secured from many pulpits, and by philanthropists and reformers generally. I refer to the incident simply to emphasize the point we can never insist upon too often, viz., that the way to make a thing know is—*to make it known.* When good women learn that the agency of the press is just as valuable for the spread of good ideas as the movement of the wind is for the purification of the atmosphere, we shall see all helpful causes come to the success that we desire. A mass of matted grass is changed to a heap of fragrant hay by being tossed with the hay-fork in the bright sun and fresh breeze until its sodden and malarious quality is dried out of it. This is precisely what occurs when wrong notions or pestiferous practices get a thorough airing. That great meadow-land, "the public mind," is by this means purified, its quagmire cleansed, and its broad area gradually grows, as said the poet,

"Sweet with eternal good."

OUR PUBLISHING INTERESTS.

The publications of the White Ribbon Company, Ltd., organized by LADY HENRY SOMERSET and having headquarters at Memorial Hall, London, are among the best that the movement has thus far presented to the public.

The *Woman's Signal*, edited by LADY HENRY SOMERSET and MISS ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH, is the high-water mark of woman's journalism in London, and when one has said that little remains to say.

The *Woman's Budget*, edited by LADY HENRY SOMERSET and MRS. A. ROSSETER WILLARD, is pervaded by the warm home spirit that characterized the literature of the crusade.

The *Union Signal* is the official organ of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the leading exponent of the White Ribbon movement. It was established under the name of "*Our Union*" in 1875, and is a weekly paper stored with hints and helps of every kind that can develop experts in the work, though it is by no means confined to this undertaking, but is an invaluable family paper illustrative of every phase of reform work. I can speak with freedom because I edit the paper at long range, and LADY HENRY SOMERSET, my coadjutor, does the same, while those devoted young women, MISS MARGARET SUDDUTH and MISS JENNIE A. STEWART, whom we are glad to welcome to this Convention, MRS. KATE LENTE STEVENSON, our Corresponding Secretary, MRS. CLARA C. CHAPIN, and MISS ADA MELVILLE, conduct not only *The Union Signal* but *The Young Women*, organ of the "Y," and *The Young Crusader*, our illustrated children's Temperance paper.

RECONCILIATION WEEK.

GENERAL BOOTH, the great leader of the Salvation Army, has introduced what he calls "Reconciliation Week." It is good to see how many bright ideas born in White Ribbon brains have been taken up by other Societies; we have no patent on them, they are seed thoughts that fly forth, and we are more than glad when they are turned to good account by our comrade workers in other guilds of good. For my part I feel perfectly free to gather up every helpful method that comes to my knowledge and hand it on to you, knowing that you will do the same by me, and thus the sum total of ingeniously applied effort will be increased. Now GENERAL BOOTH suggests, and I hope we shall second the motion, that a Reconciliation Week should be appointed once a year during which each worker should be bound by the loving suggestion to seek out any and all other workers between whom and herself any difference had arisen, and try to have the "seamy side" of their intercourse turned into a garment of praise which shall replace the spirit of heaviness,—for heaviness there must be when two who have walked together because they were agreed find that a shadow falls between them. Among the people who desire to do right this shadow is usually caused by the thing that we call temperament; our measuring lines are different, our angles of vision divergent, and we make sin of that which is no sin, but only a difference in equilibrium and psychic or physiological condition. When we understand electricity and magnetism better we shall find that this lack of unity has explanations of which we are not cognizant, and that we have written hard things against ourselves and others when there was really no moral difference, no actual ill-will among us. It is well-nigh impossible for two people who disagree to sit down together and talk the matter over without reaching a sense of unity, during that interview at least; the difficulty is that we do not have an interview often enough. We are busy and separated by the conditions of our work. Therefore I suggest that we take up this plan of a Reconciliation Week, by no means confining our efforts in this direction to this special time, but agreeing that we will make them then whether we do at other times or not. I leave the subject with you and have "delivered my soul."

OUR FINANCES.

It is apparent to all that we can never make the World's W.C.T.U. what it ought to be without a larger income, and it will be many years before we can derive that income from the membership fees. The United States paid last year the equivalent of £300 at the rate of a penny a piece for each paid up membership, but in our society and every other there are thousands who are virtually with us but who, from neglect or absence, do not make the small annual payment, usually fifty cents (two shillings) a year. But we must pay office rent, printing, postage, stationery, telegrams, salary of office secretary, and a small sum to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for expenses of clerk hire, etc. No salaries are paid to the President, Vice-President at large, or Assistant Secretary; neither are salaries paid to our Round-the-World Missionaries, or our Superintendents of departments, although small appropriations for postage and stationery are made to the latter. This is not as it ought to be; our Round-the-World Missionaries should have salaries, and there should be a fund that they could fall back upon when worn out by reason of their work. As a foundation for this fund I propose to make over to the Treasurer of the W.C.T.U. the $3,000 (£600) or thereabouts, given me by the local Unions on my fiftieth birthday. Of this fund only the interest is to be used; and I hope that with so good a beginning we can increase it within a few years until the total will be a large factor in the working out of our financial problems. I feel sure that our Unions at home will approve my action. They know that I have not used the fund, which came at the rate of a dollar apiece from three thousand local Unions, and they will be glad to add to the $6,000 they have already raised by contributions for the World's W.C.T.U., aside from the membership fees, this gift which is really from them and not from me. I feel sure that if we can give our Treasurer clerical help she will set forces in motion that will awaken a wide interest in raising money for the World's work. MRS. ESTHER PRITCHARD, one of the leading preachers of the Friends' Society in the United States, is our Superintendent of the Department of Systematic Giving. I hope the report of MRS. PRITCHARD will be carefully studied, for it contains practical working plans which, if taken up by the local Unions, will result in an incalculable augmentation of our financial strength.

We must in this Convention devise plans that shall not rest heavily on any local Union, but which will, in the aggregate, assure the increase of our income during the next two years to such a degree that we can, as suggested, pay salaries to our Round-the-World Missionaries and larger appropriations to our Superintendents. If the wheels of the machine can be thus lubricated, and there is no reason why they should not be, we shall be able to bring the largest blessing with the least outlay to the women of the world that any society of women has thus far brought, for we build on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, those heroic souls who have devoted their lives to the foreign missionary work. Without them it is well known that we should have accomplished little or nothing in any oriental country. Their knowledge of the languages is in itself, next to consecration to Christ and His cause, a prime qualification for such work. Many capable young women among them will become our organizers and evangelists in these countries, and by this means emphasis will be given in favour of total abstinence and prohibition, temperance instruction in the schools, and systematic training of the children to become temperance workers; the abolition of all forms of legalised vice, the emancipation of women, the cause of peace and arbitration. I intend no criticism on our honoured missionaries, but only claim that there will be practical work on all these lines, such as would hardly have been realised without the co-operation of such experts and specialists as the White Ribbon movement has developed in the last twenty years.

THE LUCAS FUND.

Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas was the first President of the World's W.C.T.U. She accepted that position at the earnest request of her American sisters in 1884, and held it for six years, or until her death in February, 1890. This act of that great-hearted woman alone made the World's W.C.T.U. a possibility. When these two mighty nations of the English-speaking race—Great Britain and America—joined hands it was a signal to all other lands that the Society was not an empty name, but had in it a force of intelligent heart power, will power, and Christian zeal which could not fail to make it a world-wide movement for good, as it has since become. In gratitude to that first President I wish we might agree at this Convention to establish a Fund for the purpose of extending the organization, and to call it the Lucas Fund in honour of her memory. In all our plans I think of later years, when every nation shall have its White Ribbon Army as strongly and as thoroughly acclimated as yours is in Britain, Australia, and South Africa, and as ours is in the United States and Canada. I think of the women of power with all the advantages of University and professional training, women with the full prerogatives of citizenship, who shall not be content mildly to suggest, but shall dare powerfully to achieve. I think of the statesmen and orators whom this movement will develop, the scientists, philosophers and poets. We women of the transition period whose hard lot it has been to sharpen our weapons while we advanced on the foe, to form in a straggling line of battle, because we had not learned the manual of arms in this holy peaceful war, we have but "planted a handful of corn on the top of the mountain." We have purposed, they shall perform; we have believed, they shall know; we have worked with the left hand, they shall work with the right; we have been in at the birth of the movement for the protection of home, they shall be in at the death of the dramshop that wrought for its disintegration. But from the heavenly balconies shall we not watch them as they move forward in their orderly and stately procession on the planes of the great good time that is to be—the plane of brotherhood, in the sunshine of that day when each man's weal shall be all men's care?

PUNDITA RAMABAI.

Pundita Ramabai, founder of the Industrial Home School for high caste Hindu widows, is one of our National Lecturers, and has belonged to our movement since her visit to America in 1887.

The report of the Ramabai Association, recently published in

Boston, where its 7th Annual Meeting was held, is the most encouraging that has yet appeared. The school is now branching out by the purchase of a farm for the raising of mango trees, it being RAMABAI's expectation that the income of this farm shall support the school when the pledged support of the Ramabai circles shall cease.

She has now fifty-seven pupils (forty-three widows and fourteen non-widows), the number of widows steadily increasing. The kindergarten class is the great attraction, and doubtless in time native women will here find a bread-winning weapon, and go forth armed with it to cut down the false theories of education and the status of women that have been the ruin of their country.

I feel sure that if RAMABAI could leave the school for a brief time and come to England, she would be able to establish here as many circles as she did in America. She is a character so full-orbed and attractive that whenever she is present the people rally to her aid, and I am persuaded that as an adjunct of our work there would be scores of local auxiliaries that would rejoice to give practical help to this movement for woman and the home in the far East.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

In the National W.C.T.U. of America, we have organized a department of Mercy and I hope this may become a feature of our work everywhere.

It is an encouraging token of progress that the Duke and Duchess of York recently participated in the awarding of prizes to one thousand school children for the best essays on kindness to animals. These prizes were given by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and more than 93,000 essays were written in competition for them.

We move so rapidly that it often seems a pity that we have not time to take in the meaning of events, but if one will try to imagine such a scene in the palmy days of the Roman Empire or in the Middle Ages or even one hundred, or fifty, or twenty-five years ago, he will perceive that it could not have occurred. The world's heart is warming up and sooner or later every breathing creature will receive its dues.

The scene we have described did not happen, it was brought about. Millions of benignant thoughts, kind glances, helpful movements of myriad hands and feet converged upon that hour. It was good done according to a plan and was carried out by men and women better known (at least in the beginning of their movement) as fanatics. Let us take heart of hope, we are putting in our strokes, and whether we know it or not, they cannot fail to tell on the totality of clarified brains and a purified public atmosphere.

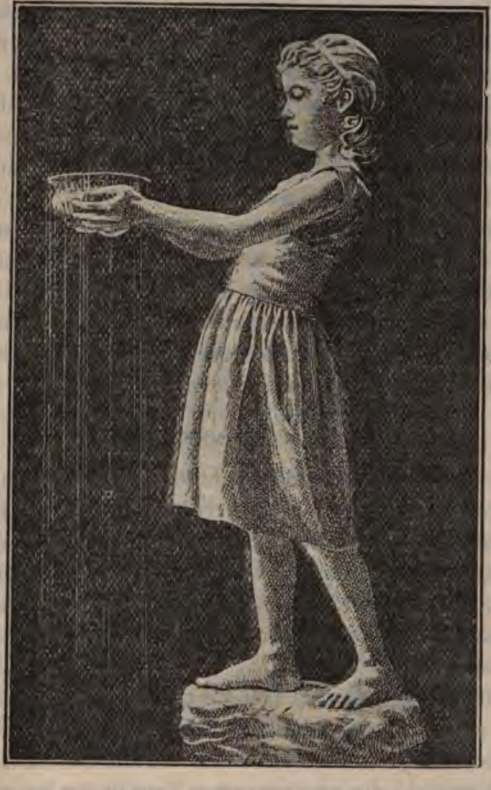
OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

Having compassed the gentle art of riding the bicycle, and written some account thereof in the hope of inducing other women of conservative age and acquirements to do the same, I determined to take a course of gymnastics according to the Swedish system, as taught by MISS MAXWELL, of Boston. In the Boston St. Botolph Gymnasium this enterprise was undertaken last winter by MISS GORDON and myself, and so much good resulted from it that, combining our request with that of LADY HENRY SOMERSET, we induced MISS MAXWELL, who has no superior in the United States as an expert in the Ling or Swedish system, "to come over and help us"; and LADY HENRY SOMERSET is fitting up a gymnasium in the Reigate Priory, where we shall be under her training to our own great advantage and that of the classes which are to be formed among those who appreciate this first-class opportunity. MISS MAXWELL will be in attendance at the World's Convention, where, I hope, she may speak to those of our women who do not think that because they are no longer in their first youth they are past help in the matter of exercise. The fact is, that we have it from high authority that at fifty "the youth of old age begins," and we can make it last as long as we have the strength and the good sense to make the most of our physical inheritance, and to remember that we must slow up the engine to some degree after that period is reached, if we would emerge into a youthful and sunny old age on reaching ninety years or more—an example set for us by that prince of Temperance leaders, GENERAL NEAL DOW.

I shall be pardoned for speaking of my little book on the bicycle (published by FLEMING H. REVELL & Co., New York, and HUTCHINSON & Co., Paternoster Row, London, E.C.), since I am thoroughly persuaded of the added cheerfulness and power that will come to our women by acquiring a knowledge of the "steed of steel," and have hoped that their faith in it would be somewhat strengthened by my own. SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON has kindly written an introduction for the English edition.

THE NEXT THING.

Three hundred and fifty thousand names of children were secured to the Total Abstinence Pledge by MISS ANNA A. GORDON and exhibited at our bazaar in the Columbian Exposition Chicago, 1893. These children and their friends contributed three thousand dollars (£600) for the erection of a fountain, which now stands beside the Woman's Temple, and is one of the most inspiring and beautiful works that any reform movement has produced. It is called in popular language "The little cold water girl," and represents the modern movement through which children have become a recognized factor as workers for the good of the world, being no longer content to be ministered unto with a cup of cold water but ready gladly to offer it to others. This fountain is adapted to the use of man and his four-footed neighbours who walk the dusty road, so that it represents not only Temperance and Purity but kindness to animals.



"THE LITTLE COLD WATER GIRL."
(Children's Fountain.)

It was executed by MR. GEORGE WADE, the London sculptor, and the same figure in bronze is to be unveiled in a few days in London, and to be named in honour of our English leader, the Somerset Fountain.

What better work could be done by our Unions, Local and State, Colonial and National, than to enlist the children to sign the pledge and give or get a sixpence to add to the fund in their various localities for multiplying the number of fountains over which the little cold water girl presides?

We are told by our sisters in Norway that their juvenile work, which has become the most encouraging feature in their society, began with the circulation of MISS GORDON'S Pledge Cards. And within a few days the good tidings came to us from MISS ESMARK, the Secretary, whose home is in Christiania, that an accomplished Icelandic lady has caught the spirit of that work and has established a branch of the Loyal Temperance Legion in Iceland's capital city.

The basis of the fountain enterprise was *the enlistment of children as active workers in the Temperance Reform*, and I feel confident that if this idea can be set in motion by our auxiliaries in all countries, it will result in a work as much greater than the Polyglot Petition, as our added numbers and experience entitle us to expect from the next enterprise to which we set our seal and give our hand.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

If I had my way you would re-elect MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT Honorary President, as you undoubtedly will; make LADY HENRY SOMERSET President; the COUNTESS WEDEL-JARLSBERG Vice-President at large, as an encouragement to the rising hopes of our Society in Scandanavia; you would choose a young and active woman as Secretary, and MRS. HAUSER, one of the most capable of missionary women and ex-president of our work in India, as the Office Secretary, appointing a Canadian White Ribboner as Treasurer. Then with headquarters in London we might hope, through the work of this Official Board and the co-operation of our Round-the-World and Resident Missionaries, to accomplish more in the next two years than in the ten years since the Polyglot Petition started on its pilgrimage.

I strongly recommend the formation of a department of Labour, another of Politics, a department of Purity, and another of Mercy; also a department of Temperance work for household helpers, and a department of Christian Citizenship would in my judgment help to develop that vital movement in all the countries with which we have relations. I know an excellent woman who would work hard to make it a success. In addition to these I have been urged to suggest a department of efforts to prevent the sale of rum to native races, also to merchantmen and on the railroad trains.

A Department of Amusements, with a skilful superintendent, would do much to prove our intelligent interest in all that is helpful and good in the great realm of recreation, and would work a practical advance in the relations of the Women's Temperance Movement to the people's leisure hours.

Under the department of Mercy, I wish that we might have a protest influentially signed in all nations against the bull-fights of Spain. We are proud and grateful that the QUEEN REGENT absents herself from them, and we feel sure that a courteously expressed plea from representative women the world over, would have weight with the Government and people of a nation, which, notwithstanding its many admirable qualities, has not yet cast out the leaven of cruelty that characterized its earlier record and has been a feature in the past history of every land.

It seems to me that we need a World's Superintendent of the Demorest Medal Contests, and no name could be more fitting for this department than MRS. W. JENNINGS DEMOREST. A Lecture Bureau, that should give information to different countries as to the best organizers, superintendents, evangelists, and speakers for them to invite in the interest of their work, would be admirably conducted by MRS. OSBORN, of London, who has developed remarkable talent for this line of work, and without her knowledge or consent I venture to mention her name for that position.

The appointment of a Superintendent in each of the great religious Denominations, whose duty it should be to set in motion forces that would result in an increased membership, and to bring about the organization of Local Unions connected with these bodies of Christian people would be of great advantage in each nation and the World's W.C.T.U. might well appoint a Superintendent to communicate with them.

It should be understood that each Superintendent of a Department is entitled to an Associate, a Secretary, and such Lecturers as she thinks will advance the interests of her department. All these she has a right to appoint, but she will of course make her selections with much care and in conference with the General Officers.

We should include among the specified duties of our secretaries the putting forth of unremitting efforts to secure the affiliation with the World's W.C.T.U. of national societies of women philanthropists and reformers which have a total abstinence section ; or, if they have not, to endeavour to secure the formation of such a section in these societies.

I wish we might establish a fund for organization in Japan, to bear the name of our beloved comrade, MISS MARY ALLEN WEST, for many years editor of the *Union Signal*, who died when on an embassy from us to Japan in 1892.

DR. BUSHNELL'S suggestion that Local Unions in the home countries should put themselves in direct relations with Local Unions in distant lands has been already adopted to some extent, and merits continued trial. Our sisters in Australasia and South Africa seem to feel the need of such fraternal correspondence as little as do the Unions in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada. It is doubtless true that MRS. WHITNEY and her co-workers in the Hawaiian Islands will take a similar view, especially as their new republic is soon to be brought into close relations with us all by means of the electric cable. But the Local Unions of Japan, China, India, Ceylon, Madagascar, Egypt, indeed all the countries that border the Mediterranean, would doubtless be benefitted by such relationships as DR. BUSHNELL'S plan contemplates, viz.:—That any Local Union in the home countries that feels a desire to do so should be in direct correspondence with one at a distance, helping it to a better knowledge of our history and methods, sending literature and money with which the literature in the language of the country might be furnished for general circulation, exchanging photographs, and in various ways securing an alliance of mutual helpfulness and good-will as its contribution to that solidarity of nations which will never prevail except as it is brought about by the union of individual hearts.

Reconciliation Week might bear the same date as Self-denial Week. The two go well together; whoever reaches out his hand to his brother and says, "Let bygones be bygones," is in the right spirit to put that same hand into his purse and pick out a coin for the good cause.

I feel sure that this Convention will give no uncertain sound on the Armenian question, or in relation to the barbarous lynchings by which brutal white men wreak their vengeance on brutal black men, setting aside the civilised and Christian methods to which all men are entitled, namely, the verdict of law meted out by judge and jury.

When we consider the vast numbers of young people in our halls of learning, whose characters are being formed for life, whose minds are being trained for action in the world, and who have not yet deeply considered or adequately studied the one most important question which they will have to meet, and about which in some form or other they must take sides, we feel an ardent wish to have presented to them the living issue of Temperance, with all that the grand old word comprehends in this our day. We see the added value of enlisting orderly-minded women in the White Ribbon movement and the imperative need, through the loss of our trained members by reason of over-work or death. It seems to me that any local Union having "a name to live" in any town where there is an educational institution ought to realise that it is virtually dead unless it make itself a felt force for good among the students. The banishment of all alcoholic beverages from suppers, entertainments and alumni dinners, could be quietly brought about through influences set in motion by our members; and young women might be drilled and disciplined to take the places of the veterans who already begin to grow weary, and are looking about them for efficient recruits. It is from the most influential homes,—the light from whose windows shines out farthest if it shines at all,—that the young women come who in these days share the advantages of the higher education. The "Y" is the feeder of the "W," and any of us who do not "mother" it to the extent of our power are like hens who peck at their own chickens. Let us recruit our membership from the young women; they are the most enthusiastic; they have the longest time before them in which to live and work.

The Fifth International Non-Alcoholic Congress against the abuse of alcoholic liquors meets this year in Basle, Switzerland, August 20-22. While this convocation does not take strong ground against the use of alcoholics, which perhaps could hardly be expected of a movement largely continental, it will be wise for Temperance people to cast in their lot with it because the purveyors of alcoholic drinks are strongly in evidence, and the virus of their false assumptions based on personal interest must be met and neutralized at the fountain head. I therefore hope that as many of our delegates as possible will be present, and it is LADY HENRY SOMERSET's intention as well as mine, to be present and participate if possible, as we have been courteously invited to do.

"The Science of Inebriety," by DR. NORMAN KERR, is a book that our experts ought carefully to study. It embodies the results of a lifetime of painstaking research on the part of one of the ablest English physicians. If this suggestion meets with a sufficient response the W.T.P.A. has agreed to keep the book on hand. DR. NORMAN KERR has been from the first the informing spirit of that movement in Great Britain which it is believed will, within a year, secure the passage of a Bill by Parliament giving power to local magistrates upon adequate evidence to consign inebriates to places of detention for as long a period as the magistrates may deem desirable. These places will be industrial homes prepared for the purpose at the expense of the Government, where inebriates shall have such opportunities of reform as they do not enjoy under the present system of sending them to the common gaol, and shall in the meantime be self-supporting while, best of all perhaps, their families are set free from the hapless bondage and misery of their presence. I have often urged the State Unions to take up this line of work, and to secure from their respective legislatures such a law as this; and I earnestly call their attention to this great subject again, and urge upon them the value of a mode of effort which can but commend itself to the common sense of all good people, whether they agree with us or not concerning our more radical lines of work.

Two new hand books have been brought out for the convenience of this Convention, and will be circulated universally, we hope, among our co-workers.

"Thumb Nail Sketches of White Ribboners" includes the names of those who lead our hosts in the different nations of the globe. It has been prepared by MRS. C. C. CHAPIN (who, by the way, is an Englishwoman), Editor of Publications for the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association. MRS. CHAPIN regrets that she had not more time, but has done, we think, admirably well under the circumstances.

MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW has prepared an outline sketch of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union under the name of "The World's White Ribbon."* In company with DR. KATE BUSHNELL, MRS. ANDREW has invested three years in work for our Society, making a speciality of the Purity and Anti-Opium departments. She was for years one of the editors of the *Union Signal*, and brings to her task a practised pen and a phenomenal memory of persons and places, dates and doings.

My Hand Book of White Ribbon work, with special reference to the widest evolution that we call the "World's," is entitled "Do Everything."

I suggest that in the coming year we bring out a calendar under the auspices of the World's W.C.T.U. We might thus do something to keep our object before good people in all countries and help to domesticate the spirit of the wider movement among ourselves.

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE, founder of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, and MRS. CAROLINE F. GROW, its business manager, will, we hope, be with us, for we think there are no better business heads on woman's shoulders than theirs that have planned so largely and well for our cause.

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* The publication of MRS. ANDREW's book is unavoidably delayed.

In its years of largest "branchings out" the publishing house has issued not less than one hundred and thirty-five millions of pages of Temperance and Purity literature, and never less in recent years of financial "Sturm und Drang" than eighty million pages.

Our Hymn Books, including the White Ribbon Hymnal, Songs for the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Marching Songs for Young Crusaders (numbers one, two, and three), have all been edited by MISS ANNA A. GORDON.

All our leading speakers and writers have combined to furnish literature of every needed variety for our publishing house, among whom MRS. HANNAH WHITALL SMITH and GENERAL NEAL DOW are probably the best-known names in England.

Our National, Colonial and State Societies have each a motto and flower emblem. The World's W.C.T.U. has settled upon the first, and at this Convention it will no doubt agree upon the second. We should also decide on an appropriate flag for the World's W.C.T.U. Might it not be a white flag :—

"That bears no badge nor sign,
But the Light that dyes it white,
And the Hope that makes it shine"?

Our floral emblem should be some blossom common to the largest possible variety of climates. The importance of these insignia in an organised movement will be overlooked only by those who have so little studied history and the human heart that they have failed to find the significance of that great word "sentiment"—not sentimentality —in all the associated movements of mankind.

I give notice of an amendment to the Constitution whereby Superintendents, Round-the-World Missionaries, the editors and publisher of the World's W.C.T.U. organ, and any organisers, evangelists or others whose names are on the printed roster in the World's minutes shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Death doth draw us all together,
Like weary birds in the wild weather."

We have lost priceless jewels from the Temperance casket since we last met. That two of the five active officers who lead the movement should have laid down the weapons of their warfare within six months of each other is the severest blow that we have yet experienced in any national organization, not to say in that of the World's W.C.T.U. MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, of Ohio, U.S.A., and MRS. ELLA F. M.

WILLIAMS, of Montreal, Canada, are the first names of General Officers except that of MRS. MARGARET BRIGHT LUCAS, that I recall as having been transferred to the roll call of our promoted comrades. It was fitting that the first Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U. should have been by birth a New England woman, by training a woman of the West, and a leader in that "Whiskey War" from which has come the Woman's Temperance work of Christendom. Her dignity of character and the genial warmth of her greeting, shared so many times by most of us, will always remain as a bright example when we think of MARY WOODBRIDGE. Her deep womanly voice has rung out over great assemblies for well nigh a score of years as she read minutes, gave welcomes and addressed the people on the issues of our time. Her fair symmetrical handwriting is familiar in every quarter of the globe where White Ribbon women congregate, and it always bore messages of cheer, counsel and intelligence. The domestic life of MRS. WOODBRIDGE gave an added emphasis to all her public work; her husband rejoiced in the gifts and graces of his comrade, and together they walked along the pleasant pathways of those who share life's greatest gift—a Christian home.

MRS. ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS, of Montreal, Canada, was treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U., and her remarkably acute and trusty mind proved invaluable to us in this too often thankless but always vitally important task. She kept to her work long after she knew herself to be stricken by a mortal disease, and seemed to have a wonder-working power of self-effacement, for, never speaking of her sufferings, she toiled on to the very day of her departure. White Ribboners will always feel a special sympathy for MR. WILLIAMS, who was devoted to his wife as she to him, and whose brotherly kindness endeared him to all who were associated with her in Temperance work. We now know that in the last months of her life she could not have kept us cheered by her frequent letters and the steady discharge of all her duties had she not been constantly supported by his strong co-operation and tender sympathy. With voice and pen MRS. WILLIAMS wrought like the master-builder that she was on the firm foundations which the beloved Dominion W.C.T.U., of which she was president, and the World's W.C.T.U. are making ready for those younger hands that shall rear the walls of a better liberty in time to come for those oppressed in every nation by "fleshly lusts that war against the soul."

Last New Year's Day MRS. WILLIAMS sent me as a motto for the year, which I think she was distributing among her friends, a verse so full of her own boundless bravery that I put it aside thinking to quote it in my next Annual Address as a bugle note for the army. I little dreamed that she was doomed already, and was herself perfectly aware that she could live but a few weeks. Knowing this, with what fresh courage you will take that message which comes to us with the mystic sweetness of those loved tones now translated into eternal music :

> "Pass on the word,—be thine the voice of cheer ;
> Clear let it ring aloft, from slope to slope ;
> Till all the vales and mountain-tops shall hear
> The rallying call,—*to strive,—to help,—to hope !*"

MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, of Michigan, although not one of our General Officers, was for twenty years among the chief Vice-Presidents of the National W.C.T.U. by reason of intellectual power, unequalled gifts of speech and pen, and that indomitable womanhood which carried conviction home to the conscience of the citizen. It is doubtful if any single voice has ever more urgently reasoned of "righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come" in the hearing of American manhood, or with results more patent for the redemption of the Republic. We shall speak of her in tender tones at our great camp-fire in October —the 21st Annual Meeting of the National W.C.T.U.

Few men who have passed "from contest to conquest" have left behind them mementoes so enduring as our Prohibition pioneer, WILLIAM JENNINGS DEMOREST, of New York City. He had the ingenuity to plan and the wealth to carry out a great enterprise which his family, who are like himself devoted to good works, will, there is reason to believe, render perpetual, as a monument to the name now honoured and beloved in every country.

MRS. DEMOREST, one of the leaders from the first of the famous Sorosis—the chief Women's Club of New York—is also a chief among White Ribboners. Her home is the centre of hospitality to all reformers, her hand and heart open to the cause and its advocates.

MR. DEMOREST gave away 42,000 medals of silver and gold, besides the diamond medals that were awarded to those who had already won those of the first and second class. Two hundred and fifty thousand of the flower of the world's youth and maidens, speaking to more than fifteen millions of persons in audiences, have competed for these medals, all of their addresses enforcing the purest principles of personal living, home exaltation, and national uprightness. In these addresses, selected from the writings of the most gifted and devoted reform workers, all considerations of creed, sex, and colour were ignored ; and the only question brought forward was, How can we help to cure the heart-break of humanity and banish from the world the curse that comes from making and from drinking alcoholics?

The REV. DR. A. J. GORDON, of Boston, Mass., a great theologian and devoted missionary worker, an ardent prohibitionist and woman's suffragist, and the most successful and beloved Baptist pastor in the United States, has left us. The White Ribbon movement had no more priceless friend to lose than DR. GORDON, and his devoted wife has our tender sympathy. She was his true yoke-fellow and ours. With these names my heart prompts me to group that of MRS. JANE STAPLER, of Talequah, Indian Territory, whom I first met when organizing in that remote region as a White Ribbon pioneer, in 1881. MRS. STAPLER was a Cherokee Indian, the daughter of a native chief, a woman of the rarest Christian character and conduct—a true "mother in Israel." She was the leading woman in that great territory, and led her sisters in the work of the White Ribbon, attending several of our National Conventions, and coming across the continent to greet LADY HENRY SOMERSET when she visited us first in Boston in 1891, where the British noblewoman and the dark-faced daughter of the forest clasped hands in the common love and faith of home protection for all lands and people.

And besides all these, within a few weeks, we have lost MR. JOHN N. STEARNS, for thirty years secretary and moving force of the National Temperance Society and Publishing House in New York city, whence have radiated streams of light and leading that have penetrated to the farthest corner of the great Republic. In the early days of the White Ribbon movement he was both friend and counsellor.

No losses could have been greater, and no leaders more sincerely mourned.

PERSONAL.

Because of my Wesleyan training, it may be thought by my friends that when I use the words brother and sister, which I constantly do, it is from long association with my fellow-members in the same household of faith. But I wish to disavow this definition, not because it is not true, but because it is not wide enough for the extending ties of sympathy by which I daily seem to feel allied to every human being. And when I write the words "human being" they seem to involve a limitation that I wish also to disclaim, for our "silent neighbours," mysterious and wonderful; our beloved friends who go on four feet or who have taken to their wings, have moved up so closely to us that they too seem to "belong to the family." Therefore, on using the terms, brother or sister, I wish to cultivate the thought, feeling, and purpose of a universal helpfulness and good will towards everything that "lives and moves and has its being."

Miss Alice Briggs, who was for several years associated with me as Office Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U., merits a lasting place in the affection and confidence of all White Ribboners by reason of her capable and faithful services. During the Columbian Exposition she signally served the cause by her work in connection with our exhibit, and almost from the first she had a responsible part in the work of securing signatures for the Polyglot Petition.

It is not generally known that the first W.C.T.U. was formed in Fredonia, New York. To refer to this fact in the councils of the World's W.C.T.U. is an act of justice which I feel called upon to perform, and to state that while Hillsboro', Ohio, is the cradle of the Crusade, from which sprang the White Ribbon movement, it is equally true that Washington Court House, in Ohio, is called the crown of the Crusade because the fire spread from that locality throughout the State.

"FINALLY, SISTERS."

Why are people afraid of one another? Each is a child, and always was; full of a child's desire for affection and confidence, full of a child's need of protection and help, and haunted by a child's dread of the unknown. Besides this, not only has each one been a child, not only is he advancing with swift steps toward his second childhood, but, if his experience is normal and complete, throughout his life he behaves to someone like a child, and it is the dearest token of the bond between them that they dare to reveal to each other all their littleness, and weakness, and dread of the unknown.

These things being true, when we stand before an audience why should we fear any more than a little child does when his hands are grasped on either side, and he is received into the "ring round rosy" of the playground? We shall *not* fear except as we have acquired that curse of civilization which the French call "bad shame," and which we disguise as "sensitiveness." The healthiest, heartiest, happiest spirits are the least afraid.

Many of us have never met before, but it is the joy of our hearts to feel that "there is no fear in love, but perfect love casteth out fear." And though we are not yet made perfect, there is a foretaste of that freedom of spirit which is akin to a little child in the sacred comradeship of the White Ribbon.

How can we ever adequately thank our English sisters for the unequalled efforts they have put forth in preparation for our coming!

We have had magnificent Conventions in other lands: America and Australasia, South Africa and Canada, have made a record of which each is justly proud. The great Camp Fire in Boston when our English leader came to greet the embattled host of the Crusade, the Jubilee Convention in Cleveland last autumn, the great Polyglot Meetings in Washington only three months ago, are the high-water mark of what the newer countries have attained, and the delightful Councils of the British Women's Temperance Association in the last years have been models in their completeness and variety; but if all the great gatherings of women to which I have referred had been condensed into one, they would hardly have equalled the meetings of this memorable week in London, for our gathering here amounts to a climax that reminds me of the poet's words:

> "Like the swell of some sweet tune
> Morning rises into noon,
> May glides onward into June."

For we have here the chosen delegates of the following nations: Australasia, Africa, Burma, Bahamas, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hawaiian Islands, India, Madagascar, Madeira, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Norway, Turkey, U.S.A.—twenty-one in number—one for each year since the Woman's Christian Temperance Movement was first organized in Cleveland, Ohio, to gather up the fruits of the Crusade. These represent a membership, including the various grades, of not fewer than half a million regularly enrolled. It is said that for every copy of a newspaper issued there is an average of five readers; and for every person enlisted in the White Ribbon Army there are not fewer than five sympathetic friends, who make up for us a "following" of two millions and a half. Our largest single group of delegates, outside the mother country, comes from America, and most of these belong to the pilgrim company that crossed in the steamship *Berlin*, under the care of DR. LUNN, the ingenious pacificator whose work for Christian unity has resulted in the Whitsuntide prayer that promises to bring another Pentecost into the hearts of men. The most distinguished of these pilgrims is the Polyglot Petition, its signatures representing fifty nationalities. It has made the voyage in company with the Crusade Bible, which on a certain winter's morning twenty-one years ago lay on the pulpit of a Presbyterian Church in an Ohio village, and was opened by tender motherly hands at the 146th Psalm, which, read in an earnest, womanly voice, brought inspiration to the first praying band of seventy—the pentecostal number.

The pilgrims have gathered from well-nigh every civilized land, and have found a welcome awaiting them such as was never before prepared for women anywhere. Two hundred churches, chapels and mission centres are open, thanks to the devoted work of MISS GORHAM, Superintendent of Evangelistic work in the B.W.T.A. Among these are the most cherished pulpits in the world—JOHN WESLEY'S, CHARLES H. SPURGEON'S, JOSEPH PARKER'S; and the most historic halls in Christendom have been secured: Exeter Hall, Queen's Hall, and Royal Albert Hall; and a Temperance sermon, at which seats are reserved for a part, at least, of this company, is to be preached in Westminster Abbey by the BISHOP OF DOVER. This kindness is shown us by DEAN BRADLEY, at the request of LADY HENRY SOMERSET. CANON MURNANE the eloquent Catholic priest, has arranged a meeting for MRS. BARRY, President of the Women's Catholic Temperance Society in Cork, Ireland, which though not affiliated is warmly sympathetic with our work, and Quaker preachers among women will lift up their voices in the historic old Dorchester Friends' Meeting House. A Jewish rabbi and a Unitarian pastor are to preach Temperance sermons; and SIR WILFRID LAWSON, DEAN FARRAR, and CANON WILBERFORCE, the three chief Temperance leaders in the Established Church, will all participate in the exercises of this Convention; SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON and DR. NORMAN KERR have also accepted our invitations, and theirs are the best known names that the scientific Temperance movement has produced.

The Nineteenth Annual Council of the British Women's Temperance Association, just concluded, was far in advance of any other ever held since MOTHER STEWART sounded the tocsin and the clans rallied at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1876. Seven hundred delegates and eight hundred local auxiliaries are figures that prove this beyond a peradventure.

The unveiling of the Somerset Fountain—that little cold water girl already famous; the opening of the Industrial Farm Home for inebriate women, to occur but a few days hence, are indications of the practical lines of work taken up by this great society. The reception of a thousand delegates at Reigate Priory; the excursions to Windsor Castle and Eastnor Castle; the reception by the LORD MAYOR and LADY MAYORESS of London; the presentation of the Polyglot Petition to the representatives of the British Government—all these are incidents of a feast spread for us by fair and faithful hands, refreshing our spirits for the weary but hallowed work of God's great harvest field, in which each golden sheaf is a home protected or redeemed.

For to me who have no home, and never shall have in this world, the fulness of the Gospel bubbles up from the brimming chalice of the homes of other women the wide world through. They are life's living springs that turn the arid waste to fragrant meadow land. And I believe the mother-heart was given to poor humanity for purposes of wider blessing than we have dreamed as yet. It is deep and changeless as the tides of the sea, and no heart beats quite so close to God's as hers who through the sacrament of pain and danger alone can come into her kingdom, and whose face is the first one ever mirrored in the celestial eyes of a little child. And we "New Women," "Progressive Women," "Radical Women," if so it please any to call us, are devoted altogether to that ideal home which shall equalise the twain whom God hath joined together, and so empower the mother-heart, that it may work its sacred will in winning the stormy heart of man into the safe and blessed harbour where the holiest experiences that life can know shall mellow and exalt the three-fold nature which is yet one in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace—husband, and wife, and child.

Frances E Willard

President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

N.B.—The President's Address was necessarily put in type in time for the Convention, and to facilitate the publishing of this Report the entire number of pages needed were struck off and numbered while the matter was in type. This fact will account for the present arrangement of the Report, as otherwise the proceedings of the Convention would have preceded the President's Address.

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRD BIENNIAL CONVENTION

OF THE

WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

QUEENS HALL, ROYAL ALBERT HALL, & EXETER HALL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—JUNE 14TH.

THE Executive Committee of the World's W.C.T.U. met in the Board-room of Memorial Hall, London, June 14th, 1895, at 10.30 a.m., with the following members present:—Miss Frances E. Willard, U.S.A., President; Lady Henry Somerset, London, England, Vice-President-at-Large; Miss Anna A. Gordon, U.S.A., Assistant Secretary; Miss Jessie Ackermann, Australasia; Mrs. W. A. Todd, Canada; Mrs. Timothy Richards, China; Mrs. Elizabet Selmer, Denmark; Miss De Broen, France; Mrs. Pearsall Smith, Great Britain; Mrs. Organe, India; Mrs. Peters, Newfoundland; Mrs. Sheppard, New Zealand.

Mrs. Dann, representing the Bahama Islands; Mrs. Mary B. Willard and Frau von Gizycki, of Germany; and Miss Dickson, of Sweden, were invited to sit with the Committee.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Todd, of Canada.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, of London, was elected Secretary *pro tem.*, and Mrs. Charles Archibald, of Nova Scotia, Treasurer *pro tem.*

It was moved and carried that the various provinces of Australasia and South Africa should at this Convention be represented as distinct provinces, the National Unions in these countries having been but lately formed.

Mrs. Hary H Hunt's amendment to the Constitution admitting Superintendents of Departments to the Executive Committee was discussed and unanimously adopted.

The following bye-law was adopted :—

> "In view of the wide distance separating the Superintendents of Departments, the General Officers shall constitute a committee for the transaction of all business that requires immediate action, and a quarterly report of such proceedings shall be sent to every member of the Executive Committee."

Miss Anna Gordon's proposed amendment to the Constitution, that Round-the-World Missionaries, so long as they retain their commission, should be members of the World's Convention, was unanimously adopted.

The following officers were elected :—President, Miss Frances E. Willard, U.S.A. ; Vice-President-at-Large, Lady Henry Somerset, England ; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, Miss Jessie Ackermann, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, Miss Alice Palmer, Mother Stewart of Ohio, U.S.A., Mrs. Letitia Youmans, of Canada ; Secretary, Miss Agnes E. Slack, England ; Assistant Secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon, U.S.A. ; Treasurer, Mrs. May Thornley, Canada.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Gordon for her work as Acting World's Secretary since Mrs. Woodbridge's death.

The Committee authorized the General Officers to appoint an office Secretary, and suggested that for the next two years the headquarters should be in London, in the same building with the B.W.T.A.

It was resolved that there should be a financial agent for the World's W.C.T.U., her election to be left with the General Officers.

It was resolved that resident White Ribbon Missionaries be appointed as the way may open in China, Straits Settlements, the Bahamas, in European countries and elsewhere as thought best, the World's Union guaranteeing six hundred dollars a year to each Missionary. The General Officers to make inquiries and to appoint suitable persons.

The President suggested a Lucas Fund for organization work, to be named in honour of Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, to promote the introduction of White Ribbon work in the countries comparatively unorganized.

It was resolved to strongly recommend all National Affiliated Associations to push in their respective countries the appointment of one or more members of their different denominations and associations, whose business it shall be to draw their fellow-members into the World's W.C.T.U.

It was also voted that a recommendation should be sent out from the Executive Committee suggesting that a fraternal correspondence be carried on between the local Unions in different nationalities, according to the plan of DR. BUSHNELL; and it was resolved that: Among the specified duties of the Secretaries shall be the effort to secure the affiliation with the World's W.C.T.U. of National Societies of women philanthropists and reformers who have a Total Abstinence section.

It was resolved that the reports of Superintendents of Departments, as printed in the World's Minutes, shall hereafter be limited to two thousand words, and that each Superintendent shall be requested to prepare a brief *resumé* of her report for the press.

The following Superintendents of Departments were re-elected:—*Scientific Temperance Instruction*, MRS. MARY H. HUNT; *Sunday School Work*, MISS LUCIA E. F. KIMBALL; *Penal, Charitable, and Reformatory Work*, MRS. J. K. BARNEY; *Peace and International Arbitration*, MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY; *Juvenile Work*, MISS ANNA A. GORDON; *Young Woman's Branch*, MRS. FRANCES J. BARNES; *Promotion Social Purity*, MRS. JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER; *Work Among Sailors*, MISS AGNES WESTON; *Parlour Meetings*, MRS. BODEN; *Evangelistic*, MISS ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD; *Franchise*, MRS. EVA MCLAREN; *Proportionate and Systematic Giving*, MRS. ESTHER TUTTLE PRITCHARD; *Anti-Opium*, MISS JESSIE A. ACKERMANN.

The Departments of the Press, Fairs and Expositions, and Work among Policemen were left with the General Officers to supply Superintendents. MISS MORGAN, of Wales, having resigned the Department of Petitions and Legislation, an official letter was ordered to be sent her thanking her for the splendid work she had accomplished, and MISS AGNES E. SLACK was appointed Superintendent of the Department.

MRS. ELIZABET SELMER was re-appointed Organizer for Scandinavia, her appointment to be designated as *Lecturer and Organizer*.

MRS. PEARSALL SMITH was appointed Superintendent of a Department for *Schools of Methods*.

MRS. J. FOWLER WILLING, of New York, was appointed Superintendent of the Department of *Evangelistic Institutes and Training*.

MRS. H. J. OSBORN, of London, was appointed Superintendent of the *World's Lecture Bureau Department*.

MISS MAY YATES, of London, was appointed Superintendent of the *Department of Food Reform*.

In grateful recognition of the generous work of the late WILLIAM JENNINGS DEMOREST of New York City, and learning that it was his wish that the Medal Contest Work should be continued, a Department was created for the prosecution of this work, and a motion carried to request MRS. DEMOREST to accept its Superintendency.

The following new Departments were also created, and the appointment of a Superintendent for each left with the General Officers:—

A Department for *Amusements;* for the *Establishment of Coffee Houses;* for *Influencing Household Helpers; Humane Education; The Study of the Relation of Labour to the Temperance Reform;* and a *Department of Politics.*

The Round-the-World Missionaries were re-appointed with the addition of MISS BELLE KEARNEY, of Mississippi, U.S.A. MRS. M. B. CARSE, of Chicago, was re-appointed as Custodian of the World's Archives at The Temple, Chicago.

MISS DENTON, of Tokyo, Japan, was appointed *Resident White Ribbon Missionary* for Japan at a salary of $600 per year, to be paid by the World's Treasurer.

The President stated that as each nation has a floral emblem and a flag, the World's should have them also. It had already the white water lily, and a plain white silk flag was agreed upon, with the words, "For God and Home and Every Land" upon it, also, Founded, 1883. MRS. RICHARDS, of China, donated the silk for the flag, and it was decided that the lettering should be in gold with the green leaves of the lily also painted.

At the suggestion of the President, it was resolved "That Ireland should be organized on an independent basis, and be affiliated with the W.W.C.T.U., and that the matter shall be left in the hands of the General Officers."

The following Bye-law was moved and carried:—"That as the Executive Committee represents all the countries present at the Convention, and in many cases the only representative of a country, the resolutions shall be formulated by the Executive Committee and submitted to the Convention for adoption; and that the Executive shall appoint a Sub-Committee on Resolutions to receive such resolutions as shall come up during the Convention and report them."

On the motion of MISS GORDON the first paragraph of Article II. of the Bye-Laws was amended to read as follows: "Departments of Work shall be created under the following general divisions—Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Legal, and Organization."

The Committee adjourned.

QUEEN'S HALL, JUNE 19TH.

MORNING SESSION.

The platform of the beautiful and spacious audience room of Queen's Hall was bright with flowers, flags, and banners, when at 10.30 a.m. MISS WILLARD, President of the World's W.C.T.U., called the Third Biennial Convention to order with seven raps of the gavel, which she declared to be the perfect number, emblematic of the character she believed the Convention would manifest, judged by its record in the past, and the amphitheatre of inspired faces by which she was surrounded. Nor was the golden number less appropriate because two of our chief leaders had passed beyond our sight, for we believe they are engaged in work which is not succeeded by weariness, and that the strength and beauty of their presence is with us still.

Twenty-two countries were represented by delegates. On the President's right sat LADY HENRY SOMERSET and MISS AGNES SLACK, and on her left "MOTHER" STEWART, of Ohio, who in her eightieth year had crossed the ocean on the invitation of her English sisters, and MISS ANNA GORDON. MISS WILLARD called on MOTHER STEWART to lead in the responsive reading of the "Crusade Psalm" (146), from the Crusade Bible which was sent from Hillsboro, Ohio, for that purpose, after which the Crusade Hymn, "Give to the winds thy fears," was sung, and MRS. W. H. TODD, Acting President of the Dominion W.C.T.U. (Canada), led the Convention in prayer.

MRS. BARKER moved, and MRS. EDHOLM seconded, that the Committee on Courtesies and on Credentials should be appointed by the Chair. Motion carried.

MRS. HOFFMAN moved that all National Treasurers present should constitute the Committee on Finance, with MISS GORHAM, B.W.T.A. Treasurer, as Chairman. Motion carried.

The President named the following Committee on Credentials, with the Assistant Secretary, MISS GORDON, as Chairman:—MISS ANNA GORDON; MRS. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, of Canada; MISS HOOD, of London; MRS. SHEPPARD, of New Zealand. For Committee on Courtesies:—MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN, Chairman; MRS. TODD, President Dominion W.C.T.U.; MRS. H. J. OSBORN, of London; MISS DE BROEN, of France; MRS. WATTS, of Kentucky; MRS. PETERS, of Newfoundland.

MISS AGNES SLACK, Secretary, read the Report of the Executive Committee which had met on the previous Friday.

MRS. HOFFMAN, Recording Secretary of the National W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.), asked how the officers of the World's W.C.T.U. were elected, whether by the Executive Committee or the Convention?

MISS GORDON, in answer, read Article VIII. of the Constitution:— "The President, Vice-President-at-Large, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be elected biennially by the Executive Committee, and the Assistant Secretary shall be nominated by the Secretary, and approved by the Executive Committee."

The President stated that while it would be far more consonant with the general feeling of the meeting if the Convention as a whole should elect the officers, this would not be practicable because the Convention never represented all the different nationalities equally.

For example, when they met at Chicago during the World's Fair, all the other countries combined mustered only 30 delegates, while the United States were represented by nearly 200. The idea was to make each Auxiliary National W.C.T.U. feel that her society is included, however weak that society, or however distant.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET, President of the British Women's Temperance Association, delivered an eloquent address of welcome, which was in substance as follows:—

"It is an honour that has been accorded me in the name of the National British Women's Temperance Association of England to welcome those delegates that come to us here from every nation; that come to us from such great distances; that come to us from across the ocean, and whose faces we see in this Hall, forming a part now of that great home-circle that we call the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"It is a fact that we do not forget, for we cherish it in our hearts as English women, that our own MARGARET BRIGHT LUCAS was the first President of this Society, and that you, Madam President, as Founder of this Society, were generous enough to extend to English women the first invitation to join in the great Convention when you held it in your native land; and not only so, but that through you America was great enough to call upon an English woman to be the first leader of the host.

"The courtesy and kindness that our American sisters have invariably shown to us, the welcome, and privileges that have been extended to us when we have crossed the water, make us feel that we are desirous of extending at this moment to all that come to us from all parts of the world a welcome worthy of the occasion.

"It is true that England is not yet sufficiently civilized for that welcome to be a national one, for the Temperance cause is not yet recognised as the dominant cause of the world. We extend to princes that come to us from foreign lands, the potentates of an hour, a welcome that shall make them understand the power and the greatness of England, but there is a welcome as warm in the hearts of the best of England's population for you to-day, and while the brief visits of foreign rulers may be remembered for a season, I dare to prophesy that this gathering of women will be memorable in the annals of our country, long after such passing incidents have been forgotten.

"It is impossible to gauge that which is to make an indelible mark on history when we live near the time in which that event takes place. We only see these questions in their true proportions when we look at them through the long perspective of time. It has been so in the history of every reform since the world began, but we do not fail to read in the signs of the times the fact that the great victory for the Temperance cause, which shall ere long take its rank among the triumphs of good over evil, is surely not far distant. And we feel as English women that none has done more than you have. Madam President, to bring into the lives and into the consciences of women a realization of their true position towards this great evil. We have to thank our American sisters for the pioneer work they have accomplished. We acknowledge that it is the American flag that has been carried by hands brave and true through the colonies of Great Britain; the Round-the-World Missionaries have hitherto belonged exclusively to your nation. But we believe the stirring words to which we shall listen to-day will so arouse the hearts of English women that many will press forward into the field ready to follow in the footsteps of those brave pioneers. We pray this may be so, and we believe the Spirit of God will touch the hearts of many here, and will awaken our consciences as to what is our national duty with regard to this question in the lands that are very far off.

"Not only has this Temperance cause drawn together the sisters from near and from far, but it has brought into our midst a sisterly feeling, a kindly, gentle tie that binds as nothing else can bind; and as you, Madam President, walked upon this platform and took your seat, and I saw the President of Illinois—the first woman who beckoned you into this work when you consecrated your life to it, and gave up a career, which, according to earthly gauge, might have been considered a fairer one—when I saw her throw the flag across your chair, an action which some would have called sentimental, I thought that this was the true sentiment that binds, and helps, and keeps us together. Praise God that we have sentiment, for it is sentiment that bids us stand for the welfare of the home; it is sentiment that called you forth and made you the mother of the Temperance women the world over; it is sentiment that has called those women represented by JESSIE ACKERMANN to-day, that has sent them brave and fearless to bind the White Ribbon round the hearts of the nations of the world; it is consecrated sentiment for the welfare of humanity, and a suffering world. It is you, Madam President, that have taught us this, and in the name of the British Women's Temperance Association we welcome you sisters one and all to-day."

At the close of this address, which was most warmly received, MISS WILLARD said that although it would be fitting that some eloquent woman from the "other side" should acknowledge this too generous welcome, they would defer such response until the large meeting in the Albert Hall on the following night.

The Secretary, MISS AGNES SLACK, read letters of greeting to the Convention, and a telegram from MRS. MARY H. HUNT was read, saying, "You will rejoice with me that we have victory in New York State on the Bill for Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools."

LADY HENRY SOMERSET said there only remained the States of Georgia and Arkansas to bring over to Scientific Temperance Instruction, and the President added that Tennessee had also recently secured this beneficent law, and the papers had reported that this was owing to the efforts of the W.C.T.U.

Turning to the delegates from Canada, the President said:—"Our Canadian friends might like to hear that the *London Daily Chronicle* has a telegram announcing that yesterday in the House of Commons at Ottawa a resolution was passed with a great deal of unanimity, providing that prohibition of the liquor traffic, except for medicinal purposes, should prevail throughout the Dominion. This is the second notable victory we have to record to-day."

The Doxology, led by MRS. TODD, was sung as an expression of gratitude for this good news; and at the suggestion of the President, MRS. BURT, President of the W.C.T.U. of the great Empire State, and MRS. TODD, President of the W.C.T.U. of Canada, came to the platform that the Convention might greet the two women to whom the good news was particularly cheering.

In answer to a question, the President stated emphatically that no one could be affiliated to the W.C.T.U. or any of its Branches unless he or she were pledged to be a total abstainer.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET read greetings from the *Bund Deutscher Frauen Verein*, the new woman's paper of Germany.

MRS. BURT, of New York, spoke of the struggle through which the victory for Scientific Temperance Instruction had been gained, and of the earnest work in New York State on the Purity question.

MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING spoke most strongly on "the age of consent," and eloquently begged the Convention to unite in changing such a state of things as now exists by bravely speaking out. She then sang "Home, Sweet Home," which was warmly applauded.

After the singing of "There are Bands of Ribbon White, around the World," led by a White Ribbon choir under the direction of MISS ANDREWS, LADY HENRY SOMERSET announced the President's Biennial Address. It proved to be such a heart-stirring, and withal such a practical setting forth of the Gospel of Love, that there were few among the audience not moved to tears, while many of her original and pointed remarks on the subject of hygiene, dress reform and purity, were warmly cheered.

At the close of the President's address, MRS. TODD said she was confident that she expressed the feeling of every White Ribboner present when she declared that should MISS WILLARD'S voice ever dwindle to the faintest whisper, it would still be the sweetest sound to their ears, because she was in herself one of the truest exponents of the universal love of which she spoke.

"MOTHER" STEWART made a most sympathetic reference to the great love for humanity expressed in every line and word of the address, and moved that the thanks of the Convention be given the President by a rising vote. This motion was seconded by MRS. TODD and carried.

The audience rose and sang "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love."

The Report of the Committee on Credentials was presented, showing a total of 266 officers and delegates.

MISS AGNES WESTON gave the Report of her work among sailors, introducing her remarks by stating that she felt it a great honour to represent the British Navy at such a Convention, and presenting two seamen who had served on board Her Majesty's royal yacht. She said that the Temperance propaganda in the British Navy was under the strongest official approval; that on the great ships 700 and 800 men would assemble to hear her speak, and they received her with almost royal honours.

The following petition to the House of Commons was next read by LADY HENRY SOMERSET:—

"That your Petitioners rejoice to learn that a Bill has been introduced into your Right Honourable House providing for an amendment of the Inebriate Acts of

1879 and 1888, in the direction of giving magistrates powers of committing Inebriates to Retreats for periods of not less than 12 months or more than 5 years.

"Your Petitioners, believing that preventive measures would be as efficacious as curative ones, would respectfully urge as an addition to the foregoing useful measure that a clause be added prohibiting licensed dealers, after receipt of duly descriptive police notices, from harbouring or serving the persons therein described by the justices of that district as Habitual Drunkards."

A resolution offered by LADY HENRY SOMERSET, was seconded by "MOTHER" STEWART, and unanimously carried,

"That the Chair shall be empowered to sign this Petition on behalf of the Convention."

A cable from Christiania, sent by the COUNTESS WEDEL-JARLSBERG, President of the W.C.T.U. of Norway, was read, and MISS AGNES SLACK, Secretary, was authorised to send a reply.

MRS. EVA MCLAREN, Superintendent of the Department of Franchise, presented her Report.

The Chair announced that greetings had been received from California, and from the Gleaner and Vernal Lodges of the Good Templars.

MISS ANNA DOWNEY, National Evangelist (U.S.A.), offered the noontide prayer, and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MISS GORHAM, Superintendent of Evangelistic Work in the B.W.T.A., opened the meeting with prayer.

The Memorial Service for "Our Promoted Comrades" was conducted by MRS. MARY T. BURT, President of the New York State W.C.T.U., who led in prayer, and was followed by MRS. J. FOWLER WILLING. MISS MINNIE COWLEY, of South Tottenham, London, sang the "Memorial Hymn of the White Ribboners," composed by MISS WILLARD shortly after her mother's death.

MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN and MRS. BURT on behalf of MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE and MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, followed by MRS. TODD, of Canada on behalf of MRS. ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS, spoke eloquent and fitting words of eulogy.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET paid a tribute to the late PREBENDARY GRIER (England) who, although belonging to another political camp, had come strongly out for Temperance and had supported the government which he believed was to give to Great Britain freedom from the slavery of drink. "No one who heard his eloquent and earnest words could ever fail to remember and to honour the man whose name is to-day associated with those of the women whose loss we mourn." . . .

REV. DR. A. J. GORDON, of Boston, Mass., one of the leading Baptist Divines of that city, who always upheld the W.C.T.U. in every good work; MR. W. J. DEMOREST, of New York City, a wealthy and broad-minded philanthropist, and founder of the Demorest Medal Contests, were gratefully remembered. MRS. JANE STAPLER, first President of the Indian Territory W.C.T.U., a Cherokee Indian by birth, and an indefatigable White Ribbon worker, and MRS. WILLIAM WITHYCOMBE, former Secretary of the W.C.T.U. of St. John's, Newfoundland, were also, among the Promoted Comrades, lovingly included in this service. MOTHER STEWART spoke of the veteran worker, MR. JOHN N. STEARNS, of New York City, and of his kindness to her nineteen years ago when he introduced her to London.

MRS. RICHARDS, President of the Shanghai China W.C.T.U., closed the Memorial Service with prayer, and MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING sang TENNYSON'S "Crossing the Bar."

MRS. BURT said that MISS WLLARD wished a record to be made in the Crusade Bible of the names of those commemorated on that afternoon. Consent was given.

Resuming the business of the Convention, MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME, of New York, President of the International Society of Kings' Sons and Daughters, and a fraternal delegate from that organization, was introduced. MRS. BOTTOME told the audience of the lessons she had learned coming over on the *Campania*, when she had watched the great engines at work that kept the steamer going: what the W.C.T.U. wanted was more firemen and more women full of fire to heap on coal.

MRS. WILSON, President of the National Total Abstinence Union, and wife of H. J. WILSON, ESQ., M.P., who "dared to stand alone on the Opium Commission," was next introduced by the President. MRS. WILSON brought a message of sympathy from the Association she represented, and said that the basis of that Society was twofold—total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition for the State. She pointed out that the Veto Bill was this time introduced by responsible ministers of the Crown.

MRS. BODEN presented her Report on Parlour Meetings, and declared the *plan* to be excellent, though she herself so far had not succeeded in carrying it out as widely as she hoped to do.

Mrs. Charlton Edholm prefaced her Report on the Press Department with a brief prayer.

Miss Agnes Slack announced that the Polyglot Petition, which weighed 1,730 pounds, had just received 25 additional signatures from the China Inland Mission.

The Chair announced that in the absence of Miss Jessie Ackermann her Report on the Anti-Opium Department would be read by Miss Ruth Shaffner, formerly of China.

Mrs. Pearsall Smith, in giving her Report on Bible Readings, said that since the Executive of the World's W.C.T.U. had decided that the Evangelistic and Bible Reading Departments were practically one, they had made her Superintendent of the Department of Schools of Methods.

It was announced from the chair that Miss Gwellian Morgan, Superintendent of Petition work, had stated that the British women had collected half a million of names for the Polyglot Petition; 100,000 of these having been gathered within the last few weeks.

Mrs. Elizabet Selmer, Organizer for Scandinavia, presented an interesting report.

Miss Emily Conybeare, of London (member of the Executive of the B.W.T.A.), addressed the Convention on King Khama and his country. King Khama's was the only Prohibition Kingdom in the world. This native king was Christianized by Moffat and Livingstone, is married to one wife only, and by forbidding the use of alcohol in his country is doing all he can to better the condition of his people. They are now building railways, and the workmen employed demand drink, therefore the Government is trying to set up canteens. The women in the Transvaal had begged that the speaker should bring this subject before the present Convention, because everything that is done in London is sure to influence public opinion in South Africa.

Miss Conybeare read a letter from King Khama protesting against drink being brought into his country, and said she hoped that all who could in any way influence the Cape Government would do so.

On the motion of Miss Ackermann, and Mrs. Perkins, of Ohio, it was resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to H. J. Wilson, Esq., M.P., who presented the Minority Report on the Opium Commission.

The following resolution was proposed by the President, seconded by Mrs. Rounds, of Illinois, and carried unanimously :—

"*Resolved*,—That this Convention hereby puts itself on record as totally opposed to all forms of lawless punishment, and especially to torturings and lynchings

> whenever and wherever committed, and that we will use our utmost influence to cause these barbarous acts to cease for ever."

The President explained that through a typographical error the name of MRS. J. K. BARNEY, of Providence, R.I. (U.S.A.), Superintendent of the Department of Penal, Charitable, and Reformatory Work, was not on the programme, and stated that MRS. BARNEY hoped to return to England in the autumn.

WALTER McLAREN, ESQ., M.P., chief champion in the House of Commons of the rights of women, was introduced, and was very warmly received. MR. McLAREN said :—"I have just come up from the House of Commons for a few moments to speak a word of welcome, and I thank you for your kindly greeting. I would express one sentiment,—If you desire to see your cause carried, if you desire to see Temperance and Purity promoted, you must concentrate your efforts on obtaining the Parliamentary Franchise. You may work for years and years, crippled as you are, and with your hands tied behind your backs, but once get the franchise and every door will be opened to you. The difficulties you will meet until you obtain that reform are almost insuperable. No matter how we work for Temperance we shall not succeed in carrying any Temperance reform through, until the women of this country have votes. I urge you, in season and out of season, to put the Parliamentary Franchise in the forefront of your programme, and to insist that it shall be carried into law."

After the applause that followed this impressive speech had subsided, "MOTHER" STEWART said :—"He learned that from his mother, our PRISCILLA BRIGHT McLAREN, the sister of JOHN BRIGHT."

MRS. CHANT reminded the Convention that in 1888, MRS. PRISCILLA BRIGHT McLAREN sent three women delegates to the first National Council of Women in Washington, D.C.

A collection was taken and a hymn sung, after which two telegrams were announced—one from DR. NORMAN KERR, as follows :—

> "Deeply regret, suddenly called away. Congratulations to women of all countries on their great work for abstinence, prohibition and the recognition of the disease aspect of inebriety."

The other telegram was from a Wesleyan Quarterly Meeting, and read :—

> "Canning Town Wesleyan Quarterly Meeting greets delegates joyfully, hails women warriors in world's temperance war. John II. Epistle, verses third, eighth, first."

The Chair announced that the Very REV. the DEAN of HEREFORD had been present, but had been obliged to leave.

The introduction of Fraternal Delegates from kindred Societies, and of the Presidents or representatives of affiliated National Unions, proved to be one of the most delightful features of the Convention.

More than one hundred temperance, religious and philanthropic societies had accepted the invitation to send fraternal delegates, and the Chairman of each delegation occupied a seat on the platform.

It was deeply regretted that there was not time to listen to a word of greeting from each, but the following friends were introduced and spoke briefly :—

REV. J. MONRO GIBSON, D.D., representing the Total Abstinence Society of the Presbyterian Church of England; REV. URIJAH THOMAS, of the Congregational Total Abstinence Association of England and Wales; REV. JOHN PYPER, of the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance; MRS. W. S. CAINE, of the Girls' Guild of Good Life; REV. G. ARMSTRONG BENNETTS, B.A., of the Wesleyan Conference Temperance Committee; A. F. HILLS, ESQ., President of the Vegetarian Union; REV. J. GRANT MILLS, President of the United Committee for the Prevention of the Sale of Liquor to Native Races; REV. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of the Central Sunday Closing Association; MR. JAMES WHYTE, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance; MRS. WYNFORD PHILLIPS, of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage; MISS ALBERT, of the Moral Reform Union; R. SAWYER, ESQ., of the United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union; MR. W. SUTHERLAND, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, who presented to the World's W.C.T.U. President an address on behalf of his order; REV. CANON BARKER, M.A., of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union; REV. J. THORNLEY, Secretary of the Methodist Free Church Union; and DR. F. W. LEES, the "Nestor of the Temperance Reform."

After these words of welcome, the delegates from distant countries were introduced.

MADAME THOUMAIN, from Armenia, begged that England would agitate for a permanent Commissioner to reside in Armenia, and that he should be a Christian; her address was followed by the reading of a report on the work done in Armenia by MISS KRIKORIAN, of Aintab. These ladies were both dressed in the picturesque costume of their people.

MRS. ALFRED S. DYER, of India, introduced the adopted daughter of the PUNDITA RAMABAI, founder of the Industrial School for High Caste Widows of India. This pathetic little Indian figure presented a very touching picture as she said a few words in broken English as a message from PUNDITA, and "Hoped they would understand what she meant."

Miss Willard said the little girl represented the coming woman of India.

Mrs. Gordon Gulick, of Spain, President of the World's W.C.T.U. in that country, was introduced, and Miss Willard spoke of her College for Girls at San Sebastian, the only Institution in Spain that offers the higher education to girls.

Two German ladies were presented, Frau Schulrath Cauer and Frau Lily von Gizycki, of Berlin, co-editors of *Die Frauenbewegung*, the official organ of *Frauenwohl*, and devoted to the interests of the woman movement in Germany. These ladies stated that owing to the fact that no Societies with political aims were allowed for the women of Germany, they were not representatives of any affiliated organization, but were thoroughly in sympathy not only with Temperance, but especially with the suffrage movement.

Mrs. Andrew Murray (South Africa) spoke of the progress of the work in Wellington, and referred gratefully to the pioneer labours of Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt.

Mrs. Sagar, of Queensland, said they had 18,000 White Ribboners and 50 Unions, and she had travelled 12,000 miles to be present at the Convention.

Mrs. Ferguson from West Australia; Miss Lerche, Fraternal Delegate from Christiania, Norway; Mrs. Peters from Newfoundland; Fraulein Alli Trygg from Helsingfors, Finland, who presented the President with a book illustrative of Finnish scenery, the gift of Temperance women in that country; Mrs. Organe from Madras, India; Mrs. Dr. Whitney from Japan, a friend of Mary Allen West (represented by her husband); Miss A. J. Thompson, President of the work in Egypt; Dr. Docking and his wife, who accompanied the White Ribbon Pilgrims from America; Mr. Tennyson Smith; Rev. Mackay; Rev. M. Timmins of the Bands of Mercy; Mr. J. H. Raper; and Mrs. Rosseter Willard of the *Woman's Signal*, were also introduced.

A cablegram was read from the Detroit W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.):—

> "Greetings from Home Protection Society. Read Isaiah xli. six.
>
> "Lillian Hollister, Supreme Commander; Bena West, Supreme Record Keeper—Ladies of the Maccabees of the World."

Mrs. Harriet D. Walker, National Evangelist (U.S.A.), led in prayer, Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer pronounced the benediction, and the Convention adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

During the assembling of the audience, the choir of the Royal Normal College for the Blind, Upper Norwood, Principal, DR. F. J. CAMPBELL, sang beautifully. In opening the meeting MISS WILLARD, alluded to the fact that DR. CAMPBELL was her teacher in music between 30 and 40 years ago, and it was to her a beautiful rounding of a cycle that he should be in charge of the evening's music for the World's Convention, and that he did this as a tribute to the Temperance cause of which he had always been a devoted advocate.

Many distinguished Temperance workers were seated on the platform, and the exercises of the evening were opened with the singing of "Home, Sweet Home," the solo being rendered by MISS CAMPBELL, the audience joining in the chorus.

Prayer was offered by MRS. J. FOWLER WILLING, National Evangelist of the W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.), after which the following speakers addressed the large and enthusiastic audience:—MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Recording Secretary of the National W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.); MISS ELIZABETH U. YATES, of Maine, U.S.A.; MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN, second Round-the-World Missionary of the World's W.C.T.U.; MRS. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Canada, President of the Maritime Provinces W.C.T.U ; MRS. TIMOTHY RICHARD, of Shanghai, China; MRS. KATE W. SHEPPARD, of New Zealand; H. J. WILSON, ESQ., M.P.; MRS. HELEN M. BARKER, Treasurer of the National W.C.T.U., U.S.A., who treated the "Silver Question" so happily that a generous offering was the result; and MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN, of Wilberforce University, Ohio, U.S.A. MRS. W. H. TODD, of Canada, MRS. MARY T. BURT, of New York, and MRS. LOUISE S. ROUNDS, of Illinois, gave their time to MISS BROWN, who read an interesting paper in regard to the achievements of coloured women.

In addition to the speakers named, the evening's programme included several songs by MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING; a recitation, TENNYSON'S "Northern Farmer," in the Lincolnshire dialect, by MRS. DR. PARKER; a solo by MISS PRINGLE, "How beautiful are the feet," from "Elijah"; and an admirably rendered impersonation of JOHN B. GOUGH by MISS HELEN POTTER, of Boston.

The Normal College choir furnished music during the evening, singing words of their own composition set to the national airs of different countries, and hearty votes of thanks were given to PROF.

CAMPBELL, MADAME STERLING, MISS PRINGLE, and MRS. DR. PARKER for the generous services they had rendered.

REV. F. B. MEYER closed the Session with prayer and pronounced the Benediction.

QUEEN'S HALL, JUNE 20TH.

MORNING SESSION.

The devotional exercises were conducted by MRS. BLAIKIE, President of the Scottish Woman's Temperance Association, who read the 107th Psalm also the 21st chapter of Revelation, and led the Convention in prayer.

Consent was given that the minutes of the previous day should be adopted without reading, as no discussion was involved.

The Biennial Report of the Secretary, which had already been printed and circulated among the delegates, was adopted.

Notice was given by the President that two hundred copies of the pamphlet entitled "Opium and Vice: recent personal investigations by MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW and DR. KATE BUSHNELL," had been presented to the Convention by the Anti-Opium Committee through H. J. WILSON, ESQ., M.P., and they would be handed to delegates at the close of the Session.

MRS. ARCHIBALD, of Canada, Treasurer *pro tem.*, read the Treasurer's Report, which was adopted; MRS. ARCHIBALD called attention to the fact that the self-denial fund contributed by Newfoundland was larger in proportion to the number of members than any other.

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was read by MISS GORDON as follows:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

"*Resolved*,—That we hereby reiterate the resolution first adopted by the Crusaders at the rally of the clans in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874, and which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*,—That recognizing the fact that our cause is, and is to be combatted by mighty, determined, and relentless forces, we will, trusting in Him who is the Prince of Peace, meet argument with argument, misjudgment with patience, denunciation with kindness, and all our difficulties and dangers with prayer."

"*Resolved*,—That the conflict in which we are engaged is so desperate that we need a union of all the forces we can command, and in the same catholic spirit which has characterised us in all the past, we welcome to our love and our labours all true women who will unite with us on the basis of faith and prayer and honest hard work."

"IN MEMORIAM."

"*Whereas*,—Since we last met we have lost MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U., and MRS. ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U., and President of the Dominion of Canada, be it resolved that we hereby put on record our sense of the high character and devoted labours of these two veteran White Ribbon workers, who helped to lay the deep and broad foundations for the World's W.C.T.U., and whose passage to the larger life and greater work beyond binds us by holy ties to the better hope, the higher life and more untiring toil in the days and years that remain to us on earth."

"*Also*,—That our tenderest sympathy be extended to MR. WOODBRIDGE and MR. WILLIAMS in their sad bereavement, and that we desire to express our deep appreciation of the great assistance they have rendered to our cause."

"*Resolved*,—That in MRS. MARY T. LATHRAP, of Michigan, that foremost prohibition orator; WILLIAM JENNINGS DEMOREST, of New York City, founder of the Demorest Medal Contests, which have been of incalculable value to our cause; JOHN N. STEARNS, for thirty years Secretary of the National Temperance Society and Publishing House in New York City; REV. DR. A. J. GORDON, of Boston, and PREBENDARY GRIER, of England, than whom we had no better friends among the clergy; and MRS. JANE STAPLER, our Cherokee Indian comrade, we have met with losses that cause us sober second thought as Christian workers who lift up their hearts to God, asking that a measure of the same spirit that inspired these blessed comrades may rest upon us each and all."

"*Resolved*,—That the basis of this Society is Total Abstinence, total prohibition of the liquor traffic and the opium trade, the enfranchisement of women, purity of personal life, and international peace and arbitration, and we invite all earnest women who are like-minded with us to join our organization, put on the White Ribbon, and become soldiers in our peaceful war.

"*Resolved*,—That we deplore the action of the Commission to investigate the opium question in India, whereby it takes sides with the Government in its pursuit of revenue and against the people and their interests, and that we equally deplore the one-sided report of the Commission in Canada, appointed to investigate the results of prohibition, which also, in the interests of revenue for the Government, as we believe, used its influence against putting the liquor traffic under the ban of law, while we applaud the House of Commons of Canada, which, as we learn, notwithstanding this adverse report, has passed a resolution for National Prohibition, pending the action of the Privy Council."

"*Resolved*,—That this Convention hereby expresses its earnest thanks to H. J. WILSON, ESQ., M.P., who dared to 'stand alone' on the Opium Commission as the friend of truth and righteousness."

"*Resolved*,—That our thanks are due to W. CREMER, ESQ., M.P., whose work in the cause of international peace and arbitration has done more to advance the prospect of an international treaty between Great Britain and the United States than that of any other person, and that we beg him to redouble his efforts at this time when the rise of a new power in the East makes it apparent that the interests of the English-speaking nations must closely coalesce, if they would continue to lead the nations of the earth in the procession of progress and of power."

"*Resolved*,—That the endorsement of the abolition of the C.D. Acts in India is in our opinion the first duty of the Government, and that the resolution of the House of Commons should be wrought into statutory law, and applied to all the dependencies of the British Empire."

"*Resolved*,—That we are unalterably opposed to the compulsory medical treatment of women under any circumstances when this is done in the interest of impure relations between men and women."

"*Resolved*,—That we call public attention to the fact that the desire and purpose of *women as a class* to retain their personal independence and purity of life is evinced by the hardships under which they persevere in earning their bread honourably, when the temptation meets them at every turn to secure it without labour at the cost of personal purity, and this has been so always. Resolved, that we believe this instinct of a pure womanhood is a gift to the future mothers of the race, without which the race could not survive, and that in the great battle of the world not enough emphasis has been put upon its sacred significance and its incalculable value in the development of mankind."

"*Resolved*,—That we express our warmest thanks to LADY HENRY SOMERSET for her editorial in the *Woman's Signal*, in which she sounded a rallying call to women against the immorality of the theatrical representations, popularly known as living pictures, and to MRS. ORMISTON CHANT for the splendid courage and skill with which she conducted the crusade, which has resulted in a world-wide movement for the purification of public amusements, and that we approve the Bill introduced by the White Ribboners of New York into the Legislature of that State, and which provides a penalty for women who exhibit themselves in unseemly attitude or attire, and for those who employ them thus to exhibit themselves. We make the broadest possible distinction between pictures that are beautiful and elevating and pictures the sight of which is sought from motives that are sensual rather than artistic."

"*Resolved*,—That the sex novel is, in our opinion, no minister of grace or a good conscience, that its effects are harmful, and that we deplore the multiplication of books by men and women whose abilities could be turned to account for the uplift of humanity, but who, under a morbid spell, are putting forth literature which can but prove hurtful to the young and harmful to the great cause of human rights as represented by the Woman Movement of our time."

"*Resolved*,—That we are utterly opposed to lynching at all times and everywhere, and that we hereby pledge ourselves to use our influence against the infliction of penalties for crime except by due process of law."

"*Resolved*,—That this Convention cannot express itself too strongly in opposition to the atrocities in Armenia, and that it urgently calls upon the British Government to use its utmost power to afford protection to our Christian brothers and sisters in Armenia, Macedonia, and other provinces where they are ground under the heel of an intolerable tyranny."

"*Resolved*,—That it behooves all right-minded people carefully to consider the condition of morals revealed in the trial of a well-known play-wright now suffering the penalty of his misdeeds, and that we call upon all who have the care of the young, especially where they are herded together in the public schools and other institutions, to unite in the effort to devise better safeguards in future than the past has witnessed."

"*Also Resolved*,—That while we do not consider the penalty too great that has been inflicted on the aforesaid prisoner, we protest against those one-sided laws whereby crimes against men are heavily punished, and personal cruelty and outrages worse than death when committed upon women and girls, are passed over so lightly as to reveal the fact that offences against the purse are considered far more heinous than those committed against the person; in view of this injustice we call upon women everywhere to seek the ballot, that they may help good men to enact more equitable laws against bad men in every land and nation."

"*Resolved*,—That the prevailing style of fashionable dress is one of the heaviest handicaps that hold women back from the highest and most helpful development of character and work, and that we rejoice in the rapid growth of wholesome outdoor exercise and amusement for those who are, or are to be, the mothers of the race."

"*Resolved*,—That the *Union Signal*, the official organ of the World's W.C.T.U., the *Woman's Signal* and *Woman's Signal Budget*, published in the interest of the B.W.T.A., *Young Women*, and *The Young Crusader*, and all national White Ribbon organs are papers that show forth the spirit and method of the White Ribbon movement, and should be in the homes of our workers to help develop that intelligent zeal which is essential to the steady growth and the enlistment of new recruits in the White Ribbon Army."

"*Resolved*,—That we send to our National Lecturer for India, PUNDITA RAMABAI, founder of the women's educational school at Poona, our sisterly love, and pledge to her our co-operation in her great enterprise."

"*Resolved*,—That we hereby endorse the manual of practical methods put forth by the President of the World's W.C.T.U., and entitled "Do Everything"; also the book descriptive of our various leading workers, entitled, "Thumb Nail Sketches," edited by MRS. C. C. CHAPIN; and that we hope MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW will complete her sketch of the World's W.C.T.U. movement at an early date.

"*Resolved*,—That MRS. HAUSER's plan of enlisting scattered members in India to join the W.C.T.U. be made a part of the general plan of the Somerset W.C.T.U., which seems to us fully to meet the case."

"*Resolved*,—That to LADY HENRY SOMERSET and our sisters of the B.W.T.A. we desire to express the love and honour that we feel toward them one and all, and our appreciation for the complete preparations made, and the beautiful hospitality extended toward us. We shall carry to our respective countries the impetus received in this Convention, and by the grace of God we purpose working more zealously than ever in the future, in token of the gratitude we feel toward our Heavenly Father and our noble comrades, that we were permitted to share the unequalled inspirations of these red letter days."

"*Resolved*,—That with these names we desire to associate those of MRS. WARD POOLE, MISS HELEN L. HOOD, MR. and MRS. HENRY J. OSBORN, and MISS

GERTRUDE HUNT at the Headquarters, who have spent themselves in the arduous labours essential to perfecting on a grand scale the arrangements for this grandest of Conventions."

"*Resolved*,—That to the Temperance printing firm of W. J. HUTCHINGS we express our sincere appreciation, and to the seven faithful stenographers, without whose work these preparations could not have been adequately made."

"*Resolved*,—That we cannot forbear expressing our admiration for MISS MARY GORHAM, Superintendent of Evangelistic Work in the B.W.T.A., to whose intelligent zeal is due the opening of more than two hundred pulpits on the occasion of this Convention in London and its suburbs, and that we thank those liberal-minded men who accepted her invitation to preach Temperance sermons themselves, and admit White Ribbon women to their pulpits, chapels, and mission-halls."

"*Resolved*,—That we rejoice in the presence of our beloved "MOTHER" STEWART, and applaud the courage that led her to cross the sea in her eightieth year, that she might impart to us the inspiration of her presence and her voice."

"That to MRS. JUDGE THOMPSON, of Hillsboro', Ohio, leader of the first praying band, we hereby send the assurance that we have missed her gentle and womanly presence, and that the Crusade Bible and Crusade Psalm have been to us hallowed reminders of the brave stand she took when called to lead the women of Hillsboro', Ohio, in the great crusade now known and felt the world around."

"*Resolved*,—That to our Round-the-World Missionaries, each and all, we send the earnest and grateful assurance of our admiration, esteem and warm affection for all they have done and suffered to carry the White Ribbon to the nations of the earth."

"*Resolved*,—That we send our sisterly sympathy and tender greeting to that brave, great-hearted pioneer in Canada, MRS. LETITIA YOUMANS, deeply regretting that we have lacked the inspiration of her presence and eloquent voice at this greatest camp-fire that our cause has ever known."

"*Resolved*,—That we tender thanks to MISS ALICE BRIGGS, for many years Office Secretary of the World's W.C.T.U., for the faithful and excellent work accomplished by her, especially in her relations to the Polyglot Petition."

"*Resolved*,—That this Convention sends its thanks to MISS MORGAN, of Wales, Superintendent of Petition work, for the devoted and capable efforts put forth by her for the Polyglot Petition, and that we sincerely regret that one so remarkably endowed for the work should feel it necessary to resign the position which she has held so long and filled so well."

"*Resolved*,—That to MRS. REBECCA SHUMAN, of Evanston, near Chicago, Illinois, 'who made the Petition by not less than two years of patient work at an average of eight hours per day,' we send the assurance of our admiration and grateful regard in that she 'has borne and laboured and had patience.' We wish that these three loyal comrades were with us that we might show them tokens of what our hearts cherish toward them for their zealous efforts on behalf of this great international enterprise."

MRS. J. FOWLER WILLING moved the adoption of the Report as a whole, saying that the resolutions as presented were a campaign document clear, succinct and strong, while the statement of principles in the first resolution could not be too highly commended.

On the motion of MISS SLACK, the resolutions of condolence were adopted separately.

The question was asked why PUNDITA RAMABAI should be the only one in India singled out for thanks; and the President explained that PUNDITA RAMABAI was the first *native* woman who had started out in their work.

MRS. HOFFMAN asked whether, in the second resolution, the word "Prohibition" was sufficiently clear; and the Chair suggested that "Total prohibition of the Liquor traffic and Opium trade" should be inserted in place of the single word Prohibition. This was seconded and carried.

MRS. WILLING moved that the Somerset Branch should be the Branch to which anyone who could not work much, or who was constantly travelling, but who wished to wear the white ribbon, should belong. This was seconded and carried.

MISS LILIAN PHELPS, of Canada, pointed out that although many of the women were not Suffragists, suffrage was distinctly mentioned in the resolutions, and queried as to the effect of this upon conservative minds. The Chair reminded the Convention that suffrage was included in the Preamble to the Constitution, but that it was perfectly well known that no member and no society was required to work for it.

The motion to adopt the resolutions as a whole was seconded by MRS. WOODHOUSE, of South Africa, and supported by MISS DE BROEN, of France, MRS. BLAIKIE, of Scotland, MRS. WHITNEY, of Japan, MRS. SHEPPARD, of New Zealand, MRS. CROUCH, of Victoria, and MRS. RICHARDS, of China, after which they were unanimously adopted.

MRS. ARCHIBALD moved that a copy of these resolutions should be placed in the hands of every member of the House of Commons, on the ground that there was so much misunderstanding as to what the White Ribbon women were really trying to accomplish.

MRS. WILLING moved to amend that so much of these resolutions as set forth the principles of the Association, be prepared by the General Officers and sent to the press, leaving out all the congratulatory resolutions.

After some discussion the President suggested that the Preamble to the Constitution be sent to the press, and that the resolutions be placed in the hands of the General Officers to be prepared for the press and also for publication in leaflet form. This proposition was agreed to.

MRS. INGALLS, of Missouri, offered the following resolution :—

> "*Resolved*,—That we deplore the well-nigh universal use of tobacco, knowing that the habit often leads to a craving for alcoholic stimulants."

MOTHER PRINDLE, of New York, supported this resolution, and it was adopted.

MRS. PERKINS, of Ohio, proposed, and it was seconded and carried,

> "That as the inmates in the Almshouses of our various countries are not properly protected, therefore, we resolve that our Temperance women shall visit these places and seek to reform the abuses found therein."

MISS KEARNEY, of Mississippi, gave notice of the following amendment to the Constitution: "I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will at the next Convention of the World's W.C.T.U., move to amend the Constitution by adding the following article: 'The World's Department of Young Women's Work shall hereafter be known as the Young Women's Branch, and its Superintendent shall be called the General Secretary of the Young Women's Branch, by virtue of which office she shall be a member of the World's Executive Committee.'"

MISS KEARNEY also offered the following resolution which was adopted :—

> "Realizing that in the young women lie the hope and continuation of the W.C.T.U., and feeling the importance of enlisting trained forces to fill depleted ranks: *Resolved*,—That greater effort than ever before be made to organize 'Y's' in educational institutions among young women in social life, especially recommending the formation of Somerset 'Y's.'"

MISS DE BROEN gave her Report of the outlook in France, and spoke of the great necessity for more workers.

MRS. NICHOLLS, of Rhode Island, spoke in praise of MISS DE BROEN'S work, and a letter was shown to the Convention written by the great LORD SHAFTSBURY commending MISS DE BROEN'S efforts in the cause of humanity.

The following resolution offered by MRS. WILLING, of New York, was adopted :—

> "*Resolved*,—That whereas the care of emigrants travelling to new countries is a question of vital interest; and from personal investigation it has been found that the time spent in travel when often a village full of emigrants are crowded in an ocean steamer for eight or ten days under conditions in which they need help and sympathy, and in which they are specially susceptible to Christian influences,—that time is the best opportunity to meet this need.
>
> "*Therefore resolved*,—That we encourage the establishment of missionaries to work in the steerage of ocean steamers as soon as missionaries and funds for their support can be secured."

MRS. WILLING spoke eloquently of the misery she had seen in the steerage, and stated that she had called on GEN. BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, on her arrival in London, asking that his Army might co-operate with the W.C.T.U. in this work, and he had promised to enquire into it.

MISS CLARA PARISH, National Organizer of the Y.W.C.T.U. of the United States, spoke briefly on the good work being done among young women.

Resolutions were passed with regard to China and the distant Colonies, as follows :—

"*Resolved*,—That we express our admiration for all that missionaries are doing in all lands to remove sin, ignorance, and extreme poverty, and to establish the Kingdom of Christ, the kingdom that brings purity and peace and plenty to all God's children."

"*Resolved*,—That we express our sympathy with our W.C.T.U. sisters in China at this crisis, when China's rulers are turning to Christian missionaries for advice respecting much needed reforms, and when our sisters there are so much exercised regarding the cruel custom of foot-binding, the intense poverty of millions of the people of that land, and the necessity of the Government providing Christian education for the girls of that great Empire."

MISS HELEN POTTER, of Boston, Massachusetts, offered the following resolution, which was adopted :—

"In view of the cruelty practised upon helpless creatures, we urgently ask for the establishment of Bands of Mercy among the young, and the bringing to justice of all persons who oppress, abuse, or torture children or animals. Especially do we protest against vivisection being practiced in the presence of our youth, whether in or out of the schools."

A resolution in the interest of organization was adopted as follows:—

"*Resolved*,—That it be urged upon the different countries and colonies affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U. to appoint Organizing Secretaries who would establish new Branches, revive failing ones, and lecture on the School of Methods."

Addresses were made by MRS. HELEN M. STODDARD, President of the Texas W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.), MRS. S. M. WALKER, President of the Nebraska W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.), and MRS. MARGARET WATTS, President of the W.C.T.U. of Kentucky.

MRS. CHAPIN, President of the South Carolina W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.), had asked MRS. BARKER to say a word for the White Ribboners of her State, and MRS. BARKER told of the prejudice they had been obliged to combat, and of MRS. CHAPIN'S heroic work.

MRS. HOWES, a delegate from Massachusetts, brought greetings from MRS. SUSAN FESSENDEN and MRS. EMILY MCLAUGHLIN, who were unable to attend the Convention owing to pressure of work.

Mrs. Sanderson, President of the Provincial W.C.T.U. of Quebec, Canada, was introduced, and spoke briefly.

Miss Gordon gave her Report on Juvenile work, and offered the following resolution which was adopted :—

> "*Resolved*,—That we emphasize the importance of pushing the work among the children, not only teaching them the evil effects of the use of alcoholic liquors and narcotics, but training them to be skilled Temperance workers ; and that we endorse the 'doing of the next thing' by carrying out the President's plan to enroll the children as abstainers, and collect, in small sums, money enough to put the 'Little Cold Water Girl' fountain in every national capital so far as possible."

Madame Antoinette Sterling sang "O, rest in the Lord," and Mrs. Lucy J. Thurman, Superintendent of work among coloured people, offered the noontide prayer.

The following resolution offered on behalf of Miss Campbell, the President of Cape Colony W.C.T.U., South Africa, was adopted :—

> "*Resolved*,—That the countries as distant as South Africa should be allowed to send to the World's Convention delegates to represent them, even if they should not be on the Executive Committee."

Miss Agnes Slack, the newly appointed World's Secretary, said she hoped that, although not yet personally known to the workers, they would trust her as a friend and would believe in her intention to do her best for the interests of the World's W.C.T.U. The foundation of a work like ours must be self-consecration, mutual confidence, and self-sacrifice. She could not serve them unless they gave her their full confidence, asking questions and letting her know everything from their different and distant countries of which she ought to be informed.

A discussion here followed, on the proposition of Miss Willard, that she should devote the three thousand dollars raised on her fiftieth birthday to form the nucleus of a fund for the support of the Round-the-World Missionaries. Miss Kearney, Mrs. Burt, and many others opposed this proposition from Miss Willard, pointing out that it had been collected for her, and that if the missionaries required it a fund could be started without this aid.

It was stated that at the Annual Convention of the National W.C.T.U. at Cleveland, Ohio, of the United States, Miss Willard had made an effort to give this money to a similar fund, but that the women assembled there would not hear of such a proceeding.

Mrs. Perkins, of Ohio, and Mrs. Barker, Treasurer of the National W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.), suggested that the President should be permitted to give this fund if she felt called to do so ; she would be breaking her alabaster box, and it was more blessed to give than to receive.

After further discussion it was resolved by the Convention on the motion of MRS. SOPHIA MCCROSKY, of Cleveland, Ohio, that a fund be founded by this Convention to be called the Fund for the Round-the-World Missionary Work, and that the Executive Committee be requested to formulate plans for the scheme.

On the motion of MISS YATES, of Maine, the Executive Committee was requested to appoint delegates to attend the Peace Congress to be held at Frankfort, Germany, in August.

The President introduced MRS. CAROLINE F. GROW, Business Manager of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, The Temple, Chicago (U.S.A), and MISS JENNIE STEWART, Associate Editor of the *Union Signal*, and Editor of *Young Women*.

A delegate from the Chinese Inland Mission in native costume spoke on foot-binding, and said that when the Europeans complained of the barbarous custom of binding the feet, the Chinese declared that it was no more barbarous than binding the waist.

DR. MARK M. THOMPSON, of Chicago, at the head of a successful Bichlorate of Gold Institute, responded to an introduction.

MRS. LEES, of Philadelphia, spoke of the need of work in the prisons.

MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING sang "De Massa ob de Sheepfol'."

MOTHER STEWART led in prayer, and the President announced that the Third Biennial Convention of the World's W.C.T.U. stood adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—JUNE 21ST.

The Executive Committee of the W.W.C.T.U. met at the Priory, Reigate, on Friday afternoon, June 21st, with the following members present: President, MISS WILLARD; Secretary, MISS SLACK; Assistant Secretary, MISS GORDON; MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN; MRS. SAGAR, Queensland; MISS DE BROEN, France; MRS. SELMER, Denmark; MISS BELLE KEARNEY; MRS. PEARSALL SMITH, England; MRS. PETERS, Newfoundland; MRS. GORDON GULICK, Spain; FRAU CAUER and FRAU VON GIZYCKI, Germany; MRS. EVA MCLAREN, England.

It was moved by MISS ANNA A. GORDON, seconded by MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN, that in case the newly appointed Treasurer, MRS. THORNLEY, of Canada, should not accept the office to which she had been elected, MRS. TODD and MRS. ARCHIBALD, of Canada, should be a committee to nominate some other suitable person in Canada for the office, such nomination to be brought before the officers of the W.W.C.T.U. The motion was unanimously carried.

MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN made the following motion:—"I move that a Department of Flower Mission Work be created in the W.W.C.T.U., and that MISS PEMELL, of New Town, Sydney, N.S.W., be appointed as its Superintendent." The motion was unanimously carried.

MRS. PEARSALL SMITH stated that MRS. TODD, of Canada, could not accept the Superintendency of the Department of Coffee House Work, and her resignation was accepted by the Committee, her place to be filled by the General Officers.

On the motion of MISS ACKERMANN, seconded by MISS DE BROEN, of France, a Department for the promotion of Christian Citizenship was created, and MRS. S. D. LA FETRA, of Washington, D.C. (U.S.A.), appointed its Superintendent.

On the motion of MISS WILLARD, and seconded by MISS GORDON, a Department of Humane Education was established, with MISS MARY GORHAM, of London, as the Superintendent; the Executive Committee suggesting that MISS GORHAM should secure an associate Superintendent from among expert workers in that department of philanthropic effort.

On the motion of MISS ACKERMANN, seconded by MRS. PEARSALL SMITH, a department to be known as the Department for Florence Crittenton Missions was created, and MRS. CHARLTON EDHOLM, of Chicago, appointed as its Superintendent.

The Secretary, MISS SLACK, made enquiries relative to the Minute Book of the Society, and MISS WILLARD explained that owing to the sudden death of MRS. WOODBRIDGE, the former Secretary, it had not been possible to get together all the minutes and letters concerning the W.W.C.T.U., but that a complete record of the Society, from the time of its first Convention, had been printed, and that all the documents from MRS. WOODBRIDGE's desk would be handed to MISS SLACK as soon as possible. On the motion of MISS WILLARD, seconded by MISS ACKERMANN, the Secretary was empowered to buy a Minute Book, and enter into it the minutes.

On the motion of MRS. PEARSALL SMITH, seconded by MRS. SAGAR, of Queensland, FRAULEIN ALLI TRYGG, of Helsingfors, was appointed President of the W.W.C.T.U. work in Finland, with the recommendation from the Executive Committee that she should invite BARONESS WREDE to take the superintendency of Prison work for Finland.

On the motion of MISS WILLARD, seconded by MISS GORDON, FRAULEIN OTTILIE HOFFMAN, of Bremen, was appointed President of W.W.C.T.U. work for Germany, with the recommendation from the Executive Committee that she should appoint FRAU SCHULRATH CAUER, of Berlin, as organizer for Germany, and FRAU LILY VON GIZYCKI as Superintendent of the Department of Franchise.

On the motion of MISS GORDON, seconded by MADAME SELMER, of Denmark, a department for work among railroad men was created and an appointment for the superintendency left with the General Officers of the W.W.C.T.U.

MISS DE BROEN, of Paris, France, stated the especial needs of the work in that country; and on the motion of MRS. PEARSALL SMITH, seconded by MISS WILLARD, the General Officers were asked to carefully consider whether financial help for a secretary could be given to France, and that MISS DE BROEN should appoint such a secretary if the necessary help could be rendered.

On the motion of MISS WILLARD, seconded by MISS GORDON, the General Officers were empowered to draft a bye-law to the effect that no officers can be appointed for any affiliated country without the approval of the President of that country.

MRS. ELIZABET SELMER, of Denmark, MISS DE BROEN, of France, and FRAULEIN HOFFMAN, of Germany, were appointed to represent the W.W.C.T.U. at Basle, Switzerland, at the coming congress against the abuse of alcoholic liquors, which meets in August. Consent was given that the Secretary should request MR. JOSEPH MALINS, of Birmingham, to prepare a reply to MR. THOMANN, Attorney of the United States Brewers, at the Basle Congress.

It was moved and carried that the representatives chosen to attend the conference at Basle should be a special committee to report to the World's Executive the name of the one who is best fitted in Switzerland to stand at the head of the W.W.C.T.U. work in that country.

The appointment of MISS BELLE KEARNEY, of the United States, as Round-the-World Missionary, was by her own request re-considered, and her appointment for future work in the W.W.C.T.U. left in the hands of the General Officers, on the motion of MRS. PEARSALL SMITH, seconded by MISS ACKERMANN.

MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN, second Round-the-World Missionary, having reported to the Committee that by her physician's orders she could not hold public meetings for a year, it was moved and carried that her plans for further work should be left in her own hands.

MRS. GORDON GULICK, President of the W.C.T.U. in Spain, presented the need of organizing work in Spain, and begged that a

White Ribbon missionary might be sent to the countries of France and Spain. Mrs. Eva McLaren, of London, Superintendent of the Franchise Department of the W.W.C.T.U., reported that she had kept foreign countries posted as to the position of the suffrage work in England, and should continue to do so.

Frau von Gizycki reported that in Germany the women were petitioning for the repeal of an existing law, so that women's societies could be organized as well as men's.

On the motion of Mrs. Pearsall Smith, seconded by Mrs. Gordon Gulick, of Spain, all unfinished business was left in the hands of the General Officers, and the Committee adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, MEMORIAL HALL, LONDON, JULY 10TH, 10.30 A.M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, who conducted the devotional exercises. The hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung, and prayer offered by Miss Willard.

Miss Agnes Slack read the Minutes of the meetings of June 14th and June 21st, which were adopted.

The Secretary read letters of regret for necessary absence from Mrs. Boden, Miss Agnes Weston, Mrs. Eva McLaren, and Miss Wells.

A letter from Miss Mary Gaskell, of Weymouth, was read, and contained a contribution of £5, sent to Miss Slack toward the funds of the World's W.C.T.U.

The Secretary said that Miss Mary Gorham was reluctantly obliged to decline the Superintendency of the Department of Humane Education.

A letter was read from Frau Ottilie Hoffmann, of Bremen, accepting the Presidency of the World's W.C.T.U. for Germany, and a cablegram from Mrs. Thornley, of Canada, declining the office of Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U.

On the motion of Mrs. Pearsall Smith, Miss De Broen of Paris, was made Superintendent of Railway Work in France, in connection with the distribution of literature.

Mention being made of the white silk presented to the World's W.C.T.U. by Mrs. Richards, of China, for a World's flag, Miss De Broen, of France, asked that France might contribute part of the silk, and MRS. ARCHIBALD, of Canada, that the Dominion W.C.T.U. might have the privilege of painting the inscription. MISS WILLARD said that the United States would like to contribute the fringe, and MRS. PEARSALL SMITH, for England, agreed to furnish the sturdy pole upon which the flag should be mounted; MRS. CROUCH, of Victoria, Australia, thought Australia should not be omitted, and agreed that the staff should bear a tip of Australian gold.

MRS. ARCHIBALD reported for herself and MRS. TODD, that since MRS. THORNLEY, of Canada, could not accept the Treasurership of the World's W.C.T.U., they would present the name of MRS. MARY E. SANDERSON, of Danville, Quebec, President of the Provincial W.C.T.U., as Treasurer. This nomination was seconded, and the Secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the Executive Committee for MRS. SANDERSON as Treasurer.

A statement was made by the President that MRS. SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, of 1006, North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, felt a call to raise money for the Round-the-World Missionary Fund, and she was most heartily elected Superintendent of the Department of Gifts. The Secretary was requested to send her a letter of thanks on behalf of the Executive Committee.

On the motion of MRS. ARCHIBALD, seconded by MRS. OSBORN, MISS MARSHALL SAUNDERS, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, the well-known author of "Beautiful Joe," was appointed Superintendent of the Department of Humane Education.

MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN, Recording Secretary of the National W.C.T.U. (U.S.A.), was appointed a Round-the-World Missionary, and it was suggested that MISS CLARA PARRISH, organizer of "Y" Societies in the United States, should be her companion.

MRS. J. K. BARNEY, of Providence, Rhode Island, Superintendent of Penal, Charitable and Reform Work in the World's W.C.T.U., was appointed a Round-the-World Missionary.

The President again endeavoured to secure the acceptance by the Executive Committee of her Birthday Fund, that it might be used for the expenses of Round-the-World Missionaries, but was again strongly opposed.

The Secretary, MISS SLACK, alluded to the very kind attention shown the White Ribboners while in Switzerland by Commissioner BOOTH-CLIBBORN, and on the motion of MISS WILLARD, seconded by MRS. SMITH, a vote of thanks was ordered to be sent to him by the Secretary.

MRS. H. J. OSBORN, of London, was appointed a delegate of the

World's W.C.T.U. to the Convention at Basle, in addition to those already appointed, and she was requested to see what could be done toward the organization of the W.C.T.U. in Switzerland.

MISS REBECCA KRIKORIAN, of Aintab, Turkey, was appointed President for the World's W.C.T.U. in Syria.

The following amendments to the Constitution having had the required notice of one year were read and adopted :—

1. To amend Article II. so as to include Assistant Secretary in the list of officers; amendment offered by the President.

2. To insert in Article III., after the word "Committee," the words "or delegates from their own country"; amendment offered by MISS CAMPBELL, of Wellington, Cape Colony, South Africa.

The following notice of an amendment to the Constitution was given by MISS GORDON to come before the next Biennial Convention of the World's W.C.T.U.:—I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will, at the next Convention of the World's W.C.T.U., move to amend Article III. of the Constitution by inserting the following clause :—

Whenever a President of an affiliated National Society is also a General Officer of the World's W.C.T.U., that National Society shall be represented on the Executive Committee by a member to be chosen at the annual meeting of such National Society.

MRS. PEARSALL SMITH, Hon. Recording Secretary of the B.W.T.A., read the following notice from the B.W.T.A. Council :—I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will, at the next Convention of the World's W.C.T.U., move to amend the Preamble of the Constitution of the World's W.C.T.U. to include the words "without distinction of race or colour," so that it will read, "In the love of God and humanity we, representing the Christian women of the world, without distinction of race or colour, band ourselves together," &c.

MISS GORDON, Treasurer *pro tem* of the World's W.C.T.U. from May 1st to June 14th, submitted her report, and MRS. ARCHIBALD, of Canada, Treasurer *pro tem* from June 14th to date, reported the receipt of £11 as donations toward the World's Missionary Fund, and one membership fee in the Somerset W.C.T.U. The reports of MISS GORDON and MRS. ARCHIBALD were adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to both these ladies.

MISS JENNIE STEWART, of Chicago, one of the Editors of the *Union Signal*, was invited to sit with the Executive Committee.

Amendment to the Constitution, offered by MISS WILLARD: "I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will at the next Convention of the World's W.C.T.U. move to amend Article III. of the

Constitution, to include Round-the-World Missionaries, the Editors and Publisher of the World's W.C.T.U. Organ, and any Organizers, Evangelists, or others whose names are on the printed roster in the World's Minutes as *ex-officio* Members of the World's Executive Committee."

MRS. BAMFORD SLACK, of London, was appointed Superintendent of the Department of Politics.

On the motion of MRS. ARCHIBALD, seconded by MISS DE BROEN, the amount of £40 a year was voted to the Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U. for clerical help, and the amount to be appropriated to the Secretary for clerical assistance was left to the decision of the General Officers.

The question of a grant to Round-the-World Missionaries was discussed, and the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, "That our sense of the importance of the work done by the World Missionaries is beyond our power to express, and we feel that nothing is more important than that a fund should be raised (the use of which should be settled by the General Officers) both for those who have gone out and borne the heat and burden of the day, and also for those who are going out in the future.

On the motion of MISS GORDON a hearty vote of thanks was ordered to be sent to the W.C.T.U., of South Africa, for the beautiful banner sent to the Convention.

MISS MAY YATES, Superintendent of the Department for Food Reform, asked that DR. NORMAN KERR, SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON and DR. LEES might be a Committee to decide on the publications of her Department, and the General Officers were appointed as an Advisary Committee on publications prepared by the Superintendents of other Departments.

On the suggestion of the President the General Officers were requested to prepare a Memorial of the two General Officers of the World's W.C.T.U., who had died during the past year, this Memorial to be published in the Minutes of the Convention.

A vote of thanks was passed to MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING and to the Chorus of the Royal Normal College of the Blind, for their generous services during the Convention; also to the Women's Vegetarian Union for the At Home given to the World's Delegates, and for kindly providing refreshments for our officers at all the meetings.

On the motion of MRS. ARCHIBALD a grant of £3 each was voted to the World's Superintendents for the expenses of stationery and postage in their Departments during the next two years.

MISS GORDON gave each member of the Executive Committee a bow of white ribbon from a roll sent to the President by MRS. M. M. FINLEY, Superintendent of the Press Department of the Pennsylvania W.C.T.U. This roll of ribbon was purchased by MRS. FINLEY because of its appropriate trade mark "Victory," and it was significant that the ribbon had been manufactured in Switzerland. MRS. FINLEY sent it for the benefit of White Ribboners who might forget the little badge.

On the motion of MRS. CROUCH, of Victoria, all unfinished business was left in the hands of the General Officers.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET presented a financial report of the Convention meetings, which, although not final on account of some printing bills yet to be received, was highly satisfactory. It was stated that when all the funds for which friendly guarantors were responsible were called in there would be a balance to give to the Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U. The expenses of the Albert Hall meeting were £425 or $2,125, and of Queen's Hall £107 or $535.

MISS GORDON moved a very hearty vote of thanks to LADY HENRY SOMERSET and those who had assisted her in arranging those great and successful meetings, and to LADY HENRY for the generous donation of the proceeds of her lecture in New York amounting to $300, or £60.

A rising vote of thanks was given.

MRS. ARCHIBALD led in the closing prayer, and the meeting adjourned.

Members present at the Executive Committee: MISS WILLARD, MISS AGNES SLACK, MISS GORDON, MRS. ARCHIBALD, of Canada; MRS. CROUCH, of Victoria, Australia; MRS. OSBORN, of London; MRS. PEARSALL SMITH, of London; MISS MAY YATES, of London; MRS. GORDON GULICK, of Spain; MISS DE BROEN, of Paris; MRS. DANN, representing the Bahamas.

THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

RECEPTION AT REIGATE PRIORY.

THE LORD MAYOR'S RECEPTION, &c.

In addition to the regular meetings of the World's W.C.T.U. Convention, the week from June 14th to 21st was made memorable by a series of remarkable gatherings of a social as well as a public character, and a brief setting forth of these delightful occasions will complete our Report.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

On Sunday, June 16th, the World's Woman's Christian Temperance

Union co-operated with the British Women's Temperance Association in the occupancy of two hundred or more pulpits in London.

On that day a great meeting of the joint societies was held in the afternoon at three o'clock in the City Temple (DR. JOSEPH PARKER'S church), which was crowded to the doors. LADY HENRY SOMERSET presided, and addresses were made by MISS WILLARD, MOTHER STEWART, and MISS BELLE KEARNEY, the devotional exercises being couducted by MRS. W. H. TODD, Acting President of the Dominion Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canada, who read the Crusade Psalm, and MRS. MARGARET BOTTOME, of New York, President of the International Order of "King's Daughters," led in prayer. MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING spoke and sang, and MRS. KATE LENTE STEVENSON'S hymn, "Some Glad Day," was sung by the audience.

Among the most important churches that were open to women were JOHN WESLEY'S, where MISS AGNES SLACK preached in the interests of the great World's movement; CHARLES H. SPURGEON'S; JOSEPH PARKER'S; and the Dorchester Friends' Meeting House; and among the clergymen who spoke for the Temperance cause by request of the White Ribbon leaders were the Bishop of Dover in Westminster Abbey, the Chief Rabbi, and one or more Unitarian ministers; while, as a matter of course, every denomination of what in England are called Nonconformists, including Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalist, and many others, opened their pulpits in numbers so large as to mark an epoch in the history of progress.

To MISS MARY GORHAM, Superintendent of Evangelistic Work in the British Women's Temperance Association, especial credit is due for having by months of earnest work brought about a result so memorable.

ANNUAL COUNCIL OF THE B.W.T.A.

Following this "Temperance Sunday" came the Nineteenth Annual Council of the British Women's Temperance Association, presided over by LADY HENRY SOMERSET. It was the largest ever held, and reported eighteen hundred local Branches—a gain of two hundred during the year, and nearly eighteen hundred delegates duly accredited from their respective local auxiliaries. These meetings were held June 17th and 18th, and closed with a great meeting in Queen's Hall on the evening of the 18th, presided over by MRS. ORMISTON CHANT, and addressed by MISS WILLARD, MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMANN, Recording Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States, MISS LILIAN PHELPS, of Canada, and several others.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

The great demonstration at Royal Albert Hall on the evening of June 20th had for its objects the presentation of the Polyglot Petition to the public, and a welcome to the delegates of the World's W.C.T.U. from the leading Temperance societies of Great Britain. The auditorium accommodates 10,000 people, and it was packed to the dome.

When MISS WILLARD and LADY HENRY SOMERSET passed along the centre aisle, with MISS AGNES WESTON and MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING, the four ladies being attended by a body of English marines who were all total abstainers, the entire audience rose and gave cheer upon cheer for the White Ribbon women. A long procession followed our leaders, with SIR WILFRID LAWSON and CANON WILBERFORCE at its head, representing with JAMES WHYTE, W. S. CAINE, M.P., and many other Temperance chiefs, the United Kingdom Alliance; then followed representatives of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, the Methodist Temperance Organizations, Congregational Total Abstinence Association, Baptist Total Abstinence Association, New Church Temperance Society, Friends' Temperance Union, London Wesleyan Mission (West), London Wesleyan Mission (East), Temperance Leagues, Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, St. Mary's Training Home for Girls, London Temperance Hospital, Gospel Temperance Army, General Post Office Temperance Society, Teetotal Policemen, Railway Temperance Union, Army Temperance Association, Teetotal Firemen, Independent Order of Rechabites, Order of Sons of Temperance, Original Grand Phœnix Order, United Phœnix Order, Catholic Total Abstinence League, Independent Order of Good Templars.

As each delegation proceeded down the aisle to the place reserved for it, amid the plaudits of the audience, its leader took a position of honour upon the great platform, where 500 young women, in a costume of blue, with the White Ribbon across the breast, represented the White Ribbon Choir. They sang a Temperance ode to the accompaniment of the great organ led by MR. COWLEY, who has charge of the music in the public schools of London,—

"Here we pledge ourselves anew
Not to touch the drunkard's drink."

The theme was woven in every movement of the great dramatic pageant, the climax of which was reached at the entrance of the representatives in costume bearing the flags of the different countries in which the W.C.T.U. is organized, to the national airs played by the great organ and band. The enthusiasm was at white heat as the great chorus of one thousand voices joined in singing

> "All round the world the ribbon white is twined,
> All round the world the glorious light hath shined."

Ten thousand people then sang in unison "Old Hundred," and repeated the Lord's Prayer, led by the clear resonant voice of the Dean of Hereford.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET then stepped into the brass-railed speaker's stand, a winsome figure in dove gray tints standing among the white lilies, and was received with every evidence of loving devotion. Every ear, even to the highest point in the distant galleries, was strained to hear her words of welcome. "In coming to this country the delegates are coming to their own," she said. "The new woman should be the true woman." Her words were full of a gracious hospitality and faith in the triumph of our great cause.

MADAME STERLING's voice rang out in a sweet tender song which was loudly encored.

With her troop of royal yacht marines as a background, MISS AGNES WESTON, the "Mother of the Navy," gave one of her characteristic speeches with its apt illustrations drawn from seaman's lore. "Not only Britons, but people of every free country, must not be slaves of alcohol." "Keep off the lee shore of drink." "Sign the pledge to-night." A pretty scene was enacted as she decorated a number of the seamen with the medals of the Navy Temperance Society for faithful total abstinence. Three naval cheers were given for MISS WILLARD and LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

"I have been watching the formation of this magnificent human mosaid," said the brilliant CANON WILBERFORCE, and one text comes into my mind, "The Lord shall sell Sisera into the hands of a woman." When once the women come to the front it's absolutely impossible to resist them. His witty reference to the "female brethren of the nation," was greeted with storms of applause. There now appeared on the great limelight curtain, as had the words of the previous hymns, the text of the first resolution, thanking the Government for the Local Control (Option) Bill, and urging its immediate passage. SIR WILFRID LAWSON, Bart., M.P., President United Kingdom Alliance, put the resolution in a terse and forceful speech, giving this message to the delegates:

> "The truths ye speak are spread abroad
> By every wind and every tide,
> The voice of nature speaks aloud
> Upon your side."

J. H. Raper, Esq., also of the United Kingdom Alliance, in seconding the resolution, said he had been keeping in his pocket the long list of delegates published in *The Union Signal*, and had ticked them off as they were presented in the meetings. He heartily seconded the motion.

The great Polyglot Petition, weighing 1,730 lbs., and involving the autographs of more than 7,000,000 of people, was festooned four times round the huge hall, and lay in heaps and rolls before the platform. Miss Willard made it the text of her brief speech, which was preceded by a British "three times three," the audience rising in token of their appreciation of the author of the great "Polyglot."

An action song was announced on the programme, but few of the audience were prepared for the touching and pathetic object-lesson now given. To the melody of the "Battle song of the Y's," a group of little children, ragged, dirty and unkempt, from the West London slums, came upon the front of the platform. They looked about with amazement upon the sea of faces, the distant lights and the warm colouring, touching curiously with their grimy hands the dresses of those seated near them. Led by the "Sisters of the Poor," they sang the affecting words of Mary T. Lathrap :—

"There's a shadow on the home, many hearts are sad to-day,
It hushes e'en the laughter of the children at their play.
At its coming want and sorrow across the threshold creep,
And amid their broken idols the mourning mothers weep."

As the sounds ceased, across the great auditorium came children's voices in the words of the bright chorus :—

"We are coming to the rescue ; we are coming in our youth !
The homes we build to-morrow shall be guarded by the truth ;
We are coming, coming to the battle of purity and right ;
And for a winsome token we wear the ribbon white."

And a troop of well clad children came down the aisle bearing the white ribbon ; they swarmed upon the platform entwining the "winsome token" about the sad little group there gathered and singing their encouraging words all the time. Never was there given a more affecting and striking object-lesson. Tears stood in many eyes.

After more singing by the great chorus and Madame Sterling, the Chairman presented Mother Stewart, who was given an ovation but who did not attempt to speak, so full was her heart.

Mrs. Hoffman, of Missouri, and Mrs. Rounds, of Illinois, spoke briefly and pertinently, both having been overcome by the power of the demonstration they had witnessed.

The resolution endorsing the Great Petition was now passed on the motion of MISS AGNES SLACK, seconded by DR. HENRY LUNN, and was followed by one that a deputation, headed by the President and Vice-Presidents of the W.W.C.T.U. be appointed to present the two resolutions, moved by MR. WHYTE, Secretary United Kingdom Alliance, and seconded by DR. HILTON. MISS PHELPS, of Canada, MISS HALLIE BROWN, of Ohio, MISS YATES, of Maine, MRS. BURT, of New York, and MISS KEARNEY, of Mississippi, made brief speeches which, with the doxology and benediction, brought the great meeting to an end.

FAREWELL MEETING.

On Sunday afternoon, June 23rd, a farewell meeting for the White Ribbon delegates was held in Exeter Hall as a close to this most historic and successful series of meetings, when London's largest halls had each been crowded with enthusiastic audiences. The familiar World's Banner, "Christ for the World," first used at the Boston Convention, was hung upon the organ loft; the motto, "We wage our peaceful war for God and Home and Every Land," was displayed on the gallery opposite, and the beautiful lilies and palms, with flags and banners, gave the audience room the appearance of a genuine W.C.T.U. gathering. Beyond the fact that MISS WILLARD was to preside, and MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING to sing, nothing was known of the character of the meeting. After the hymn, MRS. CAROLINE F. GROW, of Chicago, read the "Traveller's Psalm," and MRS. PEARSALL SMITH offered prayer. It was soon found that the presiding officer desired the meeting to be a representative and international one, and well did she achieve her object, for during the two hours the meeting lasted, thirty-seven White Ribboners made minute speeches, and immense interest was created as country after country was represented by the various speakers. Miss MARIE PARCELLO sang. MRS. JENNIE JUNE CROLY, of Sorosis (New York City), took pride in saying that in the twenty-seven years of the existence of their Woman's Club no intoxicants had been served at any of their social gatherings. "Swing low, Sweet Chariot" was beautifully rendered by MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN just after the reading of MRS. F. E. HARPER'S appropriate verses on the great convention. A brief review of the week's doings, and a few earnest words, "not of farewell, but of God speed," were given by LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

The venerable SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS, the pioneer philanthropist, founder of the Y.M.C.A. and President of the Band of Hope Union, was introduced and said, "Often have I sat in this hall, but never in my life heard so many speakers at one meeting. I never knew how beautifully a meeting could be conducted until to-day!"

THE LORD MAYOR'S RECEPTION.

The arrangements for the Reception by the Lord Mayor were made by BAMFORD SLACK, ESQ., a leading lawyer of London, whose wife and sister are prominent in the White Ribbon movement.

The Mansion House had never before been the scene of a reception to women, and they could not have been more courteously or kindly greeted. The delegates were presented by W. O. CLOUGH, ESQ., and LADY HENRY SOMERSET, who thanked the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress for their considerate official welcome to the representatives of twenty-two nationalities.

MISS WILLARD responded on behalf of the delegates, and playfully said that when she was a little girl on the Western prairies, her mother often told her the story of DICK WHITTINGTON, and that she always purposed some day to have the honour of taking by the hand the successor of him concerning whom the famous rhyme makes the bow-bells call out in their musical chime, "Turn again WHITTINGTON, Lord Mayor of London."

The Lord Mayor spoke warmly of woman's work, and while he did not touch upon the special object of the Convention, he proved his interest and good will toward those efforts to ameliorate the common lot that are being put forth by the White Ribbon women.

RECEPTION AT REIGATE PRIORY.

On Friday, June 21st, two special trains steamed away from Charing Cross, both closely packed with the 1,030 delegates, and a few specially-invited guests, to Reigate. At the station were brakes and carriages in which some rode to the Priory, while others walked through the trim little village and through the Priory Park, to this picturesque old house. LADY HENRY, the charming mistress of the Priory, and the World's President, MISS WILLARD, gave a ready welcome to each guest.

The spacious, tastefully-furnished reception rooms were all thrown open, and rapidly filled with a happy gaily-dressed throng of visitors. Outside on the lawn were numerous tables heavily laden with tempting refreshments. A band of lady musicians enlivened the scene in two senses, and on every side the kind, generous thought of the hostess was apparent.

Quickly in every direction animated groups of women gathered, cheery greetings were exchanged, and an evident feeling of good fellowship could be felt as well as seen.

Presently the voice of that favourite singer, MADAME ANTOINETTE

STERLING, was heard, as the words of "O rest in the Lord" floated across the bright scene, bringing with them a feeling of restful peace.

As seven o'clock approached there was a general movement towards the station. On every hand were heard amidst the bright throng exclamations of pleasure at the delightful time which all had so much enjoyed at the Priory. Some of the delegates were heard to say as they moved away, "Ah, yes; LADY HENRY lives enthroned in the hearts of all of us."

GRINDELWALD.

One hundred and fifty of the World's delegates assembled here to attend a Temperance Convention specially arranged by DR. LUNN for the World's W.C.T.U.

After an afternoon service on one of the mountains—when White Ribbon women gathered round MOTHER STEWART and heard her speak on the "Gospel of Life"—the everlasting hills and snow-capped peaks all adding to the dignity of the service—the White Ribboners strolled down the mountains to the Eiger Hotel, and rapidly filled the saloon. MISS AGNES SLACK presided at this the Farewell Meeting—or Consecration Meeting as it was called—a unique gathering. MRS. SAUNDERSON (Canada) prayed, and after a hymn the following ladies each gave testimony to the uplift the White Ribbon movement had been in their own countries in the cause of Christ and humanity:—MRS. CLARA HOFFMAN (Missouri), MRS. INGALLS (Missouri), MRS. LEEDS (Philadelphia), MRS. ROBINSON (Baltimore), MRS. HOWES (Boston), MRS. WALKER (Nebraska), MRS. ALBRIGHT (New Mexico), MRS. EDHOLM (Chicago), MRS. HEINER (Pennsylvania), MRS. WAKELIE (New Jersey), MRS. STODDARD (Texas).

MISS DE WATTVILLE, a Captain of the Salvation Army, and a member of one of the oldest Swiss noble families, spoke of the great work being done by the World's W.C.T.U. All the speeches were specially impressive—one of the speakers said at the close: "We feel God has been inspiring us this afternoon."

The meeting closed with prayer from MRS. ARCHIBALD; then the delegates all joined hands, forming a circle round the room, and sang "God be with you till we meet again."

A MEMORIAL

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U. IN TENDER REMEMBRANCE OF MRS. MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, SECRETARY, AND MRS. ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS, TREASURER OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.,

We do not recall an instance in the history of reform movements when in a single year, nay, within a few weeks of each other, two of the chief officers of a great association have been called from their posts of honour and of toil to the heavenly home where weariness shall be unknown while work goes on. Many noble utterances and various tokens of admiration, reverence and love, have been called forth by the loss of these two Temperance leaders. Nothing appreciative and good can be added by the affectionate recognition that we are expressing in this memorial, but we feel that for ourselves and the Executive Committee and the Society at large, we wish to put on record our deep sense of the high Christian character and beneficent career of our promoted sisters, whose counsels were uniformly kind and wise, whose presence genial and inspiring, and whose loss is mourned throughout the world, wherever a White Ribbon Woman or a Loyal Temperance Legion child is to be found.

We earnestly pray that young women, devoted and capable, who realize what it has been to the cause for us to lose two advocates so successful and devoted, two administrators of such experience, two women so womanly that they were welcome in every home where worth was recognised, may highly resolve that they will, in the strength of the Divine Spirit, dedicate their lives to help make good the losses we have sustained, and to develop the character that comes from subordinating personal interests to the wider claims "of God and Home and Every Land."

FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President.

ISABEL SOMERSET,
Vice-President-at-Large.

AGNES E. SLACK,
ANNA A. GORDON,
Secretaries.

MARY E. SANDERSON,
Treasurer.

Reigate Priory, Aug. 12th, 1895.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

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Vice-President-at-Large.—Lady Henry Somerset.
Secretary.—Miss Agnes E. Slack.
Assistant Secretary.—Miss Anna A. Gordon.
Treasurer, *pro. tem.*—Mrs. Chas. Archibald.
Round-the-World Missionary.—Miss Jessie A. Ackermann.

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Queensland.

Mrs. Alfred Sagar, Brisbane.

Victoria.

Mrs. Crouch, Doncaster.

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Miss De Broen, 205, Rue St. Honoré, Paris.

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Bahamas.

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Miss A. Y. Thompson, Cairo.

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Spain.

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Norway.

Miss Lerche, Christiania.

Western Australia.

Mrs, J. M. Ferguson.

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Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, Recording Secretary W.C.T.U. of the United States.
Mrs. Helen M. Barker, Treasurer W.C.T.U. of the United States.

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„ Edwards, Redruth.
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„ Lees, Edinburgh.
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„ Ward Poole, London.
„ Marples, Birkenhead.
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„ Bertram Russell, Westminster.
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„ Steel, Dundee.
„ Stewart, Blackheath.
„ Tomkinson, Tarporley, Cheshire.
Mrs. Walker, Doncaster.
„ J. Wilson, Glasgow.
„ Wintringham, Grimsby.

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Mrs. Winston.

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„ Laura de Laguna.

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Idaho.

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Illinois.

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Miss Anna Downey.
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„ M. L. Stratton.
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„ O. G. Crist.
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„ Dr. Wardner.
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Miss Lois Farnham.
Mrs. Grace Wirt.
„ Hattie Brant.

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Miss Charlotte Maxwell.
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Michigan.

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Minnesota.

Miss Louise Hollister.
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„ Ida Thompson.

Mississippi.

Miss Belle Kearney.

Missouri.

Mrs. Clara Hoffman.
„ E. B. Ingalls.
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„ Harriet Williams.

Nebraska.

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„ C. H. Walker.
„ C. Blewett.

New Jersey.

Mrs. M. B. Burroughs.
„ S. C. Wakelee.
„ G. C. Poolton.
„ A. E. Houseman.
„ Wright.

DELEGATES.—*Continued.*

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Mrs. F. P. Brown.
„ Addie N. Fields.

New Mexico.

Mrs. Allbright.

New York.

Mrs. Mary T. Burt.
„ E. U. Burgess.
„ E. R. Prindle.
„ J. Fowler Willing.
„ A. G. Rice.
„ M. A. Wickes.
„ H. L. Hull.
Miss M. J. Thompson.
„ Annie Thompson.
Mrs. M. J. Norton.
Miss A. E. Taylor.
„ Adelia Hunt.
Mrs. W. Hale.
„ T. S. Knapp.
Miss Maud Knapp.
Mrs. A. D. Porter.
„ C. B. Pitblado.
„ Wychoff.
Mrs. E. A. Morgan.

Ohio.

Mother Stewart.
Miss Mattie Campbell.
Mrs. S. M. Perkins.
„ E. Graham.
„ H. E. Bashare.
„ A. S. Crowl.
„ Sophia McCrosky.
Miss C. S. Burnett.
„ Hallie Q. Brown.
Mrs. Willis Boughton.
„ M. J. Hunt.

Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mary H. Jones.
„ R. B. Chambers.
„ Newell.
„ E. B. Bacon.
„ E. R. Russell.
Miss Ruth Shaffner.
„ A. E. Thomas.
Mrs. D. C. Leeds.
Miss E. B. Switzer.
„ N. Pratt.
„ E. Thomas.
„ M. L. Heiner.
Mrs. M. B. Ross.
„ Mitchell.
Miss Bertha Doles.

Rhode Island.

Mrs. H. D. Walker.
Miss E. P. Nichols.
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„ Reynolds.
„ J. T. Docking.

Texas.

Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard.
„ Elizabeth Morgan.

Vermont.

Mrs. A. F. Smith.
„ T. J. Harris.

West Virginia.

Miss O. M. Kelley.

Wisconsin.

Mrs. Celina V. Davis.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Fraulein Alli Trygg, Helsingfors, Finland.

Miss Beatrice Dickson, Gottenburg, Sweden.

Mrs. Mary B. Willard, Berlin, Germany.

Frau Schulrath Cauer, Berlin, Germany.

Frau Professor von Gizycki, Berlin, Germany.

W. N. Whitney, M.D., Tokyo, Japan.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President International Order of Kings' Daughters, New York.

Mrs. Phœbe C. Wright.

Miss Amy Willets.

Mrs. Serina Minard, from the Religious Society of Friends, U.S.A.

Dwarkabai G. Lalaji, Poona, India.

LIST OF SOCIETIES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

1—United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Rev. Canon Barker, M.A.

2—United Kingdom Alliance, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.

3—Central Association for Stopping the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday, Rev. W. Robinson, Mr. R. F. Griffiths, and Mr. W. Copleston.

4—Independent Order of Good Templars (England), Mr. W. Sutherland.

5—National Temperance Federation, W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P.

6—Church of England Temperance Society, Women's Union.

7—Women's Total Abstinence Union, Mrs. H. J. Wilson.

8—Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, W. S. Caine, Esq., M.P.

9—National Temperance League—Miss Agnes E. Weston.

10—The British Temperance League, Fielden Thorp, Esq.

11—Western Temperance League, Rev. W. Mottrom.

12—North of England Temperance League, Lord Morpeth.

13—Midland Temperance League, Mr. William Bingham.

14—Independent Order of Rechabites, Mr. John Lee, H.C.R.

15—The Original Grand Order of the Total Abstinent Sons of Phœnix, Mr. John Nicholls.

16—The United Order of the Total Abstinent Sons of Phœnix, Mr. T. Wilson.

17—The Army Temperance Association, The Hon. Conrad Dillon.

18—Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee, Mr. J. Grant Mills.

19—United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union, Mr. R. Sawyer and Mr. A. C. Thompson.

20—Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, Major T. A. Kelly.

21—Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, John Wilson, Esq., M.P.

22—Scottish Temperance League, Mr. John Wilson.

23—Independent Order of Good Templars (Scotland), Mrs. Thom (Glasgow).

24—Scottish Band of Hope Union, Rev. W. Aikman McKee.

25—Highland Temperance League, Gilbert Beith, Esq., M.P., and Mr. Arthur Robertson.

26—Edinburgh Band of Hope Union, Mr. W. G. Bruce.

27—Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance, Rev. J. Pyper and Dr. A. J. Nicholls.

28—Irish Temperance League, Miss Annie B. Salmon.

29—Hibernian Band of Hope Union, Mr. W. Carby.

30—The Bible Temperance Association, Rev. J. Pyper.

31—Irish Women's Temperance Union, Miss A. Haslam.

32—The Wesleyan Temperance Committee, Rev. G. A. Bennetts, B.A.

33—Methodist New Connexion and Band of Hope Union, Mr. E. F. Shrubsall.

34—Free Methodist Temperance League, Alderman Snape, Esq., M.P., and Rev. J. Thornley.

35—Congregational Total Abstinence Association of England and Wales, Rev. Urijah Rees Thomas.

36—Total Abstinence Society of the Presbyterian Church of England, Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D.D.

37—Friends' Temperance Union, Mr. F. Dymond.

38—New Church Temperance Society, Mr. E. Upjohn.

39—The Baptist Total Abstinence Association, Mr. J. T. Sears, J.P.

40—League for the Prohibition of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children, Mr. D. Shilton Collin.

41—United Kingdom Alliance (London Auxiliary), T. P. Whittaker, Esq., M.P.

42—United Kingdom Alliance (Newcastle Auxiliary), Mr. David Richardson.

43—West London Mission, Rev. W. H. Tindall.

44—London Wesleyan Central Mission Temperance Society, Rev. J. E. Wakerley.

45—Wesleyan East-End Mission, Rev. Joseph Jackson.

46—International Christian Police Association, Miss E. Gurney.

47—London Temperance Hospital, Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson and Miss Orme.

48—The Girls' Guild of Good Life, Mrs. W. S. Caine.

49—Ladies' Association for the Care of Girls, Miss James.

50—National Temperance Choral Union, Alderman C. Clements, J.P.

51—Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union, Mr. W. B. Suttle.

52—Manchester, Salford and District Temperance Union, Mr. E. Nield.

53—East London Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. J. W. Benn.

54—Gospel Temperance Army, Sergt.-Major Allen.

55—Reading Temperance Society, Mr. J. Egginton.

56—Central Temperance Association, Mr. G. Palmer and Mr. W. Smith.

57—Temperance Societies connected with the Royal Victoria Hall, Miss E. Cons.

58—London Branch of Ladies' National Association, Mrs. Sheldon Amos.

59—Luton Temperance Federation, Mr. A. Hucklesby (ex-Mayor of Luton).

60—South Metropolitan Temperance Society, Mr. J. Mann.

61—Y.W.C.A. Restaurant Branch, Miss C. M. Gough.

62—Middlesex I.O.G.T. District Lodge, Mr. W. Parncutt.

63—Fitzroy Teetotal Association, Mr. J. P. Draper.

64—Improved Order Total Abstinent Sons of Phœnix, Mr. T. A. Bunn.

65—London Temperance Association Open Air Mission, Mr. W. R. Graham.

66—West London Open Air Temperance Mission, Mr. G. E. Johnson.

67—Three Towns and District Temperance Federation, Mr. C. Long.

68—City of London Total Abstainers' Union, Mr. F. G. Toller.

69—Postal and Telegraph Christian Association, Senior and Y.W. Branch, Miss Edmonston.

70—Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, Mrs. Wynford Philipps and Miss G. Stewart.

71—National Health Society, Miss Florence Stacpoole.

72—Society for Promoting the Return of Women as Poor Law Guardians, Miss Morden.

73—International Arbitration and Peace Association, Mr. S. J. Capper.

74—North London Gospel Temperance Council, Mr. T. Kyffin Freeman.

75—Kent County Temperance Federation, Mr. J. Hawkes.

76—Lincolnshire Temperance Union, Mrs. Fawcett.

77—Women's Anti-Opium Urgency Committee, Mrs. J. H. Richardson.

78—Leytonstone Total Abstinence Societies' Union, W. Coleman, Esq., J.P., and J. Sharp, Esq.

79—The Lockhart Mission, Gospel Temperance Society, Mr. G. D. Freeman.

80—The Moral Reform Union, Miss Fanny E. Albert.

81—Lleyn and Eifinydd Temperance Society, Mr. W. Hughes.

82—Woolwich and Plumstead Temperance Council, Mr. J. W. Henry.

83—Royal Courts of Justice Temperance Society, Mr. J. G. Lawrence Keeble.

84—Social Purity Alliance, Mr. E. Hammond.

85—Hackney and East Middlesex Band of Hope Union, Mr. C. W. Garard and Mrs. Lacey.

86—Church of England Temperance Benefit Society, Miss M. Keep.

87—United Working Women's Teetotal League, Mrs. Durrant.

88—Walford District Temperance Union, Dr. F. R. Lees.

89—Essex Hall Temperance Association, Rev. Frank K. Freeston.

90—Rochester, Chatham and District Temperance Union, Rev. Frederick Allen.

91—Dressmakers' and Milliners' Society (Women's Trade Union League), Miss Addis.

92—National Vigilance Association, Mrs. Percy Bunting.

93—Nuneaton District Temperance Federation, Mr. John Wright, Mrs. John Wright, and Mrs. W. Johnson.

94—Woodbridge Temperance Society, Mrs. E. M. Freeman.

95—Suffolk Temperance Union, Mr. G. Driver.

96—The London County Temperance Council.

97—G.P.O. Total Abstinence Association, Mr. F. G. Brown.

98—Balham and Tooting Gospel Temperance Union, Mr. J. R. Hooff.

99—Uxbridge and District Total Abstainers' Union, H. W. Groshon, Esq.

100—Vegetarian Federal Union, A. F. Hills, Esq.

101—The Women's Vegetarian Union, Miss May Yates.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PREPARED BY

ANNA A. GORDON, Assistant Secretary.

The voice that we hoped to hear is silent, the busy hand that sent messages of hope and instruction all over the world is still. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, our Corresponding Secretary, died in Chicago, October 25th, 1894, and it has been impossible for me, in the midst of great pre-occupation, to perform the duties of the office except most inadequately.

From every quarter of the globe resolutions of sympathy in regard to Mrs. Woodbridge's death, and later for that of our beloved Mrs. Williams, Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U., have been received both for the bereaved home circles and for that larger home circle of White Ribboners who have lost two great-hearted comrades; and in all the preparations for this magnificent Convention there has been an underlying current of sadness that these two General Officers who have wrought so faithfully and well for our Society since its first Convention four years ago could not be here to tell the story of what the "world's united womanhood" has been able to accomplish for the salvation of men and the glory of God!

AUSTRALASIA.

President, Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, Adelaide, South Australia.

The Colonies of Australasia were federated into a National Union on May 25th, 1891, by Miss Jessie Ackermann, Round-the-World Missionary of the W.C.T.U. The present membership of the six Colonies thus federated is 7,500, there being 290 Local Unions. In addition to these members the W.C.T.U. has a number of women associated with it who at one time were subscribers, but who now, through stress of circumstances, have been obliged to let the membership fee lapse. The visit of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell stimulated the spiritual life of many Unions in these Colonies and increased public interest in the Purity department.

Miss Ackermann visited a number of Unions before attending the last World's Convention in Chicago and organized the Colonial Union of Western Australia which is now reported for the first time.

The event of the last two years was the second Triennial Convention of the Australasian W.C.T.U. held in Sydney in March, 1894. Miss Ackermann's plans and active work combined with the untiring efforts of the Colonial Executive of New South Wales resulted in almost unexpected success, for so large were the gatherings and so earnest was the spirit manifested that the influence of this Woman's Conference extended far and wide. The day sessions were ably presided over by Miss Ackermann, and were deeply interesting, being devoted to reports of departments of which there are now 30, with papers on many and varied subjects. The evening meetings were preceded by an immense Temperance procession by torch-light; one of these meetings being devoted to Franchise, another to an Anti-Opium demonstration, at which speeches were made by Miss Ackermann, World's Superintendent of the "Anti-Opium Department," and by Mr. Quong Tart, a Chinese philanthropist of Sydney. On Saturday afternoon a children's demonstration took place, when, after a procession, 8,000 or more children filled the Town Hall, where after singing and short addresses two Demorest Gold Medals were presented.

The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union gave the Congress of Nations to a crowded hall; whilst another evening was devoted to the reading of the President's Address, and on the last night we bade farewell to Miss Ackermann, who has done so much for the W.C.T.U. and women generally, in these Colonies. The Convention elected Mrs. Nicholls, of South Australia, as Australasian President, and appointed Miss Ackermann Honorary President. One action of importance was the appointment of four Australasian Organizers, one of whom afterwards found it impossible to accept the office. The others have done much good work since the Convention, Misses Vincent and Cummins, who are White Ribbon partners, holding Missions in New South Wales, and Miss Ada Murcutt visiting Western Australia and Tasmania.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the "Triennial," the last week in July, 1894, was generally observed throughout most of the Colonies as a Crusade week for prayer and special effort, and the gathering in of thank-offerings which were divided equally between the Australasian, Colonial and Local Unions.

To Mrs. Nicholls, Australasian President, came the thought of a W.C.T.U. exhibit at the Tasmanian International Exhibition opened in

November, 1894, and with the active assistance of the Tasmanian Colonial President and others, we succeeded in arranging an attractive array of banners (from four Colonies), photographs of World's, Australasian and Colonial leaders, copies of the World's Petition, and Declaration of Principles of the World's W.C.T.U., all the wall exhibits being artistically draped with pale blue muslin looped with tiny white ribbon bows. The tables were plentifully supplied with literature, besides Australasian and Colonial reports, for distribution.

We regret our inability to send a representative from Australia to this World's Convention, but the deep financial depression still existing here makes it very difficult to raise money for anything special.

We in Australia are eagerly looking forward to seeing our beloved World's President, MISS WILLARD, and we hope to welcome her as well as LADY SOMERSET next year, if not during this one.

There being no World's Superintendents to whom the reports of our Literature, Unfermented Wine, and Hygiene Departments could be sent, extracts from them must be given here. MRS. PAYNE, Australasian Superintendent Literature, says that on being appointed to that office at the first Triennial Convention she wrote to the different colonies, offering suggestions and sending samples of English and American literature. The interest has increased each year, and a prize was offered for the colony which raised the most money for this Department with the collecting card.—*New South Wales* supplies railway boxes and circulates literature widely in many ways, besides getting young men to paste placards on trees in the bush; *Queensland* distributes literature through most of its departments, and in 1892 circulated over 27,000 tracts and leaflets, and subscribed largely to the *Union Signal; Victoria* having headquarters, sends large quantities of literature from there to the local Unions, and supplies large posters for the railway stations; *South Australia* spends a large sum annually in literature, and sends parcels to lonely settlers, besides circulating it in the cities and towns, and subscribing for the *Union Signal* and other periodicals; *Tasmania* distributes largely, especially at the Mothers' Meetings; *Western Australia* works with a will in this department. Each colony has a Colonial Superintendent; and Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland keep good stock in hand, and have printed several papers written by their own members. MRS. PAYNE wishes to express her appreciation of the *Union Signal* and the *Woman's Signal*, for she believes them to be a power for good, and the means of drawing us all nearer together.

MRS. NOLAN, Australian Superintendent of "Unfermented Wine," says that at present the sacramental question is the one generally taken up throughout the Colonies, and with most gratifying results. *Tasmania* reports that the majority of the churches use unfermented wine; in *South Australia* there is a growing interest in this department, and unfermented wine is the rule rather than the exception; *Victoria* says that 163 out of 258 churches use it; *Queensland* has done good work in this department, but the need of good unfermented wine is much felt; and *New South Wales* has met with considerable success. The Australian Superintendent, seeing a notice about unfermented wine in the *Viguerous* paper, wrote to MESSRS. BARLOW and ARMITAGE, telling them of our need of a pure grape-juice beverage or unfermented wine, urging them to make it, and received a courteous reply.

Letters on this subject have been sent to the heads of several churches—while in Conference—by the Australasian Secretary, in accordance with the wish of the last Triennial Convention.

MRS. SHELTON, Australasian Superintendent of Hygiene and Heredity, reports with great pleasure that five out of the six colonies in the Australasian Union have taken up this department, and have able superintendents; the sixth colony, Western Australia, hopes soon to make this a distinct department. *Victoria's* first work was the sending of 666 circulars to medical men, the unions distributing 500 besides, and most favourable replies were received in some cases. *South Australia* has circulated a paper on the "Influence of Heredity," also anti-corset circulars. *Queensland* has been active in having papers read at conventions and meetings, and in circulating literature. In all the colonies the formation of mothers' meetings is urged, and the reading of the *Union Signal* and other literature. The reforms the Australasian Superintendent has especially worked for are:—(1) Knowledge on the rearing and training of children; (2) Healthful and wholesome drinks; (3) The freer use of cereals, fruits, and vegetables, in place of so much meat, in our colonies; (4) Healthful Dress; (5) Responsibility in parentage. While for many reasons our progress in disseminating information on these vital subjects is very slow, still we feel that we are going ahead, and that the people are waking up to the importance of studying and living up to the laws of Health and Temperance.

FLORA B. HARRIS,
Australasian Secretary W.C.T.U.

Brisbane, Queensland.

As the Colonies of Australasia have been so recently federated, we append the full reports received from Colonial Presidents in addition to the National report.

New South Wales.

President, Mrs. J. A. Nolan, Sydney.

We congratulate ourselves that whilst this is the oldest colony in the Australasian group, we had the honour of organizing the first W.C.T.U. on this side the globe over twelve years ago. Since that time the other Colonies have followed our example, and in an instance or two have prosecuted their work so vigorously as to surpass in numbers and to excel in some directions. Still ours is the pardonably proud distinction of having started the great cause here. And under the divine blessing I am happy to say that failure has been the exception and success the rule all the way along. Like a majestic river increasing in volume as it rolls, so our cause has moved, increasing in power, influence and momentum. Especially has this been the case during the last two years. As a Union we have included in our programme of work nearly every department designated, known, and compassed by our great Union organization, wherever it has spread. And although each distinctive department may not have progressed in equal degrees, yet we have not to bemoan failure anywhere. It will convey some idea to the mind of the intelligence, zeal and aptitude displayed by vast numbers of our energetic workers, if we refer in specific terms to what has been done in some departments. Not that we would draw invidious distinctions, for it is frequently the case that more hard work, and sure it is heavy hearts, are associated with failure than with success. Should, therefore, the less prosperous departments be left unnamed, it is with no idea of ignoring or underrating the work or the workers associated therewith.

Foremost among those whom we delight to honour for their work's sake, are the "Y's." With pleasure we record that we have ten Societies of these formed in connection with our Unions. We regard those bright, intelligent, musical, educated, cultured, and pious young women as possessing the power for immense good and special usefulness. They have already rendered much service in many ways. Whenever and wherever music, sweet song, flowers, brightness and æsthetic adornments are required; or indeed beautiful recitations and short pithy addresses, our young consecrated "Y's" are there ready to give their valuable aid. They have the advantage of being under the superintendency of a devoted Superintendent, whose heart is in her work. And the Australasian

Superintendent of the "Y's" is an esteemed resident of Sydney, one to whom the institution owes much.

Evangelistic.—This work has been carried on with marked signs of God's approval. Those in whose charge this department is, have held splendid services, in which many souls have been led to Christ. The workers frequently blend the Temperance work with Gospel Evangelism, but the latter is ever made to dominate. In addition to our own Superintendents appointed to this work, we have engaged special lady-Evangelists to visit many of our towns, whose services have been greatly blessed in leading sinners to Jesus and in organizing Union branches.

Flower Mission.—It is difficult to over-estimate the value of this Mission. What peculiar pleasure is afforded by the sight and fragrance of flowers! They delight the eye, cheer the heart, and re-call to memory the early scenes of youth. But although God in His love of beauty and us, has studded this earth with rich bright-eyed flowerets, sweet emblems of heaven, yet many a patient would lie pining away in sickness, uncheered by the sight of a solitary flower, were it not for this mission. Adorned tables, walls, boquets, garlands, wreaths and rostrums, witness to the choice selection and vigilance of the Superintendents of this department. And above all many a lonely one in times of sickness and bereavement has been comforted by the language of flowers!

Mothers' Meetings.—Very much interest has been taken in these. Much-needed, helpful and comforting work has been done, and the effects and influence thereof are telling most favourably upon the home-life of many dear women whose trials in these times of depression are hard to bear. Temporal aid is rendered, as well as religious instruction, and much more would be done in this line were not our resources so very limited.

Peace and Arbitration.—This department is most difficult to work. Its nature and claims are not so well understood as they should be, neither is there much encouragement as a rule given to workers in this department. And yet the lady superintendent, untiring in her efforts, fired with quenchless zeal, is ever pressing its claims, addressing public meetings, writing to the press, and by speech, pen, poetry, and personal character and influence is making her principles known and felt.

Scientific Instruction.—This department has been vigorously worked. The annual examination has just taken place; 300 competitors entered the list for competition at 27 centres in the colony, and 124 girls and 84 boys passed, having won prizes or certificates of merit. Some of the most eminent ministers and laymen we have in the colony acted as judges, and handsome costly prizes were awarded the youthful host of aspirants for honours at convenient centres. The results of the examination were very gratifying; and the subjects prepared, with their designations and classification, the completeness of the arrangements, the selection of the prizes, and the whole get-up of the examination must have involved much time, labour, and expense, and unstinted praise is due to the intelligent lady superintendent and the conductors of this department. Scarcely can we conceive of a more interesting sight than that presented by the large gathering of ardent hard-working young competitors assembled to receive the reward of their doings.

Social Purity.—The difficulties in the way of working this branch are of a very peculiar nature. Much ignorance exists upon the subject even in the minds of parents and friends of the cause. Because of an over-sensitive delicacy there are many who are against such subjects being mentioned. And yet the deadly work of social impurity is still insidiously making victims of hundreds of our sons and daughters. Viewing the special character of this department in its various aspects, we have been fortunate in the choice of a superintendent for it. She is not only specially fitted for her sphere, but full of zeal and activity in carrying out her work. Her visits to the branches of our unions are frequent and her addresses exceedingly apt, and her efforts are most heartily backed up by those of an energetic, godly, medical man who is ever ready by voice and pen to lend efficient aid.

Tram and Cabmen.—The men represented by this department have never been so well considered and helped as within the last two years. In addition to the distribution of sound, interesting and healthy literature amongst them, several neat sheds for shelter and comfort have been erected, and in an instance or two a drinking fountain. These acts have been very much appreciated by the men whose callings so expose them to the inclemency of the weather. And we have observed, whether induced by our example or not, that just of late the Government has had the good sense to erect places of shelter for the benefit of these men. Of course this social aspect of our work is designed to lead on to the still higher aspect we have in view and which we never lose sight of.

White Ribbon Signal.—This journal and recorder of our doings was started some two years or more since, and has held on its way with increasing interest, so much so, that within the last few months we felt justified in enlarging it. There is a literary staff of Editors, Secretary, Publisher, and Treasurer, to run the paper. Its present circulation is about 1,300, and its price one penny.

Juvenile and L.T.L. Work.—We have Bands of Hope and also

Loyal Temperance Legion Societies formed, but just of late a determined effort is being made to do more in promoting the Loyal Temperance Legion movement.

Woman's Franchise.—This department is growing in favour and success continuously. The esteemed Superintendent spares neither time, labour, nor expense in pushing on the work. Men in high positions are interviewed, Parliament is watched, public meetings are held, the best of talent is enlisted, and much literature is circulated. The workers have received a new stimulus in this great work through the successes gained in other Colonies. Converts are on the increase to the franchise cause daily.

Grocers' Licenses.—The intemperance foe which creeps into homes through our provision stores works great havoc and creates much domestic strife. Creeping into homes in this way, it bears the semblance of respectability, sometimes, and on the account of the secret way in which the "stuff" can be obtained, many a woman falls a victim and many a husband is ruined by long bills. Fighting the foe in this form we have a goodly number of women fully engaged. They watch with much vigilance in their respective localities, and are not backward in speaking to master store-keepers upon the evil of their ways. They have had some success. But this is hard to gain, because financial profit is involved. So decidedly are many of us set against the system that we refuse to deal with those wine-selling grocers and with those who sell on Sundays.

Drawing Room Meetings.—With a view of securing the interest of ladies of social status, who are really more neglected because less accessible than those in humble life, we have held several meetings at suitable places and times. A lady of position and ability is the Superintendent of the department, and who on every occasion possible to her represents our organization by efficiently presiding at various gatherings and delivering well-timed, beautiful addresses.

Proposed Inebriate Home.—With a view of rescuing and reclaiming a certain class overlooked by the public institutions of the day, and whose friends object to their becoming inmates of those institutions, ladies in all respects but one, women of means, mothers beloved in many instances, and yet "Incapables" through a failing that has overcome them, a prominent lady member with eye, hand and heart directed for their good, has given a piece of land as a site for the erection of a Home for such private cases. A considerable sum has been raised towards the building, and we entertain the hope of soon completing our design. But the terrible depression through which the Colony is passing is much against the raising of funds. But no home is more greatly needed than this. Glad should we be if this should meet the eye of someone who would help by practical sympathy.

Demorest Medals.—Many of our young friends among the little people in various parts of the Colony, have exercised their elocutionary powers and so distinguished themselves as to win those marks of distinction known as the "Demorest Medal." The character of the pieces committed to memory and the ability displayed by these young elocutionists speaks volumes. It is significant of hope for the future to see so many proudly wearing those medals which cost no small amount of effort and thought to win them!

But I must forbear to enlarge further. The field is so large and the spheres so many that we scarcely know how to stay our pen. More departments could have been worthily written upon, but those named may serve our purpose and will show the trend and present position and attitude of Unions in this land, we hope, fairly well. The following summary, however, will show at a glance something of our strength, numerically and otherwise, in New South Wales:—Local Unions 55, increase for the past two years 13; Members 2,000, increase 670; Honorary Members, 100; Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, or the "Y's," 10 Unions, all organized within the last two years, with a membership of 250; Loyal Temperance Legions, 5; Bands of Hope, 4, organized in the past two years; Pledges taken, 2,323; Public Meetings held, 340; Drawing-room Meetings, 209; Cottage Meetings, 280. These figures will speak for themselves, but we all know that there are potent influences at work in connection with all our operations, that we cannot tabulate, and which will never be known until the "Great day" reveals them.

Before concluding, I wish to record that during the year 1894 we were honoured by having the W.C.T.U. Great Triennial Convention held at Sydney, under the able presidency of the then Australasian President, MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN. And from the opening sentence to the closing Mizpah and benediction it was an unqualified success. Never was there such a gathering of consecrated and talented womanhood known to meet in this great metropolis before. And the waves of holy influences set in motion then are quietly moving on still.

We can plainly observe that the pulpit, press, and public opinion are favouring us and our work more and more. But the best of all is "GOD IS WITH US," and without Him we can do nothing.

In our Australasian President, MRS. NICHOLLS, we have marked ability and special fitness for her important position; and in our President, MRS. NOLAN, we have devotion, activity, and a ready and fluent speaker. Peace and harmony prevail throughout all our Unions! With the loving greetings of all to you, I am, yours in White Ribbon Bonds,

ALICE AGNUS MASTERMAN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Queensland.

President, MRS. BRENTNALL, Brisbane.

There are now 35 W.C.T.U. and 13 Y.W.C.T. Unions in good working order. Besides these there are 6 Unions inactive for lack of leaders.

The membership is 1,287 W.'s, 282 Y.'s, with an enrolment of 439 honorary members.

Thirty-six Superintendents are in charge of as many departments, most of them working most vigorously, especially in Literature, Evangelistic Work, Y.'s, L.T.L.'s, Womanhood Suffrage, Mission among Sailors, Hygiene and Prison Work.

The division of the Colony into districts, of which there are seven, has helped to bring the workers more closely together, and to bring to the front at their own conventions those who would have shrunk from taking part in the Colonial Convention or meetings on a larger scale.

Seventeen voting delegates attended the Second Australasian Triennial Convention held in Sydney in March, 1894, from among whom was chosen our most efficient Secretary, MRS. E. B. HARRIS, as well as seven Australian Superintendents. A large number of signatures have been secured to the Polyglot Petition, and two petitions have been presented to our own Parliament, one for the better protection of girls, and one *re* "Inebriate Homes." Between 80 and 90 copies of the *Union Signal*, 30 copies of *Young Women*, and 30 *Young Crusaders* are taken.

A donation of £3 16s. 4d. has just been made to the World's Fund.

ANNIE CARVOSSO, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Victoria.

President, MRS. PRESS, Williamstown.

Since the last convention of the World's W.C.T.U. our colony has been passing through very deep waters and almost been in a state of collapse through the failure of banks and the land boom, which has considerably affected every Christian organization both financially and in the loss of numbers, large numbers having left the colony in consequence of general depression; but in the midst of all the turmoil we have still much for which to praise God, who has given us grace and strength to hold on in spite of our innumerable difficulties, and we feel that although we have not been lengthening our cords we have been strengthening our stakes. Our present number of Branches is: "W.'s" 82, "Y.'s" 13: total, with a membership including 249 "Y.'s," of 2,287. We also have 38 divisions of the L.T.L., with a membership of 2,326.

We should have been able to report a much larger membership of "Y.'s," but since the Christian Endeavour Society has commenced quite a number of our "Y.'s" have joined those societies, and some of the L.T.L.'s have been taken in hand by the Sunday Schools or Bands of Hope.

Meetings held during 1894.—We held 387 drawing-room and cottage meetings, and 232 public meetings, making a total of 619, at which 1,724 pledges were taken.

Superintendents of Departments.—We have 259 Superintendents actively engaged in the various departments of the Union.

A Leisure Hour Club for boys, and Mothers' Club for poor women, are being carried on with great success.

Local Headquarters.—Six of our Branches have local habitations, where meetings are regularly held; their rooms are frequently lent gratuitously to football and cricket clubs, to keep them from public-houses. Our members took an active part in opposing the granting of wine licenses, and in several instances they were successful in their opposition, the authorities refusing to grant the licenses applied for. This means a great deal of hard and often unpleasant work, it being necessary to get a certain number of signatures within a given radius of the premises for which the license is required. Those obtaining signatures then have to appear as witnesses, and the applicants for licenses as a rule do not choose the most polite solicitors to appear for them, and our women are frequently subjected to great indignities in the witness-box from these solicitors.

Impure Literature.—We have been using our influence with our legislators to get the law enforced *re* the sale of impure literature, which is frequently brought into our Colony from other lands. Our efforts have not been quite so successful as we could have wished, but we do not mean to let the matter rest.

Age of Consent.—During 1893 it came to our knowledge that a Parliamentary representative had given notice of motion to get the

Crimes Act Amendment Bill altered; this Bill deals with the age of consent and other matters affecting women and girls; we immediately took steps to draw the attention of the public to what was going on, and an indignation meeting was called in the largest building that could be obtained, which was crowded to excess. MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING, in consequence of the adverse criticism of the Press, which declared the people were got together under false pretences, held another meeting, which was even more enthusiastic than the first. We were greatly indebted to MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING who spoke and sang at both meetings, and most kindly defrayed the expenses of the last one herself. The consequence was that the Bill was never introduced to the House, and we were told on good authority that it was through the prompt action taken by the Union that the Bill was killed.

Letters to Ministers.—Previous to our last Conference we sent some hundreds of letters to Ministers of every denomination, asking them if they would preach a sermon on "Woman as a co-worker," the Sunday preceding our Conference; we received quite a number of favourable replies, and know that in some of the leading churches of Melbourne and the suburbs, excellent sermons were preached on this subject, which must be helpful to the women's cause. Letters were also sent to the various Church Conferences *re* receiving non-abstainers into church membership, but as a rule our suggestions on this matter are not favourably received : the Salvation Army being the only religious body which makes total abstinence one of the conditions of membership.

Living Pictures.—Here we sought the assistance of the authorities to get the exhibition of living pictures put a stop to, but up to the present have been unsuccessful; however, our action has reminded some other people of their duty in this matter, and we hope that other influences will be brought to bear, and that these exhibitions, which are an insult to our sex, will be forbidden.

The White Ribbon Signal.—Our official organ, *The White Ribbon Signal*, is now established, and is much appreciated by our members. Last year we disposed of 27,000 copies.

Evangelistic Department.—We are greatly blessed in our Superintendent for this department, who devotes nearly all her time to this work, visiting and encouraging weak Unions and organizing others wherever the opportunity occurs. Three of our members have also visited the other Colonies on mission work, and their efforts have been greatly appreciated, two of them are now working in connection with the Australasian Union as Organizers.

Our head-quarters, formerly used as a Club for men, have been a great help to us in our work, and a means of blessing to numbers who come under its roof. This building came into our hands as a direct answer to prayer, and at the close of the year we were able to report all debts paid and a balance in hand. We use the lower rooms for refreshments, and have an office and literature department on the first floor. We also have a number of bedrooms, and provide board and residence for young women at 12s. per week, or they can have a bed and breakfast for 6s. per week; we also provide a good dinner for 6d.

We praise God for all the blessings vouchsafed to us since the last World's Convention, and although we cannot report many victories we are still holding on, believing that in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

On behalf of the W.C.T.U. of Victoria,

M. E. Kirk,

General Secretary.

South Australia.

President, Mrs. E. W. Nicholls, Adelaide.

First local Union organized by Mrs. Leavitt in 1886; Colonial Union, comprising twenty-five local Unions, organized by Miss Ackermann in 1889. The work of organization has gone steadily forward, and while, through removal of workers, financial strain, and in some cases premature formation and isolation from centres of population some local Unions have collapsed, we have now fifty-seven Unions, with a membership of sixteen hundred women and four hundred honorary members.

The formation of District Unions, successfully accomplished by the Colonial President, has consolidated the work of the Society, and has considerably increased the importance of the Colonial Executive, as the District Presidents have naturally more weight than Local Presidents; whilst the addition of the Colonial Superintendents to the Executive has prevented the removal of the chief workers from it.

"Y." work has been practically absorbed for the time by the Endeavour movement, but our wide-awake Superintendent is watching her opportunity for the formation of others, and is steadily creating a sentiment in favour of young women taking up distinctive Temperance work.

The Loyal Temperance Legion Department has received great impetus of late, and is one of the most encouraging features of our work.

Thirty-one Departments are in active operation, and many other Departments are being prosecuted in various localities according to the needs of the place.

No phase of public life that has even the remotest bearing on our work for " God and Home and Humanity," is allowed to pass unnoticed. Hence we have joined in Deputations to the Government on the Womanhood Suffrage question, Bible-reading in State schools, and the Licensed Victualler's Bill, and at the present time are joining in the Early Closing agitation.

The first-named, Womanhood or Adult Suffrage, is now an accomplished fact—all women over twenty-one years of age having exactly the same political rights as men, and we are now deep in the consideration of the best methods of using our newly acquired powers. The Bible in State schools is receiving earnest attention, whilst a Bill is now before Parliament, which, if carried, provides for the " Direct Veto," and is a great advance in other directions, especially in dealing with Clubs and Sunday Closing.

All religious bodies that meet in Annual Assembly have been deputationised, and the General Wesleyan Conference, which held its triennial gatherings in our Colony in 1894, was entertained at a Social Tea in the Town Hall by the Union.

An exhibit, consisting of photographs of leading workers, a banner, designed and painted by a woman, specimens of literature and a mounted copy of the World's Petition, six feet by three, has been sent to the International Exhibition now being held in Tasmania.

A successful White Ribbon Fair held recently removed the debt remaining on our last year's working.

A ten days' W.C.T.U. Camp Meeting (the first in the Colonies) has just been concluded, and was a time of great blessing. Papers on a variety of subjects were ably prepared and well discussed, and even the most timid will not, we think, be again afraid of attending a gathering where we ate, slept, and worked in tents.

The appointment of Australasian organizers by the late Triennial Convention has been generally approved, and two of them—MISS VINCENT and MISS CUMMINS—will work through the colony during the current year.

Mothers' Meetings, Cottage Meetings, Temperance and Evangelistic Meetings of every description, Visitation of Hospitals, Gaols, Flower Mission Bands, &c., are being actively engaged in with much success; and a ten days' mission in connection with our 1894 Convention, conducted by MRS. HARRISON LEE, of Victoria, who also spent three months in the country districts with much success, resulted in over a hundred pledges and several members.

Great attention is being paid to the Literature and Press Departments, which, perhaps more than other, in a scattered population like ours, are preparing the way for the Prohibition of the liquor traffic by the will of the people. Sixty-five *Union Signals* are taken regularly, also the *Young Woman* and *Young Crusader*, and we circulate two thousand five hundred copies of the *Alliance and Temperance News*.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Crusade was largely observed on December 23rd, services being held in many leading churches, and we make grateful recognition of the kindly help of pastors and church managers.

The W.C.T.U. has long been recognised as a power in the Colony, and armed as it now is with that powerful weapon the ballot, it will be more than ever a force in bringing about that glad time when Christ shall reign.

MISS M. J. GEORGE, *Colonial Corresponding Secretary.*

Tasmania.

President, MRS. BLAIR, Launceston.

We are a very feeble folk here in Tasmania labouring under many difficulties, but praise the Lord, He is blessing us and making us a blessing.

We are far behind the other Colonies in organization on account of our isolation and smallness of numbers, but we are getting into line and are proud to belong to the great sister-hood which now encircles the globe. "We know it is not by might or by power, but by my spirit saith the Lord." There is a very blessed spirit of love and unity in our small army which reaches my heart, for we know that love is the great motive power, and nothing short of it will avail in our efforts to raise the fallen and to keep others from falling.

We rejoice to hear of the recovery and warm welcome to MISS WILLARD, also of the great success attending your Twenty-first Annual Convention. We are looking forward to the visit of MISS WILLARD and LADY HENRY SOMERSET, and promise them a warm welcome to our beautiful little island.

I have visited all the Unions, twelve in number, during the year, and found all doing a good work in the way best suited to the locality. I formed one new Union, revived one that had disbanded, and aroused interest in other localities which has resulted in the formation of two new Unions by MISS MURCUTT, Australasian White Ribbon organizer, who has been spending some time in our midst.

We had an exhibit in the International Exhibition in Hobart. We had a beautiful banner made for the occasion, and South and West Australia, Queensland and Victoria sent banners, photographs and literature. A visitor from the adjoining Colonies declared the exhibit to be one of the best in the building. It has helped to bring our work before the public and caused an arrest of thought. We circulated petitions in Launceston and Hobart against a number of bars being allowed in the Exhibition, and it resulted in the number being lessened one-half, and I am quite sure our protest will do good.

We have fourteen local Branches of the Union, and have only a few young women in our Society. The Loyal Temperance Legions have just been formed with 40 members. The following lines of work have been taken up :—

1st, Scientific Instruction, which has not met with much encouragement. 2nd, Hygiene and Heredity, this being much appreciated, and addresses on these subjects are given at Cottage and Mothers' Meetings and Drawing-room Meetings, and much good has resulted. 3rd, Press Work. The press have been very liberal to us during the past year, reporting our meetings well, and are always ready to insert what we take them. They have given us half-a-column each week in the two daily papers. We have only two cities of any size in Tasmania—Launceston with 10,000 inhabitants, and Hobart with 20,000. 4th, Work among Sailors. 5th, Work among Foreigners. 6th, Juvenile Work. 7th, Evangelistic, Cottage Meetings and Pledge books. 8th, Literature Department. There has been a good deal of literature circulated, but not as much as we should wish, for lack of funds. 9th, Franchise. The Superintendent of this department has done nothing this year. To the vast importance of this branch of our work many of our workers are only just awakening. I have been trying, as have other of our workers, to educate our women on these lines, and our work has not been in vain. One of our Members of Parliament has promised to bring this subject on at the next sitting. 10th, Coffee Rooms. Much good has been done by this. 11th, Social Purity Work, which is carried on mainly by the distribution of suitable literature and talks at Mothers' Meetings. 12th, Drawing-room Meetings, through the medium of which we have been able to reach many who would not attend Temperance Meetings, but who have there joined our Society. 13th, Sabbath Observance and Sunday School Work.

Nothing has been done in the line of Legislation.

An Inter-Colonial Temperance Conference was held in Hobart the first week in February, at which I was present as representative, also sisters from the W.C.T.U. in Victoria and the other Colonies. The work of our Society was very highly spoken of, and I am sure it is gaining ground even if the progress is slow.

The pulpit looks on us with more favour, and pastors are always willing to announce our meetings or give us addresses at our public gatherings.

As I review the past year my heart is full of gratitude and praise for all the benefits and encouragements by the way. I took up this work twelve months ago with much fear and trembling, and I have been wonderfully strengthened and helped.

MISS MURCUTT has been in the Colony for five months, and has helped to give fresh impetus to the work.

With warm greetings and earnest prayer that the great gathering which will meet in London will be very richly blessed,

Yours in happy service,
ANNIE BLAIR,
Colonial President W.C.T.U.

Launceston, Tasmania.

Western Australia.

President, MRS. HENSMAN, Perth.

The Colonial Union of Western Australia was organized August 4th, 1892, by MISS JESSIE A. ACKERMANN, World's Missionary, and the Australasian President of the W.C.T.U.

In 1893 a successful Convention was held in Perth, presided over by MRS. E. W. NICHOLLS, Colonial President, South Australia, who journeyed from Adelaide for that purpose at the earnest request of the W.A. Executive. In connection with this Convention two deputations were organized—one in connection with the Franchise for women, and the other with Scientific Instruction in Schools. They have a successful Sailors' Rest at Freemantle, with reading and refreshment rooms. Saturday Night Meetings and Sunday Afternoon Services are regularly held.

Prior to the Convention of 1894 (September), MISS ADA MURCUTT, Australasian Organizer, visited all the Unions in this Colony, giving a decided impetus to the work.

The Convention was a great success, and was conducted by MRS. HANLIN (in the absence of the Colonial President, MRS. HENSMAN).

During the week MISS A. MURCUTT gave an interesting limelight lecture on the rise and progress of the W.C.T.U., and an Evangelistic Service, United Temperance Demonstration, and the Congress of Nations, occupied other evenings. The number of Unions in the Colony is ten, with a membership of 400, and ten (Colonial) Departments in working order. In her last Report the Colonial Corresponding Secretary says that the Colony is much better for MISS ACKERMANN's visit,—many people having proved by their lives during the last two years that the Union Meetings, which are the outcome of her missions, are not held in vain.

(Report furnished by MRS. HARRIS, *National Corresponding Secretary.*)

BAHAMAS.

President, MRS. ANNIE W. DILLET, Nassau.

The W.C.T.U. of Nassau, Bahamas, organized on the 17th of March, 1890, has at the present time a membership of seventy-two.

The officers are as follows:—President, MRS. ANNIE W. DILLET, P.O. Box No. 176, Nassau, N.P.; Secretary, MISS FLORENCE M. DANN, Baptist Mission Home, Nassau, N.P.; Treasurer, MRS. ANNIE W. DILLET.

The President writes: "We have a Juvenile Peacemakers' Band of fifty-three members, and the following lines of work have been taken up, although much hindered by the illness of the Superintendents and other causes during the year: Prison Work, Public Meetings, Work among Soldiers and Police, Mothers' Meetings.

The fifth Anniversary of our Union was celebrated on the 19th of March by a Public Meeting, the best ever held by our Union. It was for this country unique, as for the first time in its history the platform was almost entirely occupied by women speakers instead of by men only; the audience was one of the largest ever assembled in the hall in which it was held. It was presided over by the REV. R. T. BAILEY, M.A., Presbyterian. Prayer was offered by MRS. CATHERINE SYLVESTER, Superintendent of Work among Soldiers. The speakers, MRS. PHOEBE LAMOTTE, Superintendent Mothers' Meeting; MISS CELIA HUTTON, of the Rochester, N.Y., W.C.T.U.; MISS MOSELY, MISS DANN, and the REV. C. A. DANN, Baptist. A strong choir gave stirring and appropriate music, a collection of $10·80 was taken, and I think I am safe in saying that the result of the meeting is a decided advance of W.C.T.U. principles in the community. Since the meeting, four new members have joined us, and we are able now to boast of an efficient Secretary in MISS DANN, one of the four.

We have had no recent Temperance legislation; what we have is advanced, including Local Option, but sadly lacking enforcement.

The visit of MISS CELIA HUTTON, of New York State, to Nassau, where she has spent the winter in mission work, has resulted in an uplift to the W.C.T.U. both in numbers and influence, and there is promise of an early organization of a Y.W.C.T.U. A farewell meeting was held for MISS HUTTON on the eve of her return to America which was an occasion of deep interest.

BRAZIL.

President, MRS. F. B. NELSON.

MRS. NELSON reports two local Unions, one at Piracicaba, S. Paulo, with twelve members, and the other at Para of nineteen members, making a total membership of thirty-one in Brazil. A detailed account of the history of the work in Brazil has failed to reach the Secretary, so that we can only report these devoted women as hard at work, although burdened with many other cares and duties. Signatures to the World's Petition have been sent from all over Brazil. These sisters send heartiest greeting to the Convention, and promise that their earnest prayers shall accompany the White Ribbon Petition in its mission of love around the world.

BULGARIA.

President, MRS. ELLEUKA NIKOLOVA, Philippopolis.

The W.C.T.U. at Philippopolis is the only one in Bulgaria at present affiliated with the World's W.C.T.U. as the other societies have united with the Men's Temperance Organization, feeling that more effective work can thus be accomplished.

MRS. ELLEUKA NIKOLOVA writes as follows in regard to the Union at Philippopolis:—

"Most of the women members can hardly read, and so it is very hard for them to work as they would like.

There are signs of improvement, however, we should not be discouraged, God has not overlooked us. Those that are interested in the Temperance work and care mostly for its advancement are the Protestant Christians. Those that are not Christians, who have not the love of God in their hearts, of course don't care much about the sufferings of humanity apart from self. If our women of the higher class could be Christianized much good will be done.

The two Temperance organs, *Vuzdeyatel* and *Vuzdeyatel-no Znanle*, are doing a good work, also much good is being done by the public meetings.

In the year 1888, 500,000,000 okas (one oka is equal to three pounds) of liquor were produced in Bulgaria, and selling it at 20 centimes the oka mill brings one hundred million francs. The Bulgarians spend more than one hundred million francs for drink and only 4,000,000 for education. In Philippopolis there are more than 400 saloons, the inhabitants numbering 33,000. In 1892 there were 24,000 saloons in Bulgaria, the inhabitants numbering 3,000,000.

Last year we commenced Social Purity work, but as this is new work in our country and the workers are inexperienced, there has not been as much success as desired, and there have been many difficulties which were not anticipated.

Our PRINCESSES CLEMENTINA and MARIA LOUISA are very much interested in this work and gave some help last year. All the women and most men agree that this is a noble work, but when the time comes for action no one is to be seen. Those that have prophesied that there will not be any success now sneer at the workers at the seeming no success. We know that God does not look and judge as men do, and He will help those who trust in Him. Blessed be His name.

There is not much prison work done, only one of our preachers goes to visit the prisons, but women are not allowed to go in."

BURMA.

President, MRS. JULIUS SMITH, Rangoon.

In June of the year 1887, MRS. MARY C. LEAVITT, on her round-the-world tour of organizing for the W.C.T.U., reached Burma. MISS R. W. RANNEY, of the Baptist Mission, being a most thorough believer in temperance work, assisted MRS. LEAVITT in every possible way, and gave of her own time and strength to such an extent as to make of the former a decided success for temperance in Burma. MISS RANNEY was appointed Vice-President of the Burma Auxiliary of the W.C.T.U. While occupying that position, and since as President of the Rangoon local Union, she has been the most stirring factor in our W.C.T.U. work.

While we cannot say that there has been much growth in either membership or organization, yet we know there has been a faithful endeavour to hold and strengthen what we had. The work thus far has been carried on largely by those who already had full missionary duties, and while our hearts have burned with true temperance zeal, our physical selves simply *could not* respond.

The W.C.T.U. of this province has not failed, however, to secure honourable recognition from the public, although there always has been, and still is a cry of "What are these women doing anyhow?" Something over a year ago the Church of England clergy of Rangoon felt almost forced to take some definite step in the line of temperance work. A preliminary meeting was called at the home of the Bishop of Rangoon, in which all the temperance organizations were represented—the W.C.T.U. by proxy; we were glad and willing to have it thus, so two of the brethren stood in our stead. Several meetings were held, when out of deference to the highest Church of England dignitary in the council he was asked to accept the presidency. He replied that they would doubtless want a strictly temperate man for that position, and since he would as soon do without his dinner as without his peg, he would hardly be the proper representation. This reply so cooled their expectations, that the hope for a united Temperance movement was abandoned for a time. About eight months ago a second attempt was made by the Temperance organizations themselves, the I.O.G.T. leading. The W.C.T.U. again fell in line, being represented this time by their own members. It was soon demonstrated that the elements of which this Council was composed could not work together. The whole plan was abandoned, leaving the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sole possessor of the new Temperance paper, *The Life Line.* This is the only distinctively Temperance periodical printed in Burma, and we are greatly rejoiced to have it. We are trying to make it speak for purity as well as Temperance.

Almost two years ago a sermon on Social Purity was preached in the Methodist Church in Rangoon. The next day, *The Rangoon Times*, in which we were then conducting a Temperance column, came out with a most terrific blast against any such preaching, and a general denunciation of the Social Purity movement. A few days after the W.C.T.U., at their regular session, expressed their indignation, and notified the editors that they could no longer hold a column in a paper so antagonistic to the principles of the Union. We were able to secure a column immediately in the *Gazette*, a paper of far greater respectability.

In December last, SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, then Chief Commissioner, addressed the White Cross Society of Mandalay, and uttered the *strongest* words in favour of Social Purity, ever spoken by any Indian officer. These words were most timely; following as they did most dangerous principles, set forth a few days before by the most influential paper published in Burma. And while officialism dared not publicly oppose his statements, yet there was a great deal of quiet satisfaction shown when he was advanced in rank a few months later and took his departure for India. But the war for purity is on in Burma, and we are growing more and more watchful of the encroachments of the enemy. MRS. ANDREW and DR. KATE BUSHNELL did much to awaken public sentiment and open the way for our work along this line.

Having received favourable advice from MISS ACKERMANN, MRS. ANDREW and DR. BUSHNELL, regarding the organization of a National Union for Burma, we acted on such advice, and in October, 1894, a Convention was called. A hearty response was made by the Unions and the most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the cause of Temperance in this Province, was the result. A National Union was organized.

While we are not able to give an extensive summing up in the various lines of work, the accompanying reports will give you a good idea of what we are doing.

Rangoon.—This Union now carries on work in the following departments:—Evangelistic and Soldiers' work, Hospital work and Literature, Juvenile, Social Purity, and Mothers' Meetings.

The regular meetings of the Union have been held every six weeks, a public meeting alternately with a parlour meeting. In addition to this, meetings under the auspices of the Union have been held every Saturday night at the Seamen's Rest, different members of the Union taking charge of these meetings for a month at a time. On several occasions the Good Templars have attended these meetings in a body and have added much to the interest of the occasion.

The annual public meeting was held July 7th, in the Methodist Church, and consisted of singing, prayer, and addresses by the President, MISS RANNEY, and by the REV. MR. SMITH, and the REV. MR. THOMAS. In September, cards were sent to all the missionaries in the Rangoon District, requesting the preaching of a special Temperance sermon, in connection with the quarterly Temperance Sunday School lesson. This request was gladly responded to all over the District. On the same date the Union sent to all the Burman and Karen Sunday Schools using the translations of the International Helps copies of a Burman Temperance tract, of which four thousand copies had been printed and which is to be kept as a standard tract. At the same time English Temperance tracts were distributed among the English Sunday Schools. During last rains the Temperance charts were used at the Lamadaw and Dalhousie Street Burman Boys' Schools. The pupils showed much interest and many signed the pledge.

In October an entertainment was given in the Union School building, the proceeds being used to help purchase a piano for the "Band of Hope." The programme consisted of singing, recitations and a Temperance dialogue.

Instead of the usual Christmas letter, three hundred envelopes containing cards and tracts were sent to Pegu, Moulmein, Kemendine and Insein, and were also distributed among the Christian soldiers, and at the Hospital and the Seamen's Rest, and wherever it was hoped they might benefit or cheer. On Christmas night an entertainment of songs and recitations was given at the Seamen's Rest for Sailors and Soldiers.

Literature has been ordered from America to assist in the department of Mothers' Meetings and Social Purity.

At a meeting of the W.C.T.U., August 9th, 1893, it was decided that our Union should help the Christian soldiers who were keeping up three prayer meetings weekly in barracks by being responsible for the leadership of one meeting every fortnight. Tuesday evening was decided on and members kindly undertook the work. MRS. PUGH and MISS WELLS became much interested and for a time carried on the meetings without other help. Before the Norfolk Regiment removed a series of meetings was held, when the members of the W.C.T.U. helped as there was opportunity, and some back-sliders were reclaimed and sinners converted. Earnest prayers followed these Christian brethren as we parted from them.

The West Yorkshire Regiment has also its praying band and we were welcomed heartily. The numbers at the meetings have not been large but the spirit shown has been excellent, and the seasons of prayer and praise have been blessed to all privileged to attend.

MRS. WELLS, Superintendent of Hospital work and literature, reports as follows :—

"In reporting on Press and Hospital work of the W.C.T.U. for the past year, I would say, through the kindness and courtesy of the Editor of the *Rangoon Gazette*, a column has been printed each week, containing local Temperance items; also general information on drinks, opium and tobacco has been culled from various sources and reproduced. New pockets have been furnished the Railway station and Seamen's Rest, and the literature renewed every month. Many dozens of newspapers and tracts have been distributed in the hospital amongst both men and women, and we know of some cases where the word has taken effect and brought forth fruit.

The Hospital has been visited faithfully through the year—for nine months of the time twice every week, the past three months only once a week, by a W.C.T.U. member. It has been a labour of love and intensely interesting. Never have we met with a case of rudeness or scarcely of indifference. More often the men seem grateful for the interest shown, and express themselves very kindly, taking the papers and tracts willingly, and saying afterwards how much they enjoyed them. Through the kindness of a lady in Toungoo, we have been supplied with Swedish and Norwegian newspapers, so have been able to furnish some of our foreign friends with reading matter. By the happy smile and general lighting up of the face, we see how welcome these papers are. Quite lately two whole ships' crews of Italians, twenty men in all, have been brought to the Hospital, down with Java fever, and only one or two knew a word of English. We had no papers for them; but providentially, a short time ago, received from Calcutta a good supply of tracts in nearly every European language, so were able to distribute Italian tracts to them. It was quite touching to see how eager they were to receive them. Those too ill to come for them sat up on their elbows and stretched out their hands, asking for them. One man after reading his tract said next day, "About Jesus Christ, *good*." Besides papers and tracts, Bibles and Testaments have been given away freely, where the men have promised to read them and there was reason to believe they would keep their promise. A few have, on leaving the Hospital, been helped to find employment, and others to get to their friends in other parts of India. Temperance and Purity leaflets have been widely distributed and have certainly produced an effect for good. To God be all the praise."

The crowning event of the year was the visit of MRS. ANDREW and DR. KATE BUSHNELL, the third and fourth round-the-world missionaries of the W.C.T.U. Soon after their arrival MRS. WELLS kindly gave them a reception, which was most thoroughly enjoyed by all who were privileged to attend, and which gave the ladies an opportunity to become personally acquainted with some of those most interested in Temperance work.

The ladies addressed meetings every night from January 4th to 9th, in Madooray Pillay's Hall, speaking fearlessly against the prevailing evils of intemperance and impurity, "holding the Gospel banner high" in all they said. MRS. ANDREW took more especially the Temperance and Gospel work, DR. BUSHNELL that of Social Purity.

On Sunday evening they also spoke to the congregation of the Methodist Church.

DR. BUSHNELL also addressed the A. B. M. Burman Girls' School at Kemendine, on the subject of Purity. One thousand copies of her address were afterwards printed by the Union and many of them have already been distributed in the schools to both boys and girls. The closing meeting was one for ladies only, in which the special work for and by women was brought more prominently to notice. A number of new members were secured at this time. As we look back over the past, we feel that while the workers have their hands so full of other work that comparatively little time can be given to the work of the Union, God has nevertheless blessed the efforts put forth and permitted us to be co-workers with Him in reaching out after the tempted and tried. We believe His command to us is to "go forward," and that in the years to come, with Him as our Leader, we shall be able to accomplish more in the work which we, together with all other White Ribboners the world over, are trying to do "For God and Home and Every Land."

Mandalay.—The membership of this Union, including the twelve honorary members, is twenty-eight. The European population is ever changing, and we find it difficult to fill up the places of those leaving.

We take one copy of the *Union Signal*, and MISS FAY, one of our members, takes another, which she passes round. Up to the end of last year we took one dozen copies of the *Band of Hope Review*, but lack of funds compelled us to discontinue them. The *Woman's Signal* is sent us by the B.W.T.A. at Forest Gate, England, and is passed round to the members. One of our members gets the *Alliance News*, and that too is circulated. Sixteen copies of *The Life Line* are also taken.

We have a Band of Hope with about thirty members. Meetings are held every month. This work is much more difficult here than at home. There is not merely the obstacle of the indifference of the parents, but all the disadvantages of climate. Every time a meeting is held several persons have to go round with a garry, and bring the children, and see them safe home again. The children cannot walk any distance in the sun and heat, and parents do not like their children going after dark. I cannot compare the membership with former years, for the Secretary kept no proper record.

We have no special work in Social Purity. The White Cross Society works very successfully on those lines.

The W.C.T.U. holds meetings regularly once a month. Occasionally Gospel Temperance and Parlour Meetings have been held. We visit the civil and military hospitals, and distribute tracts and literature. We also have a column in the local newspaper, which is supplied with Temperance items.

A Demorest Silver Medal Contest took place last year, and excited a good deal of interest. It was quite a success.

The Mandalay W.C.T.U. availed itself of the proposals put forth by Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell, and has been adopted by the B.W.T.A. of Forest Gate, London.

Moulmein.—This Union has held regular Monthly Meetings, and has sent forth many silent messengers in the form of Temperance literature.

Rev. W. F. Armstrong kindly acceded to the request to preach a Temperance sermon on Sunday, 17th September.

The special Day of Prayer for the cause of Temperance was observed October 1st.

A public Meeting was held on the anniversary of the Temperance Crusade, when much interest was manifested through the addresses of Dr. Mitchell and others. We were favoured with a visit from Dr. Kate Bushnell and Mrs. Andrew. Their first meeting was held in the American Baptist Mission Tamil school. Through their stirring addresses many signed the pledge. Our regular monthly meeting occurring the next morning, they met with us and our hearts were re-kindled through the vivid descriptions of their experiences and earnest appeals for the need of more united prayer and work. Our Society has lost much in the departure of Mrs. Will Stuart to Scotland, and Mrs. E. O. Stevens to America. Both were regular in their attendance, and their cheery words were helpful and encouraging. Though the cause of Temperance lacks the support of those who could do so much, yet we work on prayerfully, knowing that God is with us, and will give the Harvest in His own time, and in His own way.

Band of Hope, Moulmein.—This Band is two years old, and is growing in several ways. Sixteen meetings have been held during the last year, of which ten were regular meetings. The meetings are well attended, and the children seem to enjoy them very much.

Fifty-five names have been enrolled since the Band was organized. There are now thirty-five active members. Quite a number have left during the past year, two have gone to America, three to England, two to India, and several to other parts of Burma. Some of those who have left were among our most regular attendants, and we miss them much. Several have joined during the year, but not enough so far to make up our loss.

The first half-hour of each meeting is spent in devotional exercises and the roll-call, each member answering to his or her name by reciting a passage of Scripture. After this we have the lesson for the day, taken from Miss Coleman's Juvenile Temperance Manual, and Miss West's

Temperance Lesson Manuals. Then we have recitations, singing by the children, and the business part of the meeting.

In July we held our first public meeting in the English Chapel. Every member of the Band took some part in the exercise. The programme consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues, and a ten minutes' talk to the children, by REV. E. A. SEAGRAVE of Rangoon. There was an unusually large attendance. Eight prizes for punctual attendance were given and the silver badge of the Loyal Temperance Legion was given to seven of the children, who joined at the organization of the Band, and have continued active members ever since.

Twelve copies of the *Temperance Banner*, and twenty-five copies of the *Water Lily*, are taken for the Band. Friends in America have kindly assisted us much by sending lesson helps, singing books, papers, and a great number of beautiful cards.

We call our society "Band of Hope," and our hope is that they may be not only Temperance boys and girls, but loyal working Christians.

Burman W.C.T.U. of Moulmein.—The meetings of the Union have been held monthly, and the attendance has been such as to be encouraging. In March MRS. STEVENS, who has served us so faithfully and acceptably for nearly three years, as President of our Union, returned to America. She has been most earnest in her Temperance work, and her going home is a great loss to our Society. In May, MA THA U, another zealous Temperance worker, left us for work in Mandalay. It will be hard to fill the places of these efficient workers, but we are not discouraged.

The work is the Lord's and He will take care of it. The Hospital and Visiting Committees have done good work. One of the Hospital Committee, a Burman sister aged about 75 years, and her friend, nearly as old, have been in earnest in the work of the Union.

Their monthly reports as to their Hospital visiting, their bazaar, house and street talks, have been full of interest, and we trust good has been accomplished.

We have distributed a good deal of Temperance literature during the year. We have had 500 copies of the tract, the Story of "The Liquor Dealer," published by the Rangoon W.C.T.U. for distribution. September 17th, a copy was given to each of our Sunday School children. "Hints to Young Mothers," translated by our President into Burmese and published by our Union, has been given freely to the Burman mothers, also other Temperance tracts as we have found opportunities.

We have obtained during the year 150 signers to the pledge, and obtained for the World's Temperance Petition 529 signatures. January

11th, 1894, we had the pleasure of having with us Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Bushnell, the World's W.C.T.U. representatives. Their stay with us was short, but full of interest and encouraging. Their remarks to our Union were most hopeful and inspiring. I have often heard our members speak of them and of their talk, and of the help they received.

In submitting this brief report of our Burman Union, I am sure I describe to you very inadequately the work we have been trying to do. It has been but little, and it has been done in weakness; but the Lord of Hosts has been our strength, and we trust Him for the blessing. I am confident the many earnest prayers offered by this devoted Band of Women for the Temperance work in this heathen land will be heard by Him who reigns over all, and who can turn the darkness of intemperance into light that shall rebound to His honour and glory.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Local Societies, 442; Membership, 9,310. Y.W.C.T. Unions, 35; Membership, 1,265. Juvenile Societies, 117; Membership, 10,869. 79 Unions since last World's Report; 1,037 members added.

There are 32 departments, thus covering all the different lines of work carried on by unions generally.

At the present time there is a stronger public opinion in favour of total prohibition than ever before, as the following statements will show:—

A plebiscite vote has been taken, and carried with large majorities in four of the Provinces, with the following results:—

Manitoba, the first to lead—

Votes in favour of Prohibition	19,637
Votes against Prohibition	7,115
Majority in favour of Prohibition ...	12,522

Ontario—

Votes for Prohibition	192,489
Votes against Prohibition	110,720
Majority for Prohibition	81,769

Prince Edward Island—

Votes for Prohibition	10,616
Votes against Prohibition	3,390
Majority for Prohibition	7,226

Nova Scotia—

Votes for Prohibition	43,756
Votes against Prohibition	12,355
Majority for Prohibition	31,401

Total of votes polled in these four Provinces is :—

For Prohibition	266,498
Against Prohibition	133,580
Majority for Prohibition	132,918.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick in 1893 also passed a resolution expressing its desire that the Dominion Parliament shall pass a law with all speed prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage with or in the Dominion of Canada.

There is now on foot a movement to take the plebiscite in the parts of the Dominion where this has not already been done.

The question of the jurisdiction of Provincial Legislatures was considered by the Supreme Court and judgment given last February declaring that provinces had *no prohibitory power*. An appeal from this decision has been taken to the Imperial Privy Council, which will probably be argued in June.

In 1892 a Royal Commission was appointed to secure all the facts relative to the liquor question. Their report is at last complete, and has just been presented to the present Session of Parliament.

With regard to the Purity Question the superintendents are doing their utmost to procure better legislation, especially to prevent the circulation of impure literature.

We trust soon to see our organ, the *Woman's Journal*, become a fortnightly instead of monthly.

We have been called upon to pass through great sorrow in the loss of our President. For her it is great rejoicing, and for us we can only lean the harder upon the Great Leader of all.

All which is respectfully submitted,

96, St. Patrick Street,
Toronto.

JULIA TILLEY, *Corresponding Secretary.*

DENMARK.

President, MRS. ELIZABET SELMER, Copenhagen.

"It is indeed difficult, and almost impossible, to report the modest pioneer work our Danish W.C.T.U. is trying to do. It is our fervent hope that others may reap what we are endeavouring to sow, and we feel sure that we are doing the will of our Lord and Saviour, else we should long ago have given up our efforts for the cause.

We have only had one Branch consisting of a few members, but recently we have divided this into two (in Copenhagen), and two months ago a third has been re-organized in Allborg, where a Branch had been formed some years ago, but had fallen to pieces, as the Danish women are neither accustomed nor willing to do organized work. Danish women and the Danish Christians are, as a rule, opposed to Total Abstinence, and our circumstances may thus be a little understood.

Last year the Vice-President of the Union of Copenhagen conceived the idea of a petition to the Danish King and Government, asking for prohibition of the sale of liquors from Saturday night till Monday morning. It was worked up by the members of the Union, who secured 104,000 female subscribers, and it was brought to the Parliament and Minister last fall. It was both recognized and criticised in the press; it made the W.C.T.U. more known than before, but gave us no increase in our membership.

For the Polyglot Petition I have formerly sent 6,000 female names, last year 1,000."

GREAT BRITAIN.

President, THE LADY HENRY SOMERSET, London.

At the last Biennial Conference of the World's W.C.T.U. the report of the National B.W.T.A. was as much a prophecy as a record of fulfilment. Although a National Association in reality before, the word national had at that time only been lately added to our title, and the work had but just been organized on truly national lines. A large National Executive Committee composed of members from all over the country had been for the first time elected, and the work of the Association had been divided into Departments with a special Superintendent appointed for each. We had dared to pledge ourselves to a new line of policy at the expense of good word and good will among those who had always been our friends; and plentiful were the predictions among our foes, that we were sure to founder on the rocks of innovation the good ship that had sailed safely so long in the old channels. It remained to be seen whether the outworking of this broader movement would make successfully the transit from theory to practice.

To-day we rejoice to come before you with a record of successful endeavour and honourable achievement, and with a warm sense of strengthened comradeship in all our hearts in that we have been able during the last two years to stand shoulder to shoulder on many a peaceful battlefield for God and Home and Native Land.

Our National Executive Committee of 100 members has worked together in unbroken harmony throughout the last two years, and the same spirit of sisterly co-operation and mutual apppreciation has characterized the Sub-Committee, the departmental work of the Superintendents, and that of the Organizers. There has been, we are glad to say, a free expression among us of the confidence, sympathy, and good-will that must ever unite workers in a common cause if they would bring out the best in one another, command the respect of the public, or hope for the blessing of heaven.

We have drawn into our ranks about 150 affiliated Branches in Wales, where, two years ago, we could not boast of a dozen. The Scottish Women's Temperance Union, already before federated with us, has strengthened its bond of union, and has added to our number of Branches 52 local societies during the past two years. Our Organization Department has done magnificent work in organizing Branches all over the country, and we have gained, since our last report, over 500 new Branches in the United Kingdom, with a total of at least 8,000 new members. We have now about 800 Branches.

We have been able, through the generosity of our President, LADY HENRY SOMERSET, to found two papers—one published weekly called *The Woman's Signal*, and one published monthly called *The Woman's Signal Budget*. The former is devoted to the interests of women in all lines of their development, and to the spread of the Kingdom of Christ by the advocacy of every social or legislative reform that can make the homes of our nation purer and the lives of our children safer and happier. The monthly paper is given up to Branch news, and to the more immediate interests of our Association. These papers have between them a circulation of about 18,000, and are rapidly gaining favour both inside and outside of our ranks.

We have initiated a scheme for starting an Industrial Farm Home for the rescue of inebriate women, and have leased a most desirable property with a fine mansion and pleasure grounds, and are building the necessary cottages. Some of the first physicians in London are very much interested in our plans, and have promised us their support. We hope to have the formal opening of the Home early in the present summer.

We have affiliated an Industrial Home for Girls, and also a Rescue Home in London.

A Publishing Company has been formed called "The White Ribbon Publishing Company, Limited," with a capital of 10,000 shares at £1 each, and is affiliated with us. It has a Board of Directors composed mostly of B.W.T.A. women, and the stock is being largely taken up by our members, and it is hoped that in the end, our Association will own it all. This company does the publishing for the B.W.T.A., and has brought out during the last two years about 20 million pages of literature

The total expenditure of our Association since 1893 has not been less than £4,000 exclusive of the two papers, and best of all we are entirely out of debt.

Nothing is more encouraging to us than the progress made by the "Y." Branches, as we call the department of work among young women. At the time of our last Report we numbered only twenty "Y." Branches, while now we can record a total of 68 with a continual rapid increase. Very excellent work has been done by our "Y.'s," and we are very thankful to see them coming on to take the places of those of us who feel that we must sooner or later drop out from the ranks of active workers.

Our Speakers' Bureau has been a great success. It has arranged for 780 meetings, and has about 80 speakers on its list, and has done a great deal to forward our work by serving as a means of reliable communication between places needing speakers and the speakers suitable to supply each especial need. About 3,000 meetings have been held by members of the National Executive Committee individually; and in connection with each quarterly meeting of this committee held in different centres all over England, immense public mass meetings have been convened in the largest halls in each place, with audiences numbering from three to four thousand; and numerous smaller meetings in the various neighbourhoods have also been conducted. In this way we believe that a profound impression for Temperance has been made wherever the meetings of the committee have been held. Besides all this there have been thousands of unreported meetings held by our Branches all over the country, largely in drawing rooms or church parlours, where untold educational work in the cause of total abstinence has been carried on.

Our President, THE LADY HENRY SOMERSET, has been indefatigable in her work for our Association, and has had magnificent success wherever she has been. We feel that we cannot too warmly express our gratitude to her for the noble stand she has taken, and for the sacrifices she is always making in furthering the cause so dear to her heart and ours. She has held over 300 meetings and conferences, and has addressed over 500,000 people. Twelve "Schools of Methods" have been conducted in various parts of the country which have aroused great interest, and have proved to be a most valuable educational aid in the successful carrying out of our work.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, modelled after the very successful work of this kind in the World's W.C.T.U., has been inaugurated, and is awakening a continually increasing interest among our Branches. We hope to push it forward with greater energy in the coming year.

A Children's Fountain, similar to the one presented to the City of Chicago during the World's Fair by the children of the world, has been made for our English children, and will be erected on the Thames Embankment in London, and presented by the children to the City of London early in the present summer.

Since our last report our Association has been incorporated under the name of "The National British Women's Temperance Association, Limited" (federated to the World's W.C.T.U.), and we are consequently now in a position to hold property, receive legacies, &c.

We have adopted 22 Departments of Work as laid down by the World's W.C.T.U., and have several more under consideration.

Our Police Matron Department has been very successful in arousing public interest in the subject, and during the past few months the Government authorities have given us positive assurances that our earnest representations shall be attended to, and all women passing through the Police Stations shall be placed under the care of duly appointed Police Matrons. In reaching this consummation we were greatly helped by the World's W.C.T.U. Superintendent of this Department, and the originator of the Police Matron work. She was with us for several months during the past winter, and held 130 meetings, and her tender and womanly advocacy of the cause of our poor sinning sisters created a great interest in influential quarters with the happiest results.

The Legal and Political Departments of our work have been very successful in arousing our women to a sense of their responsibility as to these aspects of the Temperance cause, and a great deal was done in regard to the elections for School Boards, Boards of Guardians, and District and Parish Councils, both in working for Temperance candidates and in inducing Temperance women to take their rightful places on these Boards and Councils. Over one hundred B.W.T.A. women were elected to one or other of them, and are doing excellent work in forwarding the cause of Temperance and all allied reforms.

Admirable work has also been done to aid the Government Liquor

Traffic Local Control Bill now before Parliament. Meetings have been held, candidates have been visited, literature has been circulated, and uncounted Resolutions and Petitions from public assemblies in favour of the Bill, have been sent to the proper authorities.

In the Purity Department a great deal has been done, and during the past winter a crusade was carried on against liquor selling in the promenade of the Empire Theatre, where vice was allowed to flaunt itself unabashed. In consequence of the agitation made by this Department, the Licensing Committee of the London County Council threatened to withdraw the license from the Empire Theatre unless they would alter their promenade in such a way as greatly to reduce its former facilities for an unblushing vice.

In conclusion we desire to record with great thankfulness that our Evangelistic Department has become a marked feature of our work, and that it has been eminently successful in pushing forward the Gospel side of our endeavours, and in arousing Christians to a sense of responsibility in the vital question of Total Abstinence. About 2,000 meetings have been held by this Department in various parts of the country, and the Divine blessing has been realized in a marked degree. We would emphasize more and more our conviction that this Department of our work must be the underlying foundation of all the rest, if we would have any true success; and we would re-assert again that which has become increasingly our firm belief, that "except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH,
Hon. Recording Secretary.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

President, MRS. MARY S. WHITNEY, Honolulu.

"The plan for the Biennial Meeting of the World's W.C.T.U. in London is most captivating, and if only one ocean lay between me and that Convention I *think* I should accomplish it. If you ever hold the World's Convention in San Francisco, for instance, I think we should send quite a delegation, but two oceans and a Continent! they are too much to compass even for so grand an event as the World's W.C.T.U. Convention.

I sent you a copy of our Annual Report,* which will give you the statistics of our progress here. We keep faithfully at work, even if we do not see any great results. Just now we are much interested in a new Temperance law which is being prepared by Committees of the W.C.T.U., Y.M.C.A., and our Church, which it seems to us will be a great improvement upon the Sunday closing laws. Prohibition is out of the question here yet, but we always have that for our guiding star.

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* The Secretary regrets that the report alluded to has failed to reach her.

We remembered you in the presentation of the great Petition to Congress last week, and hoped and prayed that it might be a mighty lesson to your law-makers. We shall watch the result with great interest.

We have recently secured part of a column in our best daily paper, and with the 'Y's.' contribute an article three times a week. We have only two White Ribbon Societies, numbering 70 members; one Young Woman's Society with a membership of 50, two Loyal Temperance Legions for white children, and a Band of Hope for the Hawaiians, numbering about 75 in all. It has been an exciting disquieting year, and about all we could do has been to hold our own."

HOLLAND.

President, MME. M. W. DE RANITZ, Groningen.

"Our country is so small and the national character of the people so slow that the efforts of the White Ribbon sisters to establish local Temperance societies is indeed uphill work, beside the World's W.C.T.U. has only been established a little more than a year here so that we feel we cannot as yet send in a report of the work that has been accomplished, or be represented by a delegate at the great Biennial Convention in London next June, but will be quite content at simply having it mentioned that the Dutch sisters have joined the World's W.C.T.U. and heartily wish to follow the good example of their White Ribbon sisters engaged in that grand work all over the world. The total number of the White Ribbon sisters in Holland only as yet amounts to 64, while two local societies have been formed, one at The Hague consisting of 20 members, and the other only just established at Rotterdam. We try to forward the work by public and private meetings, and sometimes a substantial tea is provided or good Temperance stories illustrated by a magic lantern.

The Union has issued two monthly papers, one for children, *De Hoop der Foekomst*, to help forward the juvenile work, and the other, *De Unie Bode*, a local paper.

The National Total Abstinence Society, which works here in the same spirit as the Blue Cross in Belgium and Switzerland, has 56 societies spread all over the country, and many of our sisters engaged in different branches of Temperance work in connection with this society having their hands and time fully occupied, do not as yet feel free to join the World's W.C.T.U.

We wish you God's best and richest blessing in the grand work in which you are engaged."

INDIA.

President, MRS. MARY R. PHILLIPS, Calcutta.

"The World's Union has very special claims upon India, would that we could meet them. Perhaps no one country is sending away from its own limits out into the world so many workers as India. For first we have welcomed labourers here from every Christian land. They come to take a course of study, no one nor all the universities in Christendom could give. The refining fires they pass through are also peculiar to India. The utterly changed environment, the temptations no foreigner could anticipate, and last but not always least the climate, these all test real piety to its very core; and these foreign students, whom we call missionaries, return to the homelands very especially equipped for service, and many of them can say with MRS. FOWLER, 'I don't know what I have done for India, but I know it has done a great deal for me.' During this one little year since I began my search for W.C.T.U. workers, how many of this class have gone to America and England! Our depleted ranks comfort themselves with the thought that India's loss is the world's gain. Herein lies our heaviest trial, the removal of the workers, but God can carry on the work here though every one of us leave. The nearly 300,000,000 natives are all here to stay. What has been done among these, for these two great classes, foreigners and natives, this last year? is the question you are asking to-day. February 28th, 1894, my husband and I left Calcutta for the Punjab. I began a series of W.C.T.U. lessons in the railway carriages, in private houses, in drawing-rooms and in public, anywhere and everywhere I could get a man, woman or child to listen.

My husband frequently gave Temperance lectures in connection with his Sunday School work, and strongly advocated Bands of Hope everywhere. During our journey we stopped at many of the principal stations lying on our route, which finally ended in Peshawa, the city in the north-west boundary between Afghanistan and India. I could write you volumes of the varied responses to my call to begin W.C.T.U. work. It was my privilege to sit by the side of lovely society ladies and most earnest Christian missionaries, and tell them for the first time of the W.C.T.U. A good number joined our Scattered Members' Union. In April MRS. HAUSER'S work came into my hands and MISS WILLARD'S letter announcing my appointment to it. From the Punjab S. S. Convention we went to another in the Central Provinces, taking Agra and other towns on our way. The month of May we spent in the Himalayas. Here, by the aid of native secretaries, most urgent letters were sent out to find the principal W.C.T.U. workers in India, and also to enlist others. That month of work in the grand old Himalayas I never shall forget, nor the warm cordial responses to my calls and notes. Well may MRS. HAUSER say, 'You are reaping what I sowed,' and she too did some reaping from the seed that MISS ACKERMANN and MRS. LEAVITT dropped into good soil. During this month and the next a loving Father was preparing a great surprise for us. The little *White Ribbon* which MRS. HAUSER started and entrusted to our keeping with such motherly care, suddenly quadrupled its size. The names of three women and four men, who helped to enlarge the paper, all of different churches, which we wish to send across the waters are, MRS. THOBURN, MRS. BURKHOLDER, MISS VARLEY, REV. MR. BROCKWAY, REV. MR. REED and DR. PHILLIPS. Seven is an auspicious number. In June we returned to Calcutta. In July the enlarged *White Ribbon*, or No. 1 of Vol. II. went out. In July we sent out 400 *White Ribbons*, to-day 1,300. The great object of the paper is to supply the demand for literature in the vernacular. The three sets of Kindergarten, Temperance and Social Purity lessons can be easily translated by any missionary into the vernacular, and already they are being used. These systematically and faithfully taught lessons will do infinitely more good than simple tracts, though we wish we had loads of those. The course of lessons used is the three years' one with diplomas.

September, and October, and November, we spent in Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Poona, Central Provinces, Rajpootana, and Benares, with some very delightful experiences, and some almost crushing ones. The intolerable heat in Madras and Bombay made us appreciate the noble workers there all the more. Our meetings, Sunday School and Temperance, public and private, went right on with more success than we dared to hope for. Sunday School work is coming gloriously to the front, and we'll hope for L.T.L.'s or Bands of Hope in them all some day. 1,100 bright Sunday School children under one magnificent tree, was a sight not to be forgotten.

In November we returned with 200 more members in our Scattered Members' Union, than we had when we left home in February. There are now twenty-six European Unions and seven Native, three European

L.T.L.'s and three Native. We have great reason to believe there are several others of which we do not know now, but we shall soon.

In December we had the first Temperance Convention (to say nothing of women's) ever held in India; we became a duly organized body. The one great thing done there was a motion to memorialize Government in regard to introducing Scientific Temperance Lessons into all the schools. It was unanimously carried, and MRS. MACDONALD, our first W.C.T.U. President of Bengal, enlisted her husband's assistance, and the memorial is now before the Government. You who held up MRS. HUNT's hands until long after the sun went down on the first Scientific Temperance battle, know how anxiously we are awaiting the Indian Government's response.

The papers which were read at our Convention are coming out in the *White Ribbon*. We are sending two delegates, MRS. ORGANE and MISS ROBERTS to the Biennial Convention.

MRS. LAWSON's plan for dividing India has been most timely. Our nine Presidents for chief divisions are all wide-awake earnest women. They are as follows:—

MRS. MACDONALD, Bengal; MRS. CHRISTIE and MISS GREEN, Bombay Presidency; MRS. MANSELL, Oude; MRS. LAWSON, North-West Provinces; MRS. MACLAURIN, Bangalore; MRS. PARKS ANDERSON, Punjab; ——— ———, Central Provinces; MISS HATTIE PHILLIPS, Orissa. Our Unions are taking up different Departments with much zeal and wisdom. We need funds to establish our White Ribbon, and we need a Literature fund; who will help us? Are there not many British ladies who will gladly send us the needed sums for this needy land? Native ladies are taking their places in the great reforms of the day most gracefully and naturally. They are most promising, DR. KGRAMAKAR, in Bombay, PUNDITA and her friends in Poona, and MISS BOSE, are only a few of the Native women who possess great ability.

Oh! for time and strength to find them; somebody will.

The two Native W.C.T.U. Societies in Poona, one numbering 800, and the other PUNDITA's are all a sign of the times concerning East Indian women.

Our Departments of Work are:—Public Meetings in English and Vernacular, Drawing-room and Tea Meetings, Sunday Schools and L.T.L.'s, Distribution of English and Vernacular Temperance Literature, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Press Committee, Sabbath Observance, Social Purity, House to House Visitation, Mothers' Meetings, Zenana Visitation, Flower Mission, Organization of Unions in Native Girls' Schools, Work among Soldiers and Soldiers' Wives, Work among

Railroad Employés and their Families, Hospital Visiting and Christmas Cards and Letters, Work among Sailors, Work among Plantation Coolies, Supplying water beside highways after the manner of Hindoos and Mahommedans.

God has blest us beyond our most sanguine hopes, and to His Name be all the praise. Every department of work will be pushed. Our most urgent need is a White Ribbon and Literature Fund. Who will help us? Will not ladies in England send us something on behalf of their sisters in this land?"

The Central Provinces of India report, through MRS. FELT, the Secretary, three local Unions, located at Jabalpur, Hurda and Itarsi, also a Loyal Temperance Legion of seventeen members at Hurda; other Juvenile organizations are contemplated.

JAMAICA.

President, MISS CONSTANTIA MADDIX, Kingston.

MISS MADDIX reports that the few devoted workers who belong to the W.C.T.U. by their faithfulness keep the work alive, and hope for an increase in membership through public meetings that are being held. MISS MADDIX strongly urges the coming of a White Ribbon leader to spend a few months in Jamaica and to make a tour of the Island, organizing Unions in various localities, instructing the officers in their duties and setting them to work systematically. This Union was organized in January, 1892, by MISS MADDIX, and the Department of Press work has had some attention, also the organization of the children into a Loyal Temperance Legion.

A very interesting public meeting was held in March with the W.C.T.U. in charge, and a full programme was rendered, closing with addresses of DR. and MRS. WHITNEY. MRS. WHITNEY, formerly MISS CHARLOTTE F. WOODBURY of the Demorest Medal Contests, will it is hoped help the W.C.T.U. greatly in this distant Island, as her home is to be in Kingston.

JAPAN.

President, MRS. KAJI YAJIMA, Tokyo.

"We held the Annual Meeting of the National W.C.T.U. of Japan on April 3rd, and the officials were elected as follows:—MRS. KAJI YAJIMA, President; MRS. TAKEYO TAKEKOSHI, Recording Secretary; MRS. TOKEU NEMOTO, Corresponding Secretary; MRS. KIYO KOJIMA, Treasurer.

We had a very prosperous work during the last year. We sent the petition of the promotion of morality to the Diet, and published a great many leaflets on Temperance, and sent them especially to the soldiers in the war with China.

We sent our contributions to the Red Cross Hospital to assist the wounded soldiers in the war. We especially printed the leaflets of comfort for the purpose of making inquiry of the soldiers' families, for whom we cannot help shedding sympathetic tears when we think of their severe suffering away in a foreign land, with their dear wives and children left behind.

Our Union bought a piece of ground of about two acres with $2,000, on which our headquarters and Charity Home will be built in the future, when we shall have money for this work.

We expect to see you next fall when you come to present the great petition to the Government.

Mr. Sho Kemoto sends his warmest regards, and he is doing the work with his full force."

MADAGASCAR.

President, Deborah H. Sibree, Antananarivo.

A Branch of the W.C.T.U. has been organized among the native Malagasy sisters, who have entered warmly into the work.

The Vice-President of the Society is an English lady, so that the two Branches—native and foreign—keep in touch with each other. Miss Edith Craven sends the following interesting items in regard to this native Union:—

"During the first year, the Society was feeling its way and doing quiet work, visiting the homes of the people so as to induce them to take the pledge, and in other ways gradually strengthening itself. The second year I was chosen as Vice-President, and we inaugurated and carried out a series of meetings in the town churches; these were held for women only at the close of the Sunday afternoon services. At twelve of these meetings 116 pledges were taken, and the interest of the women was much roused. After all the town and suburban churches had been visited, the attention of the women was turned to the country districts, and in about 50 places meetings have been held; in some cases several meetings have been held in the same neighbourhood. Looking at the list before me, I find that six villages are from two to three days' journey from the capital, and that four more are either on the east coast of the Island or only a short distance inland. The good lady who went to the coast places was going there on business, and took the opportunity of speaking to the churches and schools on her route; her supply of pledge-books became exhausted so that she could not get all to sign who would otherwise have done so, but she reports that 9,000 pledged themselves either in writing or by word of mouth to abstain from drink. Many of these are school children, and if only half of them remain true there will be a considerable improvement in the condition of those coast towns where Mauritius rum is so easily obtained. In April the Committee organized and carried out a very successful Temperance Meeting which was held in the Lecture Hall of the London Missionary Society's College; every two months the members are called together and there is usually a Temperance address. The number of members is 237. The receipts during 1894 including balance from 1893 were 44.06 dols., and the disbursements 26.75 dols.

In January of this year a large number of the members were present at a service in the Palace Church of which the Queen and Prime Ministers are members. This service was entirely conducted by the women, two of whom gave very stirring and faithful addresses on Temperance and Social Purity. Her Majesty said a few words and also led the congregation in prayer. The subject of a subscription to the Mother Union was brought before the members in February, and it was decided to send a subscription of 1 dol., which I hope to send to you by the hand of MRS. L. N. PARKER, Hon. Treasurer of our Foreign Committee, who is now returning to England.

We are only a young society and most of our members are novices at this kind of work, so that you must not be surprised if the results are not so great as in some other countries.

We hope that you may have a very successful Conference in June. We unite in earnest prayers for God's blessing on your work.

MRS. SIBREE writes that work goes on uninterruptedly, although intercourse with the outer world is not so frequent or secure owing to the fact that several of the larger ports have been taken by the French, and they are passing through anxious times.

The W.C.T.U. is planning to take up work connected with the prison and jail department, and feels that much can be done for the Government prisoners who are chained and sent out each day from the prison to get their living. Services have been held for the prisoners, and as soon as possible the department will be placed upon a permanent footing.

MRS. SIBREE writes that the new department suggested by DR. KATE BUSHNELL would be a great help to the White Ribboners of

Madagascar, and says they will hail with pleasure any Union who will take them up as their child."

MEXICO.

President, MRS. B. B. BLACHLY, Hermosillo, Sonora.

MRS. BLACHLY writes of the great discouragements attending the work in that country, and is looking eagerly forward to the time when they can obtain Temperance literature in the Spanish language for circulation.

About six years ago the ladies of the Methodist and Baptist churches in the City of Mexico organized a Branch of the W.C.T.U. They held meetings for about six months, and during that time a law was passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to children. Though the law was not especially due to the ladies, they sent a vote of thanks to the promoters of this legislation. The most hopeful feature of Temperance work in Mexico is among the children.

NATAL.

President, MRS. FERNIE, Sydenham.

A large fire at the printers' where the reports were being published after the Convention in Natal, destroyed the entire manuscript, and later reports promised have not reached the Secretary. Headquarters are at Maritzburg, and Branches have been organized at Durban, Verulam and Bellair. There are Y.W.C.T.U.'s at Maritzburg, Verulam, Greytown Village and at Huguenot Seminary.

NORWAY.

President, IDA, COUNTESS WEDEL-JORLSBERG, Christiania.

The Norwegian Women's Temperance Association is only two-and-a-half years old, and we can on that account have very little to tell.

It was founded in November, 1892, with 171 members from four Unions—formed by MISS GRAY a few years earlier—and with no money in the treasury. But as the amount which every year is granted by the Storthing (Parliament) was not yet divided among the Temperance societies, we at once sent in an application to get a share, and though it is not the custom to give anything to newly-started associations, we received 200 kroner.

In September, 1893, we had our first annual meeting in Trondhjem, the ancient capital of Norway, where all our Kings in the old times were crowned, in the magnificent old cathedral, a custom which still continues under our present Sovereigns. It was thus a beautiful symbolical fact that our Temperance Association was "crowned" by having its first annual conference in this old town. For it was not only our first annual conference, but the first ever held in this country—only by women.

Present were the central committee and five delegates, a very small assembly indeed, but the members had in six months increased to 488, and the treasury to 895 kroner.

For the Exposition in Chicago we had made cards with our flag, and got 8,022 children's names, and sent the cards to MISS GORDON, who arranged them together with the other cards sent in. This created a very great interest among Temperance people, and the children were burning with enthusiasm.

Rules for Norwegian Children's Temperance Association were carried, but the work could not, from the difficulty to get a committee, begin before the spring, 1894.

The Baby Conference made quite a stir in the quiet town. We met in a hall belonging to Good Templars, and the place was crowded the whole time with an interested audience, who were quite astonished to see women conduct their own meeting in a business-like manner. President and Secretary used the opportunity to give Gospel Temperance addresses and Bible reading in a large hall, which was crowded. As some pleasant results of these efforts we will mention, that three clergymen in the town, and the Superintendent of the Home Mission, signed the pledge, and have become much interested in Temperance. Some of the best women who had stood aloof from the movement became leaders of a new Union formed, which has been very prosperous.

The interest in our Association has greatly increased among people outside the Temperance movement, and the Unions have also worked with growing interest.

In Christiania, the burning questions were, last year, to have the saloons, &c., shut up from Saturday till next working day at 8 o'clock in the morning, as all the "Samlags." The Committees of the other Temperance Unions had already at the time we set to work, got the names of all the clergymen on the petition to be sent to the Municipal Board, but we thought there ought to be also a special exertion from the women, and secured first all the names of the clergymen's wives, and afterward a good many other ladies, and had meetings for women in different parts of the town. We also wrote to the Women's Liberal Unions (Kvindesagsforeningen), Women Teachers' Union, and Women's Suffrage Union, and proposed them to join the good cause. The

Women Teachers' Union refused from different reasons, and the other two did not even answer our letters, which in itself was an answer.

But we are glad to tell that the petition has brought forth some restrictions, though we did not get all the restaurants "closed" (the sale of brandy was already restricted), but the grocers and smaller shops, which before could sell beer in bottles, that is most used here, almost at any time at day or night, are not allowed now to sell from five o'clock Saturday afternoon, which has already decreased the consumption.

It is also a great step forward that all women as well as men above 25 years have now got a vote in a community whenever a "Samlag" is proposed to be opened or wishes to renew the license, an ordinary plurality makes the decision. We have no doubt that many women will make use of this right, and perhaps more so in all the towns outside Christiania. In Aalesund and Trondhjem the women have been working with success and have inspired others to go forward. In 1893 MISS ESMARK and COUNTESS WEDEL-JARLSBERG visited several towns on the West coast, and understood that the women were ready to join the work; we think they long to take their part in several of the reforms going on elsewhere in the world.

In September, 1894, we had our Second Annual Conference in Christiania with 27 delegates. It was a great encouragement for our work that the Royal University with great liberality opened their rooms for us, and we had our meeting in the Royal Science Association's Hall.

One of our most prominent clergymen, REV. KLAVENASS, began with prayer and a very spiritual and encouraging address, which was followed by the presidential address.

The public attended the meetings every day. In an adjoining room, on large tables, was laid out English, American and Norwegian Temperance literature, which was studied by a good many people.

As it is not allowable to sing in the University rooms, so as not to disturb lectures, we had to read our hymn; but it made all still more solemn and impressive, so also did the unusual thing that we every day at twelve o'clock laid down our work to pray. A telegram was sent to the Queen, which she most graciously answered.

We have continued to receive our share of the money granted by the Storthing, last year 600 kroner.

Last year in June we had 1,094 members, which at this time is increased to 1,546. 189 meetings were held last year.

At the last Conference MISS ESMARK motioned that we ought to send a petition to the Government with a proposal to law that the use of barmaids should be abolished. It was unanimously carried by the meeting.

There exists in some places local restrictions, but as MISS ESMARK in her address showed how unsatisfactory this is, and nowhere worse than in Christiania, it is necessary to get a law for the whole country.

The petition is at present sent all over the country, and we have no doubt it will find a ready acceptance everywhere, and be signed by thousands. Our Temperance women are very interested and lively and ready to go forward in any good reform.

MRS. HOLTERMAN, Treasurer, proposed that something should be done to hinder children from getting intoxicating drinks at the saloons, or restaurants, or like places, but in the meantime it was taken up in the new law for Samlag and license for brandy, but not for restaurants, and we intend to follow up this that the restriction also shall include other intoxicating drinks.

The President gave an address on "Christianity in relation to Temperance, and Temperance in relation to Christianity," after which all rose to show their sympathy.

As a whole we must be greatly satisfied with the results, though all was on a small scale. On the one side we have a great portion of the women ready to go with us, but on the other there is still great opposition among the higher classes, who very slowly begin to yield.

But our country with its immense mountains in the interior makes travelling a great exertion during several months of the year, so that it is not easy to do much work by travelling in winter. And the question is now where to find a lady to undertake this work? Those who are most interested are mostly bound to earn their own living, and so few are accustomed to speak in public, that this is a real obstacle, besides want of means to carry out work which could be planned. The Unions could have been much more than doubled, if we had had a travelling secretary; but now we have only patiently to wait and hope.

In former times a man who got a license for sale of brandy and other intoxicating drinks often got it for his lifetime and for his wife's if she survived him.

When the husband died she usually hired it to another person. We have just had such a case, where a widow died and the license discontinued. The saloon-keeper then offered to the municipal board 10,000 kroner which was what he paid to the widow a year, if he could get a license for a year. There was great difference of opinion, as the conservative members would not receive the money nor give him the license, but the other part prevailed and he got it. Two thousand kroner of this money the saloon-keeper said should go to the Temperance work. The other Temperance Associations did receive their part, but we refused the 300 kroner, which only were given on the condition that this man should get a license and then bring misery and all sorts of calamity among the people in a part of Christiania where there had never been any sale of brandy, and where many thousands of working people live. It was quite against Temperance principles.

It has also been a great pleasure to us, that we, last year, through a native of Iceland, OLAPIA JOHANNISDOTTIR, have introduced the W.W.C.T.U. to the Faro and Iceland.

The Danish President, MRS. SELMER, has been with us at our Conference—on which occasion we were glad to receive your sisterly greeting—and again this winter, and gave addresses in several places. It was a great help; her amiable and ladylike personality won all she met, and brought many on our side. We congratulate the World's Union in securing such an able and prominent worker for our great cause in the Northern lands. Her work in social purity has also had an influence which will not be obliterated.

We are very sorry that none of the Executive Committee here can have the great pleasure to be present at the World's Conference, but send our sisterly greetings and wish God's blessing on all the proceedings, that they might be to the glory of God and the blessing of Home and Every Land.

It has been a great inspiration in the work to feel united with our sisters both in America and England and all over the world. We thank you for every prayer sent up for us, and beg you to continue till we shall one day together reap blessing for every little service done for our blessed Master.

"Therefore, my beloved 'sisters,' be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord" (1 Cor. xv. 58).

IDA WEDEL-JARLSBERG.

SPAIN.

President, MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK, San Sebastian.

"A little acorn of Temperance work has been planted in the college for girls at San Sebastian, Spain. Who shall limit its possibilities of growth although for the moment it seems to be hidden from sight?

No reform can be undertaken which appears more difficult than prohibition Temperance work in a wine-growing country. Everybody drinks wine, and the only thought that might trouble one is the possibility of not having secured the best quality and the greatest quantity for the least money. Wine is served on hotel tables as freely as water. In some places good wine is more easily obtained than good water! A large proportion of Spain is given up to the cultivation of the grape. The making, selling and exportation of wine occupy an immense number of people, and is a source of large revenue to the Government. As a nation, the Spaniards are temperate, and they almost universally agree with the arguments of those who insist upon moderation in the use of wine as the true form of Temperance. Total abstinence principles, however, appear to them as the doctrine of the vegetarian to a confirmed beef-eater. They declare that it would be contrary to the laws of nature to refuse the 'God-given juice of the grape.'

Until within a few years Spanish wines have been comparatively pure, but of late they are 'doctored' with alcohol, especially potato alcohol from Germany. The Government has taken up the matter, and on investigation discovered that much harm is being done. The duty on alcohol has therefore been so increased, that several German business houses that had been established in the North of Spain were obliged to retire.

One rarely sees a really drunken person in Spain, but that does not prove that people do not drink to excess. When they do, they hide away until they have slept off the evil effects of their debauch, for there is this to be said for the Spaniards, that in their eyes drunkenness is a well-nigh intolerable vice. They are ashamed to be seen.

There are no statistics which would give the exact amount of crime caused by excitement when under the influence of strong drink. It is well known, however, that many quarrels in the taverns or drinking places end in the swift flash of the knife and death to one of the party.

What can we do under the conditions I have intimated to create an interest in the cause of Temperance?

The press will not help us, for as a rule the editors even among the evangelical Christians do not approve of teaching total abstinence. *El Christiano*, of Madrid, has recently given its readers a rehash of all the old arguments in favour of the moderate use of wine, 'God's gift to Spain,' supporting them with Scripture quotations. We feel that our first and most necessary work is the education of the people; so we must do our own translating and printing, putting before them the best thoughts of the leaders in the Temperance movement.

The 'Y's.' of America have sent us a donation of thirty dollars with which we expect to begin this work. God bless them every one!

This year there is but one new society to report. It has been organized by a graduate of the College at San Sebastian, in a village in the South of Spain. Knowing the difficulties she had to overcome I am surprised that she found six to join her. The 'Y's.' of San Sebastian continue enthusiastic and hopeful. They have carried their principles with them to their homes in the holidays, and have been firm in the midst of ridicule and strong temptation. A Scotch gentleman said to one of them: 'There is no talent where there is no wine.' 'How talented a drunkard must be,' she quickly answered.

The President of the 'Y's.' and also the Secretary, are now with me in Madrid. They have come to matriculate in the University for the first year examinations for the degree of M.A. They received the degree of B.A. last June. They have the double honour of being among the first to stand for Temperance in Spain, and the first girls to present themselves for examination in the University as outside pupils. One girl has attended the classes of the professors during the year; but never before have girls been prepared by women.

The need of Spain is education—Christian education of the young. We must make our reformers. When they have become filled with the Holy Spirit they will go forth to work bravely for the right, and the little acorn planted in faith and nourished by heavenly influence will grow and become a great tree that shall fill the land."

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

President, MRS. MARY T. GRAY, Pretoria.

"I will try briefly to tell you of our work in the Transvaal, hoping that full reports may also go from MISS BROWN, the W.C.T.U. President in Johannesburg, and that our banner will reach you in time to be presented to the Convention in June. MISS ALICE PALMER asked for this banner and we intended to send it by her, but she left before it was completed, so that we shall address it to your headquarters for the use of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and to assure all that the work has great value here.

We organized a little band in June, 1891, and have kept on steadily amidst storm and stress often discouraged and baffled, but never without firm confidence and trust. The goal seemed to be not so far off when we began in this little Republic with a President who is himself a total abstainer, but alas the love of gold and greed has blinded the eyes of many of our rulers, and the terrible temptation to grow rich at any cost has made men from sober earnest God-fearing homes in fair England and bonnie Scotland forget their early training, and now we seem to need an earthquake shock to help us gain the end we are striving for.

We are circulating two petitions, one against further and indiscriminate license being given, and one with a view to disallow barmaids in the hundreds of drinking dens in our lands. Imagine California in its early days, and Australia in its mining centres, and you can guess how people teem to Johannesburg, and how earnestly we must fight and pray to purify the gold of the few good among the dross of the unscrupulous and bad.

We have our Flower Mission at the Hospital, our Evangelistic and Social work, and keep up with the papers and publications of the day, looking eagerly to you all for more prayerful help, and as other lands grow wiser, purer, stronger, then better men and women will come here and help to leaven the cosmopolitan communities in our midst.

That God may bless and prosper you all is my fervent prayer."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

President, MRS. REV. C. C. KELSO, Singapore.

MRS. KELSO reports that they have as yet only one Society, at Singapore, but the members of this W.C.T.U. are full of zeal and earnestness, and are determined to agitate the subject and create Temperance sentiment among the residents of the city. They have an active membership of about 30 and 14 honorary members. A monthly Temperance meeting is held in connection with the Epworth League to enlist the young people, and Demorest Medal Contests have been an interesting feature of their work.

A Juvenile Temperance Society is conducted by the W.C.T.U., and has a membership of 50. A number of Temperance sermons have been preached in response to the request of the W.C.T.U. A number of public meetings have been held. One member has devoted her time entirely to rescue work, the W.C.T.U. helping support her in this line of endeavour.

The visit of MRS. ANDREW and DR. KATE BUSHNELL resulted in the closing of the Lock Hospitals of Singapore.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States has passed through the severest financial crisis in its history since we last met in Chicago two years ago. It was impossible but that the National W.C.T.U. should suffer in all its branches, and that it has held its own is a sufficient indication of the strong foundations and vital forces that have made it the greatest power for Temperance ever organized in the Republic.

To give any idea of the 40 departments of work would be impossible. They are classified under the heads of Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social and Legal.

The success of the Department for Scientific Temperance Instruction has been marked. Of the 50 sub-divisions of the United States, all but two, Georgia and Arkansas, are now under Temperance laws, which means that provision for the education of well-nigh eighteen millions of school children has been made a statute law. As a matter of course the thorough application of this requirement is a matter of growth. A steady progress marks the earnest persistence of the White Ribbon women in their efforts to secure the enforcement of law, and in almost all States the results already justify the hopes of those who have devoted time and talent to this great undertaking, led by MRS. MARY H. HUNT, whose heroic leadership from the beginning has commanded the good word and good will of all that is best in the homes, churches and schools of the Republic.

Nearly three million pages of matter directly bearing upon the subject of Total Abstinence teaching in the public schools were sent out by the National Superintendent, MRS. HUNT, who has worked for this cause over fifteen years, and has carried it not only throughout her native land, but to many of the most important nations beyond the sea.

The Union Signal, *Young Women* and *The Young Crusader* are thriving papers. The first a weekly and the literary child of the crusade. Books, pamphlets, leaflets, hymn books, and supplies of all kinds are printed by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, which owns all the machinery required by its business, including a press costing £2,500, employs 125 hands, and publishes anywhere from 80,000,000 to 130,000,000 pages of literature annually.

MRS. MATILDA B. CARSE is President of the Board of Directors; MRS. C. F. GROW, whom we are glad to welcome here to-day is the Business Manager, and MRS. C. C. CHAPIN is the Editor of Publications.

The Woman's Hospital was founded in 1883 by White Ribboners of Chicago, MRS. M. M. HOBBS having been the leading spirit from the first. Its object is to prove that alcoholics are not necessary in medicine, and the institution is steadily growing in the confidence of the public. It is well located near Lincoln Park, in Chicago, and permanent buildings are contemplated which will probably be in the suburbs of the city.

The Woman's Temple felt the financial storm most forcibly, but weathered it to a degree that surprised both friends and foes. MARSHALL FIELD, ESQ., the leading merchant of the West, has agreed to give $25,000 as soon as $300,000 are raised. MRS. CARSE is intent upon securing this amount, and has devised a plan for circulating Temperance wheels by means of which ten cents (about an English sixpence) is given by each person, so that without bearing heavily upon anyone it is hoped to raise a goodly sum within the next few months. MRS. CARSE is founder of the Temple, and with unequal faith and perseverance carries this herculean enterprise, in which she is seconded by the co-operation of White Ribbon women throughout the nation.

The Loyal Temperance Legion, under the management of MRS. HELEN G. RICE, of Boston, is a steadily growing power, and has become the recruiting office of the White Ribbon army. Its object is not only to educate the children so that they will not use alcoholics, but to develope them along the special lines of the W.C.T.U.

The fountain, called the "Little Cold Water Girl," recently contributed to by 350,000 children in all parts of the world, has lately been placed on its pedestal beside the Temple.

The movement of purifying the amusements of the people started in England by our White Ribbon sisters, has gained great headway, and legal and moral suasion methods are being devised by the W.C.T.U. with the advice and co-operation of the best men.

The ninetieth birthday of GENERAL NEAL DOW, March 21st, has been observed since we last met, in all nations of the world the primary impetus having been given by our President in her annual address, and the celebration carefully planned on a large scale, especially in America and England.

The great Polyglot Petition Meetings in Washington in February, 1894, were the most influential ever held since the crusade. The Petition was exhibited to the people at a great meeting in the largest hall in the city, and afterwards presented to the President of the United States. Probably no single enterprise undertaken by us has ever become so widely known as the Polyglot Petition already is, and when its tour around the world is completed, that knowledge will have been vastly increased; the Petition serving as the text for un-numbered Temperance paragraphs, editorials, speeches, sermons and un-numbered conversations, all of which tend to deepen the "arrest of thought" in the minds of the people, and to educate their consciences toward that better day when brain-poison shall be no longer a subject of revenue in civilized lands.

More than fifty State and territorial Conventions, and hundreds of district and county Conventions have been held in the last two years. Lecturers and organizers are constantly in the field, and the present outlook is, that notwithstanding the terrible business depression of last year the National Union will report at its next annual meeting the largest number of paid-up memberships ever known since its organization in 1874.

So far as we know, the first Temperance pilgrimage undertaken is that of the White Ribbon women, who sailed from New York City in the *S.S. Berlin* after a great reception had been given them by the friends of Temperance. They come under the auspices of DR. LUNN, bringing with them the Polyglot Petition, the Crusade Bible, and 150 White Ribbon women and their friends. After their participation in the third Biennial Convention of the World's W.C.T.U. many of them will go to Grindelwald to attend the Conference organised there by DR. LUNN. The National W.C.T.U. hereby acknowledges his kindness in bringing over the great Polyglot in 12 heavy boxes free of charge.

In summing up the two years, it would be impossible not to recognize the advantage to the cause of our President's return and the great receptions given her in New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities; her presence at the Jubilee Convention in Cleveland, and the addresses given by her in a score of leading cities; also the addresses of LADY HENRY SOMERSET at important centres, and her presence and participation in the annual meetings of Maine, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the immense meetings addressed by her in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, and Baltimore.

Since our last Convention, Colorado, one of the largest and most enterprising States in the Union, has admitted women to the full franchise; several States have granted school suffrage, and amendments to the Constitution admitting women as citizens in the complete sense of that term are now pending in Utah and California; while the great commonwealth of New York has recently voted to submit a similar amendment, and in the State of Maine municipal suffrage failed by fewer than half-a-dozen votes. In no two years has this great cause made progress so rapidly in our own and other countries.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR SCANDINAVIA, MRS. ELIZABET SELMER.

Copenhagen, *May, 1895.*

A year ago the President and Vice-President-at-large sent me credentials as Lecturer and organizer for Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Holland. I sincerely regret my meagre report, but unfortunately I have had only very little strength to give to this work, so important in itself and so dear to my heart.

In the named countries it is impossible to work along organizing lines in the four months, May, June, July, and August; even September is a bad season, and last winter has been unusually cold in our northern regions; snow and ice have prevented me from visiting Sweden and Finland, where the W.C.T.U. is not introduced, as I had planned for.

Norway is the only one of the named countries where the work of the W.C.T.U. is growing rapidly; it is duly organized, has Branches in many towns, and each year a Council Meeting. I lectured there last fall and this winter with good results both of increased membership and new Branches.

In Denmark the W.C.T.U. was introduced several years ago, but is only doing a small pioneer work. I have been lecturing in different towns and have written articles in the papers of the W.C.T.U., mostly without visible results, only one deceased branch has been re-organized.

Last winter I had the honour of lecturing in the Hague and organizing a branch of the W.C.T.U. in this town, consisting of experienced Christian workers who are working steadfastly and slowly as the whole Dutch nation, but I feel sure that this woman's work will prove to be of great help.

With the consent of MISS WILLARD and LADY SOMERSET I am now going to Belgium to see if it would not be possible to introduce the W.W.C.T.U. there, and I hope that God will use me much more in the coming years.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From October 4th, 1893, to October 31st, 1894, and from November 1st, 1894, to May 24th, 1895.

To the Executive Committee of the World's W.C.T.U.

DEAR COMRADES,

In accordance with Art. 1, Sec. 4, of the Bye-Laws, I herewith submit my yearly Financial Statement. Will the officers of countries which have not yet paid annual dues, kindly attend to this matter at once that they may claim full representation at the Convention which will probably be held in London, England, in June, 1895. The fee, except in special cases provided for by the Constitution, is now one cent for every member reported by auxiliary societies. The accounts will close for auditing three weeks before the Convention. Please see that all remittances are promptly sent to my address.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) ELLA F. M. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer World's W.C.T.U.

55, DRUMMOND STREET,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

October 4th, 1893, to October 31st, 1894.

RECEIPTS.		Dues.	Donations	Totals from Countries.
AUSTRALASIA.				
New South Wales	$ 6 67			
Queensland	13 86			
South Australia (1893)	7 27			
„ „ (1894)	6 84			
Tasmania......... (1893)	3 02			
„ .... (1894)	76			
Victoria .... (1893)	12 35			
„ .... (1894)	11 90			
Western Australia	3 88			
		$ 66 55		
South Australia, "Glenelg L.T.L."			19 50	86 05
AFRICA.				
Cape Colony W.C.T.U.	$ 4 05			
„ Woodstock Union	2 63			
Natal W.C.T.U. (1893)	1 67			
„ „ (1894)	4 02			
		12 37		12 37

RECEIPTS.		Dues.	Donations	Totals from Countries.
BAHAMA ISLANDS.				
New Providence, Nassau W.C.T.U.		$ 1 00		1 00
BURMA.				
W.C.T.U.		1 95	2 96	4 91
CANADA.				
Dominion W.C.T.U., additional for 1893		2 42		
" " 1894		93 10	168 98	
Life Patron, Mr. J. Hale Ramsay			100 00	364 50
CHILE.				
Concepcion W.C.T.U.		2 00		2 00
DENMARK.				
W.C.T.U.		1 73		1 73
GREAT BRITAIN.				
British Women's Temperance Association :—				
Sidney, Newbury and East Dulwich Branches	$ 4 30			
Grimsby Branch	2 55			
Toxteth "	77			
Bootle "	84			
Scottish Christian Union	15 48			
		23 94		
Lady Henry Somerset's Donation through B.W.T.A.			195 80	219 74
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.				
Honolulu Y.W.C.T.U. for Y. work in France			5 00	5 00
MADAGASCAR.				
Antananarivo W.C.T.U.		49	1 94	2 43
NEW ZEALAND.				
W.C.T.U. 1892 to 1893	$ 8 03			
" 1893 to 1894	12 17	20 20		20 20
NORWAY.				
W.C.T.U.		6 37		6 37
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.				
National W.C.T.U. additional for 1893	$308 34			
" " partial for 1894	982 56		763 50	
		1290 90		
Y. Unions for Y. work in France			145 00	
Readers of "Young Crusader"			4 37	
Life Patron, Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher			100 00	
" Mr. Charles N. Crittenton			100 00	
" Gen. Neal Dow			100 00	
				2503 77
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Convention Collections, Chicago, 1893		68 26		
Sale of Convention Programmes, 1893		20 78		
Interest on Bank Account to Jan. 1, 1894		15 04		
Fees for three members "Somerset W.C.T.U."		1 50		105 58
Receipts from Oct. 4th, 1893, to Nov. 1st, 1894		1628 60	1707 05	3335 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

W.C.T.U. Missionary Work :—		
Mrs. Jennette G. Hauser, India, 6 months' salary	$300 00	
„ Mary R. Phillips, India, 7 months, to Nov. 10th	350 00	
Purity work in Italy	103 35	
"Y" work in France (from "Y.'s" of U.S. America)	145 00	
„ „ „ („ „ „ Honolulu, H.I.)	5 00	
		$ 903 35
Grants to World's W.C.T.U. Superintendents :—		
Mrs. J. K. Barney (Penal, Charitable and Reformatory)	15 00	
„ J. R. Nichols (Fairs and Expositions)	15 00	
„ S. L. Oberholtzer (Savings Banks)	15 00	
„ Esther T. Pritchard (Proportionate & Systematic Giving)	15 00	
		60 00
Expenses of Officers :—		
Miss F. E. Willard, Postage, Cablegrams, etc., as President	60 53	
Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Salary as Secretary	600 00	
„ „ „ Postage, Telegrams, etc.	44 06	
Miss Alice E. Briggs, Salary as Office Secretary for 13 months	786 66	
„ „ „ Postage as Office Secretary	81 86	
Mrs. E. F. M. Williams, Clerical help as Treasurer	165 00	
Mrs. Williams, for Printing Stationery, Postage and Bank charges	86 88	
		1824 99
MISCELLANEOUS :—		
Telegrams and Cablegrams for Chicago Convention	9 60	
Dodgers for Convention	4 00	
Hymnals for Convention	36 14	
Convention expenses of Mrs. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell	10 00	
"Crusade Day" Circulars	1 90	
Woman's Temperance Pub. Association—		
For 500 copies Annual Report	380 00	
For Stationery and Printing	223 28	
Workmen for removing World's Fair Exhibit	3 00	
9000 Petition Blanks for Mrs. Barnes	8 00	
		675 92
Total Disbursements		$3464 26

SUMMARY.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last year	$ 410 30	For Foreign Work	$ 903 35
From Annual Dues	1,628 60	„ Running Expenses	2,560 91
„ Donations	*1,707 05	„ Bal. in Bank, Oct. 31st, 1894	281 69
	$3,745 95		$3,745 95

* Of the Donations, $431.47 was specially designated for Missionary Work, $209.65 was received in "Neal Dow Day" offerings, and 41.59 in Thank Offerings for 1893, which makes the total Thank Offering for that year ($24.53 being reported last Fall) $66.12.

LIFE PATRONS OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

This honour is obtained by the payment of $100 *to the Treasury of the World's W.C.T.U.*

Mr. Charles N. Crittenton, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.
Genl. Neal Dow, Portland, Maine, U.S.A.
Mr. J. Hale Ramsay, Montreal, Canada.
Mr. Ferdinand Schumacher, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

MEMBERS OF SOMERSET BRANCH OF WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

Miss Minnie W. Knight, Kingston, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Mrs. Mary J. Pickett, „ „ „
Miss Alice Titi, Port de France, Martinique, W.I.

The conditions of membership in the Somerset W.C.T.U. are found in Art 5, Section 3 of the Constitution:—

"Any woman, not a member of a local Union, by signing the pledge of the World's Union, and paying 50 cents annually to the Treasury of the World's W.C.T.U., may become a member of the Somerset Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

November 1st, 1894, to May 24th, 1895.

RECEIPTS.	Dues.	Donations	Totals from Countries.
AUSTRALASIA.			
Queensland W.C.T.U. (1894 and 1895)	$12 90	10 48	23 38
AFRICA.			
Cape Colony W.C.T.U.	2 40		2 40
CANADA.			
New Brunswick		1 00	
Nova Scotia		3 00	
Manitoba		11 55	15 55
GREAT BRITAIN.			
B.W.T.A.	242 77		
„ (self denial)		25 00	267 77
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.			
Honolulu W.C.T.U	5 00		5 00
INDIA.			
W.C.T.U	5 00		5 00
JAPAN.			
W.C.T.U. (self denial)		1 00	1 00
NEWFOUNDLAND.			
W.C.T.U. (self denial)		10 00	10 00
UNITED STATES.			
National W.C.T.U.	475 36		
„ „ (self denial)		369 17	
„ W.C.T.U.		52 47	897 00
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
Singapore (self denial)		4 67	4 67
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Fees—six members "Somerset W.C.T.U."	3 00		
Sale of Leaflets	90		
Interest on Bank Account	7 91		11 81
	755 24	488 34	1243 58

DISBURSEMENTS.

W.C.T.U. Missionary Work :—		
Mrs. Mary R. Phillips, Salary to May 10th, 1895	$300 00	
Miss Alice R. Palmer, Expenses	300 00	
Work of Pundita Ramabai	4 25	
"Y." Work in France	30 75	
Purity Work in Italy	5 00	
		$ 640 00
Grants to World's Superintendents :—		
Miss L. E. F. Kimball (Sunday School)	15 00	
„ E. W. Greenwood (Evangelistic)	15 00	
Mrs. F. J. Barnes (Young Women's Branch)	15 00	
„ H. J. Bailey (Peace and Arbitration)	15 00	
		60 00
Expenses of Officers :—		
Miss F. E. Willard, Postage, &c., as President	91 38	
„ „ „ Clerical Help	165 00	
Mrs. Mary R. Woodbridge, Salary	17 00	
Miss Alice E. Briggs, Salary	60 00	
„ „ „ Postage	20 00	
Mrs. E. F. M. Williams, Clerical Help	90 00	
„ „ „ Postage, Bank, &c.	20 69	
		464 07
MISCELLANEOUS :—		
Express, Cables, &c	4 00	
Sundry Printing	7 50	
Printing President's Address	67 24	
Preparing Polyglot Petition	162 65	
Neal Dow Testimonial	35 00	
Woman's Temperance Publishing Association	46 06	
		322 45
Total Disbursements		$1,486 52

MEMBERS OF "SOMERSET W.C.T.U."

Mrs. S. E. Sergeant, Flambeau, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Mrs. C. B. Kendall, Hoopa Valley, California, U.S.A.
Miss M. Tate, Connersville, Indiana, U.S.A.
Miss O. P. Tate, „ „ „
Mrs. M. J. Pickett, Kingstone, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Miss Minnie W. Knight „ „ „

SUMMARY OF REPORTS.

October 4th, 1893, to May 4th, 1895.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance from last Report	$ 410 30	For Foreign Work	$1543 35
From Annual Dues	2383 84	„ Expenses	3407 43
„ Donations	2195 39	Balance May 24th, 1895	38 75
	$4989 53		$4989 53

*** The Report of Receipts and Expenditures from May 24th to June 1st, also a complete Report of Convention Expenses, will be published in connection with the First Yearly Financial Statement of the Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U., MRS. MARY E. SANDERSON, Danville, Quebec, Canada.

ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARIES' REPORTS.

REPORT OF JESSIE ACKERMANN,

SECOND ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARY OF THE W.C.T.U.

"If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Those who have been given the great world for a parish, and sent beyond beaten tracks to plant our standard, where conservatism, prejudice, and a strong sentiment against woman's work have been encountered, have reason to record a measure of success with thanksgiving and praise; for be it known to you it is no small task to go as a missionary around the world alone. If there should come from this Convention a woman to build on our foundation; to complete our unfinished work; to follow where we have gone; I charge you to consider well what so stupendous a task means, and make no mistake but that "thou art the woman." She must be willing to put into action the philanthropy taught at Calvary, in that He gave Himself. It is a small thing to give our gold and silver, our houses and land, but the woman who stands ready to give herself—to say, "Here, Lord, am I; send me!" to lay on the altar of poor, sorrowing, suffering humanity herself—to listen to the Divine Voice saying, "Thou art the woman!"—such a one would go forth conquering and to conquer.

Only seven years ago I stood on the deck of a westward bound steamer, my only resources a profound conviction that the Voice had said to me, "Thou art the woman!" and my eternal faith in God and the Cause. Like CONSTANTINE I said: "I will follow where He leads." Thus I followed twice round the globe, covering a distance of one hundred and fifty thousand miles. Since our last Convention I have made a complete circle round the world—from Australia to America, England, France, Italy, through the Red Sea to Ceylon, and back to Australia.

In Sydney a ten days' Convention concluded with the greatest Temperance Demonstration ever held in the Southern hemisphere. Three thousand marched in line to the music of six bands, and the great Town Hall, in which a Temperance meeting had never before been held, was crowded to overflowing. Later seven thousand children filled the same hall, and the first Demorest Gold Medal was awarded.

All the detail work of organising these great meetings fell upon myself and MISS RUTH LUCAS, she having entire charge of the children's demonstration. This, with the excessive travel and unceasing labour of the preceding five years, was such a strain upon my strength that when I sailed for Africa I was a subject more fit for the hospital than for a fatiguing journey of one month at sea, in a small steamer with limited accommodation. Then followed trying journeys by train, ox-cart, bullock-wagon, and ten-horse coach. Added to the discomfort and trying means of travelling, the wind moaned, sighed, and blew continually across the most desolate region I have ever had the misfortune to behold—all of which brought about a general collapse necessitating hospital care for many weeks.

I travelled in Africa, through Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, the Dutch Republic, Natal, Zululand, Kaffraria, and back to Cape Town, where we held a great Temperance gathering, the like of which has never been known on the Dark Continent.

My travels in the twelve months extended over fifty thousand miles; and when I took the steamer for the homeland it seemed that strength and life itself had almost gone out.

I have kept a detailed record of all my "doings and goings," which I here submit. The toil has been difficult beyond all human calculation. The years have seemed long, and often lonely; and as they have glided by have taken with them my youth, strength and the best years of my life. But I give them freely, without a penny of compensation, satisfied that I have had the privilege of preaching the Gospel on all the continents of the earth and most of the islands of the sea. I have had many and rare privileges, have seen almost everything worth seeing, and met most of the distinguished people of our day. But most of all do I estimate the privilege of taking a fellow-creature by the hand, and trying to lead him to the higher plane of a better life.

The best years of my life, with the strength of youth, and such as I possess, have been freely laid on the altar and devoted unstintingly to the cause of my fellow-creatures, and in all these years—

"If a pilgrim has been shaded by a tree that I have nursed;
If a cup of clear cold water I have raised to lips athirst;
If I've planted one bright flower by an else too barren way;
If I've whispered in the midnight one sweet word to tell of day;
If in one poor bleeding bosom I a woe-swept chord have still'd;
If a dark and restless spirit I with hope of heaven have fill'd;
If I've made for life's hard battle one faint heart grow brave and strong"—

I shall feel to praise God for the precious gifts of health, strength, a willingness to perform, and your kind love, sympathy, and prayers that have sustained me through the years of unceasing toil.

Miles travelled	150,000
Cities visited	610
Day schools visited	200
Sunday schools visited	125
Bands of Hope visited	83
Entertained in homes	1,886
Addresses	560
Lectures	976
Chairmen	1,053
Chairwomen	58
Meetings	1,717
Pulpits filled	210
Saloons visited	910
Good Templars initiated	940
New members for the W.C.T.U.	9,986
Pledges (men)	21,840
Unions formed (local)	260
National	2
Colonial	2
Lodges organized	2
Juvenile Templars	1
Men's societies	10
Postage	$1,260.00
Money spent in the work	$11,876.00
Interviewed by leading papers	67
Photographed	84
Slept in beds in houses, tents, steamers, hammocks, &c.	2,003
Sent out newspaper articles on the work	480
Sent out tracts	100,000
Sent out manuals	3,000
Sent out circular letters	2,000
Travelled on steamers	69
Received letters	1,086
Written letters	6,040
Spoken on steamers and vessels	41
Interpreters	175
Languages	37

Presented to 2 Kings, 10 Princes, 2 Sultans, 3 Premiers, 2 Rajahs, 2 Maha Rajahs, 1 Emperor and Empress, 2 Queens, 2 Governors, and gone with 10 Deputations.

Travelled by mule, horse, camel, elephant, canoe, steamer, sailing vessel, skiff, junk, cable car, electric car, horse car, stage, carriage, ekka, tinga, jinrikisha, buffalo, bullock and camel cart, sedan chair, and wheel-barrow.

JOINT REPORT OF DR. KATE C. BUSHNELL AND MRS. ELIZABETH ANDREW,

THIRD AND FOURTH ROUND-THE-WORLD MISSIONARIES.

(From September 1st, 1893, to June 10th, 1895.)

Since our last report to the World's W.C.T.U. Convention of 1893, we have circumnavigated the globe, sailing from New York City, and returning by way of San Francisco. The following countries have been visited, in the order named:—England, France, Italy, India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, China, Corea, and Japan. Our principal work for the W.C.T.U., however, was carried on in Burma, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, China, and Japan. The rapid and beautiful growth of our Society in India; the self-denying and efficient labours of our little band in Singapore; the loyalty to White Ribbon methods and the intelligent zeal of the isolated Unions in Burma and China; and the eager enthusiasm and promise of usefulness on the part of our Japanese women, together with what has already been accomplished on W.C.T.U. lines by themselves and by missionary ladies—all these, and much more that well deserves to be told of the marvellous and heroic story, fill us with joyful hope for the future. As MISS WILLARD, the beloved World's President, wrote us last year: "Every White Ribboner in those far-off countries stands bearing a torch of purest light, whose gleams shall yet, united with many others, dispel the darkness that now rests upon the Orient."

Fuller details of the work wrought by the W.C.T.U. in these Eastern lands, and of our work among them, as Round-the-World Missionaries, have already appeared from time to time in *The Union Signal;* therefore, we have made this report as brief as possible.

At Singapore, in addition to our public meetings, we entered upon a careful investigation into the social conditions produced by the twin evils, licentiousness and the opium vice. These investigations we continued in Canton, Hong Kong, and in several of the ports we visited in China, uncovering terrible and heart-breaking facts relating to the buying and selling of little girls and women, mostly Chinese and Japanese, and their importation and consignment to brothel-slavery in Hong Kong and Singapore, with the knowledge and under the surveillance of British officials, in those cities, attached to what is known as "the Chinese Protectorate." Orders have been sent out from London by the British Government, forbidding the existence and operation of the C.D. Acts in Singapore and Hong Kong; but thus far the local English officials in those regions have defied the authority of the Home Government, and have carried on the Acts, to the encouragement of this infamous slave trade in girl-children and women, as well as all the indescribable horrors that inevitably accompany the State regulation of vice. And when, over against the house of ill-fame is placed the opium den, or when the two are combined under one roof (as we frequently found to be the case), we behold the blackest Inferno to be found in all this universe, which groaneth and travaileth in the anguish of sin. The results of these investigations are embodied in a pamphlet about to appear in England, which can be procured, at small cost, through DYER BROS., Rose Street Corner, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.

Reaching San Francisco, June 18th, 1894, we found letters and telegrams awaiting us which caused our immediate return to England. We sailed from New York City July 3rd, and arrived in London July 12th, in time to attend the important sessions of the "British, Continental and General Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice." At the closing meeting we were each presented by the RIGHT HON. MR. STANSFELD, M.P., on behalf of the British Committee, with a beautifully illuminated memorial address, in recognition of our work for the relief of the oppressed women of the Military Cantonments of India. This was signed, on behalf of the Committee and friends, by W. S. B. MCLAREN, M.P., Chairman of the British Committee, JAMES STANSFELD, M.P., MRS. JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER, Hon. President and Secretary of the General Federation, JAMES STUART, M.P., Treasurer of the General Federation, HENRY J. WILSON, M.P., and MARGARET A. TANNER, Treasurer of the London Ladies' National Association. The pages contain a brief history of the India question, relating to the State Regulation of Vice in that country, the action of the Home Government, and the efforts of the friends of purity in England for its complete abolition; the first page reads as follows:—

"The British Committee of the General Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice are deeply conscious of the debt of gratitude which they owe to MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW and DR. KATE BUSHNELL, for the wonderful work which they have together accomplished, by their enquiry into the Indian Cantonment Rules and Practices, with regard to Prostitution; for the fulness and accuracy of their evidence; for the way in which it has stood the test of cross-examination before the Departmental Committee of the India Office.

"They do not believe, all difficulties considered, that a better piece of public work has ever been done.

"They recognise with deep satisfaction the quality and the success of the work, which owed so much to the trained ability of the enquirers, combined with a faith, a persistence, and a simple-minded and single-hearted devotion which will make them live in the minds and hearts of those who asked their aid, to the last day of their lives.

"The British Committee desire to place this appreciation on permanent record, in the hands of MRS. ELIZABETH WHEELER ANDREW and DR. KATE BUSHNELL, and they earnestly pray for the comforting and sustaining blessing of God upon their future lives and work."

The last twelve-month has been marked by two hopeful events in relation to the oppressed women of India:—

1.—The Army Sanitary Commission (which is recognised as the highest hygienic authority in the British Army) has, in its latest official report to the Government of Great Britain, published last November, declared adversely to the C.D. Acts as a sanitary measure in India, supporting their position by incontrovertible figures.

2.—The Government of India has recently, in obedience to instructions sent out from London through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, passed a law prohibiting any further operation of the details of the C.D. Acts, thus making such Acts illegal, which is a great point gained.

The tabulated statement of our work as Round-the-World Missionaries, from its beginning to September, 1893, was as follows:—

No. miles travelled	87,863
,, towns visited	196
,, addresses given	1,023
,, people addressed	116,260
,, interpreters employed	10
Receipts from meetings	$3,128.26
Donations for World's Work	$1,072.89

Our report of work from September 1st, 1893, to June 1st, 1895, is as follows:—

No. miles travelled	47,908
,, towns visited	53
,, addresses given	189
,, people addressed	46,208
,, interpreters employed	27
Receipts from meetings [American dollars]	$200.11
,, ,, donations ,, ,,	$762.40

Only about 14,000 miles of the nearly 48,000 were traversed by land. The amount of time spent in sea voyages accounts for the comparatively small number of towns visited. The financial statement of receipts from meetings and donations relates almost exclusively to a date prior to July 1st, 1894, as, since that time, friends of the Anti-Opium cause in England have borne our incidental and travelling expenses, including our journey from Chicago to England. The past winter's work was done under the joint auspices of the World's W.C.T.U. and British Anti-Opium Societies, LADY HENRY SOMERSET being our bountiful hostess whenever there was a pause in our meetings, and undertaking the financial responsibility of the twenty great mass meetings which we addressed in the principal cities throughout Great Britain.

The following figures represent the sum total to date of our entire work for the World's W.C.T.U. since its beginning in the last weeks of the year 1890 :—

No. miles travelled	135,771
,, towns visited (for work)	249
,, addresses given	1,212
,, people addressed	162,468
,, interpreters employed	37
Receipts from Meetings	$3,328.36
Donations for World's Work	$1,835.29

REPORT OF MISS ALICE PALMER.

To the Representatives of the W.W.C.T.U. in Biennial Convention.

DEAR SISTERS,—South Africa is a very indefinite term to most people, conveying but a scant idea even as to position and extent, and if one has attempted to gather information by reading current articles in English or American papers, he has certainly found many vague and apparently contradictory statements in reference to its social and economic conditions. The World's W.C.T.U. has explored and pre-empted the following claims therein : The *Cape Colony*, including Pondoland, Griqualand East, Tembuland, and the Transkei, Natal, a small British Colony on the South East Coast, and the "Two Boer Republics," as they are called in the "People's Cyclopedia." These are the "Orange Free State," lying between the Orange River on the South, and the Vaal River on the West and North, with Basuto Land and Natal forming the Eastern Boundary; and *The South African Republic*, lying between the Vaal River on the South, and the Limpopo on the North, at a latitude of about 20° South. The eastern boundary is the Spanish Possession of Lorenco Marquez, whose principal seaport is Delagoa Bay, with which the South African Republic is connected by rail. This is an important fact for our organization, as many English settlers are coming into the country by this line, as well as by the Zambezi, and before many years the whole of the territory belonging to the British South African Company, including Bechuanaland, Mashonaland, and Matabeleland maybe in our possession, if we first own the requisite amount of grace, grit, gumption, and gold. We need, I think, to send out a woman of clear mind, undemonstrative and sincere piety, and good health, with an appropriation of at least 1,200 dols. a year payable in advance so that she need not have her nerves tried and her attention distracted by the fear of being stranded amongst strangers. We should capture this whole country in its infancy, before more of the evils of "Western Civilization" fall upon it. Already the travelled highways to Matebeleland are marked by the black bottle, and Chief Khama, through whose country the emigrants swarm to this territory, rich in minerals, combats the legalization of the sale of liquor to his people with all his power.

Owing to the great distances between points where white English-speaking people are to be found capable of comprehending and carrying out the W.C.T.U. idea, the danger of travelling in some parts in the rainy season, the wretched roads, the absence of railroads and bridges, the slow modes of travel, often by transport waggons drawn by oxen, the organization of even the civilized Christianized portion of South Africa is a work of time and patience. Yet it is a work so attended with such blessed results that I should find it in my heart to envy the woman to whom it is given for a life work. There are now most excellent workers in the countries already organized, and the absence of a World's Missionary for even a few years will not entail loss to our efforts I hope, though letters have come to me, in the few months that I have been at home, saying, "I wish you might soon return to us." Nothing but the belief that it was God's will could have reconciled me to leaving, after two years and a half of service a country which, though at present "small" as to population, is, nevertheless, the key to unlock a continent which shall be one of the "Kingdoms of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." If the way is never opened for me to return we must try to send before long a stronger and a better woman.

I think our Secretaries' reports from the country will show fifty five, if not more, Local Unions in the two British possessions having responsible government, the Cape Colony and Natal, and in the two "Boer Republics." Twenty-seven of these I organized from September, 1892, to November, 1894. Beside these there are at least twelve hundred native women belonging to Native Women's Christian Associations, affiliated to the W.C.T.U. "Gospel Temperance Leagues" have been formed in several places where it seemed expedient for men to lead the forces at present, and bands of "Young Crusaders" using the literature and conducting their work on the plans presented by our World's Superintendent of Juvenile Work. It seemed well to unite as much as possible the interests of the W.C.T.U. and I.O.G.T., and while I instituted no new lodges, I was in some communities instrumental in adding largely to the membership. The Western Grand Lodge has honored me by giving me the certificate of G.L.D.

The Orange Free State had, when I went to South Africa, one Union, that at Harrismith, near the Eastern border, organized by MRS. LEAVITT in 1889. We now have eight Unions, some of which have asked to become auxiliary to the Cape Union by the payment of dues. This is done to insure their auxiliaryship to the World's Union, and since they, like the five Unions in the South African Republic, have quick postal communication with the Cape, they are helping to support the Rescue work in Cape Town. I think this ideal woman for whom I am pleading might become President of South Africa, and a strong National Union formed in a few years.

Cape Colony is the largest and most favourably-situated country, though, as yet, very sparsely populated. Our 2,000 regular members have taken the responsibility of keeping an organizer in the field and of carrying on department work at a cost of over a thousand dollars per annum. I have known one of our officers to pledge from 50 to 100 dollars per annum to a single line of work, and a superintendent who did the same, and this means "double tithing" to most of our women. The same generous spirit is manifest in every country in which I worked. One village in the Orange Free State where I spent a fortnight raised over ten pounds, which I was instructed to use for my "own personal expenses." It enabled me to take the expensive coach journey across the State, however, and organize three Unions and a "Y" Branch. At Johannesburg four American gentlemen gave me six pounds (about 30 dols.) for the General Organization, and the collections were most liberal and carefully managed also, all the Temperance Societies uniting to arrange meetings. When I was taken very ill in Verulam, Natal, with congestion of the lungs, our Colonial Treasurer received gold and silver with such statements as—"We think MISS PALMER should not have to meet the expenses of illness contracted while working for us." When I asked my hostess to get for me the doctor's account, she replied, "There is no account. DR. HILL is glad to have been able to restore one who represents such a good cause."

When I came away from these charming, devoted Christian people in December, it was with the understanding that I should work in Ireland for a time. I had the internal conviction that if I once began I should find quite enough to keep me busy until June, when I should meet you all in Convention. But it came to pass that I lingered not in Ireland, nor at all on all the coasts thereof, but hastened home with a message to the people of the "Home Land." I am looking forward to attending the Provincial Convention, and carrying out a ten days crusade in Manitoba early in July. Travelling in America is much easier than in South Africa. While there I took three sea voyages round the southern coast, traversed the "Great Karoo" seven times, the South African Republic and Orange Free State in stage coaches, going in all nearly thirty thousand miles by rail, beside 1,600 in "Cape carts," ox waggons, "rickshas," and on horse-back. To enable me to reach Africa and return, I received from June, 1892, to December, 1894—

	£	s.	d.
From World's Treasury	140	0	0
From Collections and Supt. Organizing in Cape Colony ...	290	11	0
Special donations	40	0	0
	£470	11	0

Travelling expenses on the Continent of Africa, not counting the journeys to and from England and America, amounted to £160 5s.

And I would do it all again gladly, and five times as much, if life and strength held out, to see "the promise of the coming of the Lord" as I saw it there.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE R. PALMER,

Fifth Round-the-World Missionary W. W. C. T. U.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

BIBLE READING DEPARTMENT.

The Bible Reading Department of our work is so closely allied with the Evangelistic Department that it is difficult to render a separate report. At all our Evangelistic services there must necessarily be Bible teaching, and all our work is, we trust, founded upon Bible truths.

This especial Department, however, has sent out special Bible Reading lessons from time to time, with a view to stimulating the interest of our members in Bible study; and a volume of Bible Readings on various spiritual themes, called "Every Day Religion; or the Common Sense teaching of the Bible," has been issued by the Superintendent of the Department since our last Biennial Meeting. It is published by NISBETS, London.

Every month for the last year a series of chapters for the daily reading of our members, adapted from the programme of the Bible and Prayer Union of England, has been arranged by the Superintendent, and published in the English paper of our Society.

The Superintendent has also given a large number of Bible Readings in many different places since our last meeting, and she can thankfully report a great increase of interest in the study of the Bible among our members, indicating, we trust, that White Ribbon women are more and more learning to find in the Bible their inspiration and their fountain of knowledge.

It is greatly to be desired that our Branches everywhere should make Bible study a definite part of their work, that they may, like Timothy, be "thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

All necessary information in regard to the best methods of study, books of reference, &c., &c., will be gladly furnished by the Superintendent of this Department,

HANNAH WHITALL SMITH,

44, Grosvenor Road, Westminster,

London, England.

PRESS.

More and more are our White Ribbon Press Superintendents—local, county, state and national—bringing up the printed page to "the help of the Lord against the mighty," and proving true His word that these "leaves of the tree of life shall be for the healing of the nations," from the heartache inflicted by that curse of curses, the liquor traffic. God bless these loving comrades of mine whose patient, heroic work makes possible this report, is my prayer. Let us press on toward the mark of our high calling in Christ Jesus.

COUNTRIES REPORTED.

Great Britain.—MRS. MARY WARD POOLE, 24, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.—There are a number of temperance papers published in Great Britain, most of them being the official organs of the county or district they represent. The principal weekly papers are—*The Woman's Signal* (which also issues a monthly *Budget*), the official organ of the B.W.T.A.; *The Alliance News*, the organ of the United Kingdom Alliance; *The Temperance Record*, organ of the National Temperance League; *Good Templars' Watchword; Congregational Abstainer; Temperance Chronicle* (C.E.T.S.). The attitude of the press is favourable to temperance news; local news items are inserted in all the principal county and district papers; a press bulletin is issued from headquarters every week, giving news about woman's work in temperance and correlated reforms, and the paragraphs are continually inserted in London and provincial papers.

South Africa.—MISS ELIZA MOODY, St. Paul's Hill, Port Elizabeth. —There are four temperance papers published in Cape colony: two are I.O.G.T. organs, "*Y's and Otherwise*," and *The White Ribbon* for South Africa. We have space allowed us in twenty colonial papers. Last year the press discussed freely the Contagious Diseases Acts, being an undisputed sign that public opinion demands the exposure of these infamous laws against womanhood. Two years ago the Licensed Victuallers of Port Elizabeth proposed to boycott the local papers because of the amount of space they regularly gave to temperance news. I was local Superintendent here, and had a hard fight to keep our footing. As it was a question of the freedom of the press, the whole country was interested in the struggle, and we triumphed. Personally I work in a much wider field than most Superintendents, and send original articles on all phases of the work to many papers.

Natal.—MRS. H. M. BRIDGMAN, Umzumbe.—For more than fourteen months our W.C.T.U. has kept a Temperance column in local papers, and very finely written articles in the *Natal Witness* prove that the work is being bravely pushed, though the press is not very favorable to our work.

Australasia. — MISS MINNIE THOMAS, Fitzroy, Victoria. — The accounts for Press work for the last three years are decidedly encouraging. During the first Australasian Convention held in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1891, most flattering prominence was accorded our Federation by every editor in the metropolis. Leading articles, critiques, commendations and pictures were published *ad libitum.* From that time dates a decided impetus to our Press Department, journalists coming to criticize remained to praise, and their appreciative comments on our W.C.T.U. methods incited us to rise to the occasion and prove ourselves the equals of our brothers No less than nine Melbourne papers regularly insert contributions from the Colonial Superintendent, some of these contributions being commented on in a friendly way by the editors themselves. Local correspondents are realizing that their pens are to work for social purity and woman's franchise, and are most aggressive. In each colony the *Union Signal* is found of great value in educating workers. The *Woman's Signal* is also obtaining deserved popularity.

India.—MRS. JEANNETTE G. HAUSER, former President, reports two prominent religious papers, the *Bombay Guardian* and the *Indian Witness*, publish Temperance and purity articles, and are the most active propagandists. Of the national organ the *Bombay Guardian* says: "The India Branch of the W.C.T.U. is progressing, its tiny four page monthly, 'The White Ribbon for Asia,' having blossomed out into an eight page quarto of respectable size and appearance. It is under the able directorship of the new President, MRS. MARY L. PHILLIPS, wife of DR. J. L. PHILLIPS, of the India Sunday School Union. MRS. HAUSER, the former President, has gone to America to create an interest in Temperance work in India. We are glad that this new journal speaks out as strongly on Social Purity as on Temperance."

Singapore. — MRS. REV. C. C. KELSO, Malaysia Mission. — Several of our papers give from one to one-and-a-half columns for our Temperance work, and we are pressing on against great odds. We distribute a good deal of literature in our Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and in other places. We take the *Union Signal* and *Band of Hope Union.*

Japan.—MRS. KAJI YAJIMA, Tokio.—Our *Woman's Magazine* was commenced in 1893, and has had a good influence. We also distributed

50,000 Temperance leaflets. MRS. TAKEO TAKE KASHI, of Tokio, is the editor of our magazine, and also sends articles for Purity and Temperance to Japanese papers.

Siam.—EDNA S. COLE, Bangkok.—We do press work largely through distributing literature. MISS JESSIE ACKERMANN sent out thousands of pages during her travels among us. Papers indifferent.

China.—MRS. TIMOTHY RICHARD, 51, Quinsau Road, Shanghai.—We are able to get our work in the press to some extent, especially "newsy" notes. The religious papers help us more than others. The work of our Round-the-World missionaries, MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT, JESSIE ACKERMANN, DR. BUSHNELL, and MRS. ANDREW, has roused much comment through the press, especially in regard to opium and vice.

Bulgaria, *Burma*, and *Madagascar* report papers not very friendly, but occasional notices are given.

Denmark.—MISS ELIZABETH SELMER, Copenhagen.—There are five Temperance papers in Denmark. For the last ten years I have closely watched everything appearing in daily journals on the drink question, and am always writing articles on such occasions. In the beginning it was extremely difficult to get such articles published; now it is more easy, though none of our papers are taking any interest in Temperance, only in the last few months one of our Christian weeklies has printed some articles for Temperance. God help us in this pioneer work.

Sweden.—MISS EMILE BALHAN, Stockholm.—The Temperance question being largely discussed in Parliament and by our people makes the press take an active interest in the subject, and many columns are given, especially in the religious papers. We have also ten Temperance papers which are pushing the work grandly.

France.—MISS DE BROEN, of the celebrated Paris Mission which is W.C.T.U. headquarters, reports hard work being done to influence the press, and some success is achieved, especially with the American and English papers. She personally distributes many thousand leaflets about her splendid mission, and thus shows the power of the printed page in a marvellous way.

Spain. — MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK, San Sabastian. — In general I may say Total Abstinence ideas would not be printed in the leading papers, though temperance in drink would be advocated. Our little Union is too weak to yet think of having a national organ, but though we are working against great odds some progress is being made.

Bahamas. — ANNIE W. DILLETT, Nassau, N.P. — The press, especially the *Times* and the *Guardian*, is friendly, and notices and reports of meetings are published, and occasional, special articles help us "feeble folk" in our arduous work for the W.C.T.U.

Egypt.—MRS. ELIZABETH GIFFIN, Cairo.—The *Egyptian Gazette* and *Mukattam*, Arabic and English papers, give space for news items, and in our printing of leaflets and cards make low prices, thus helping materially.

Hawaiian Islands. — MRS. MARY S. WHITNEY, Honolulu. — Since 1884, when our Union was organized by MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT, I have stood at its head and influenced the press as much as possible, but last December we arranged with our daily papers to print three selections a week concerning our work for a specified price, the W's and Y's alternating in preparing the articles. We have always found the papers most willing to insert an original article from a responsible source.

Brazil.—FANNIE B. NELSON, Para.—National Union was organized in 1892 by MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT. The local Unions have some space at their disposal in the missionary periodicals. The character of the articles published—scientific, social purity, evangelistic and news items. The Brazilian press not at all interested yet.

Argentine Republic.—MRS. GRAHAM, of Buenos Ayres.—English and American papers friendly to our work, but more workers needed.

Chile.—Two Temperance papers are published, but neither under auspices of W.C.T.U., but space is given us in *La Cinta Azul,*—The Blue Ribbon—and news items are published in the native papers.

Canada.—MRS. MARGARET G. URE, 772, Palace Street, Montreal.—There are eight Temperance papers, and they all give some space to W.C.T.U. work. The official organ, the *Woman's Journal*, is most aggressive on all lines. Eighty-seven Unions supply local columns regularly, and fifty-five give local items. In Ontario the work has almost doubled in the last year. The press is opening its doors more widely every day. The popular advance of thought is wonderful. Rescue work among erring girls is receiving much attention, and all departments are recognized in special articles in the press.

United States of America.—MISS LODIE REED, Indianapolis, Ind. Supt.; MISS IRENE FOCKLER, MRS. ESTHER T. HOUSH, MRS. ADA VAN PELT, MRS. CHARLTON EDHOLM, Associates.—Two hundred and thirty-five Temperance papers published; forty are controlled by W.C.T. Unions. From thirty-three State Reports 1,796 columns are regularly furnished by the W.C.T.U. Superintendents; about one-third are original articles and reports. MISS REED is a most systematic Superintendent, and her "Points for Press Workers" is invaluable. She is also the editor of the *Organizer*, the official organ of the Indiana W.C.T.U., and issues a weekly *Press Bulletin*, whose items are printed in about five hundred of the leading papers, especially religious, agricultural, labour and household papers of "first-class" circulation. In addition, items are constantly sent by MISS ANNA GORDON and these Superintendents to the Associated Press, thus reaching millions of readers through the great dailies. Through these various means no less than four-fifths of the reading public is reached.

Personally, in the four years in which I have had the honour of being Press Superintendent I have written about six hundred colums of original matter, which has been published in seventeen hundred papers. As the printed page is certainly press work, I feel I must mention that I have also published a book through our W.C.T.U. at a cost of $2,000, furnished by EVANGELIST CHAS. N. CRITTENTON—"The Traffic in Girls and FLORENCE CRITTENTON Missions," which deals with every department of W.C.T.U. work, especially purity, rescue work, woman suffrage, and prohibition of the liquor traffic. I also edited that evangelistic booklet, "Around the world with Jesus," by MR. CHAS. N. CRITTENTON—whose gifts to the W.C.T.U. have amounted to $6,000—and as the proceeds of both these books are for founding FLORENCE CRITTENTON Missions for the rescue of erring girls, all tender-hearted people will rejoice that nearly enough for founding a mission has already been realized, and many new members have been gained for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Prohibition Party.

CHARLTON EDHOLM,
Superintendent.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the various attempts to induce men to throw away the drinks and drugs that have enslaved vast multitudes, the friends of Temperance for the past fifteen years have turned eagerly to the reasonable theory that if the children can be universally taught as a part of early school education and made to understand the nature and effects of alcohol and other narcotics upon the human system before they begin their use, and to know that in their insidious power to create a destructive appetite for more lies the danger of beginning to take them, then the glamour will be gone, and thus forewarned there will come up in every nation generations of boys and girls who would have too great respect for the body to poison it with such substances.

Of this method, HON. BYRON M. CUTCHEON said in the Congress of the United States of America when the National Temperance Education Law was pending there :—"Physiological or Scientific Temperance Education in the public schools is a remedy—peaceable, philosophical, radical, far-reaching. It trenches on no man's rights, proscribes no man's business, confiscates no man's property, dictates no man's habits, restricts no man's liberty. It appeals only to the power of truth. It is the echo of God's promordial decree, 'Let there be light.'"

That light is now shining dimly in some portions, and with almost noontide brightness in others, all round the world.

Africa.—It will rejoice the hearts of all who are looking for the spread of truth and purity in the world, that Africa, that dark continent, as we are wont to call it, is interested in the destruction of the evil of intemperance. MRS. M. WATSON, Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Egypt, writes from the American Mission in Cairo :—"This is a Mohammedan country, and the religion of the Mohammedans forbids all use of intoxicating drinks, but I am sorry to say that a large portion of the Mohammedans are using wines and other intoxicants, and among them intemperance is on the increase. The American and Church Missionary Societies are using their influence on the side of Temperance in their schools and elsewhere, and as far as I know they are all abstainers. Physiological Temperance is taught in some of the Mission Schools orally. We have not as much Temperance literature in Arabia as we would like. The leading educators are not in favour of Temperance.

"Some of the children who have signed the pledge have been using their influence in their homes to induce their friends to give up drink, and in some cases with success. The Temperance work here is yet in its infancy and very unpopular, as few residents are abstainers, and the (Natives) Copts all drink more or less."

We see that Northern Africa is awakening to a sense of its need, through the earnest efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and its able officers.

MRS. JAMES GRAY, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in South African Republic, writes a charming letter concerning the Temperance movement in that section. It is encouraging to hear that the teachers, preachers, and Temperance workers are agitating the subject among themselves, and by talks to individual pupils and members of the community are seeking to dispel the clouds of ignorance and apathy, to arouse active, healthy, interest in the future of the people.

We hear good reports from MRS. JESSIE MCLAREN, Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Natal. Bravely has she and friends of the cause fought against indifference and the obstacles arising from change of Government, and from the opposition of teachers who are not total abstainers. Although no favourable law has been enacted, the people are beginning to see the necessity of doing something to stay the ravages of alcohol in that country, and are beginning to feel the force of our motto, "If we save the children to-day, we shall save the nation to-morrow."

MISS THERESA CAMPBELL, Colonial President and an able worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Cape Colony, says:— "Physiological Temperance is taught in a few schools, perhaps half-a-dozen. The instruction is given by means of a Manual of Object-Lessons, which has a section on physiology, which teachers who are alive on the Temperance question utilize for tucking in a good amount of Temperance teaching.

"The subject has been brought before our leading educators, and they are trying to hold a neutral position in regard to it. For this there are two reasons. The greater number of our leading educators are Scotchmen who have a kindly feeling towards liquor; the second, and undoubtedly the more weighty reason is that this is a wine and brandy making country. The children in our schools are many of them from homes where it is thought right to make it. It seems a difficult thing to say to these children, 'Your parents are wrong.' The Scotch have been brought up with a strong feeling in regard to the honour due to parents, and perhaps it is not strange that we have felt it best to work in a quiet, indirect way until the sentiment in regard to Temperance principles should grow stronger. I have seen among our own young ladies results of Temperance teachings, and I know of many families where it has resulted in a change of habits. I think 'the signs of the times' point most undeniably to an 'arrest of thought' on the Temperance question throughout the Colony. I have been amazed at the strides that have been taken during the last three years, and only regret that we have not the means to flood the country with literature and so keep the ball rolling. The general attitude towards the movement is conservative. We move slowly. The motto of the country is, 'To-morrow is also a day.' If we only wait perhaps this will right itself without our taking the trouble. Yet in this very conservatism I see one of our strongest hopes. When we once get started I expect to see everything carried before us."

So throughout Africa we see a glimmer of the light that is to lead the children of the nation out of the narrow way of ignorance and sin into the breadth of truth and self-control.

Madeira Islands.—Even from the Madeira Islands comes a report of Temperance work from the missionary, REV. F. A. JEFFORD, whose tireless efforts among the sailors have wrought much good. In spite of the violent opposition of a wine-making and wine-drinking community, Scientific Temperance has been taught orally to the school children. In response to an earnest demand for suitable text books samples were sent from the International Department of Scientific Temperance. The good effect of this teaching is noticed in the home life of many families, and in an increase of public sentiment in favour of the Temperance movement.

India.—Reports from India show that MRS. PHILLIPS, the President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, is pushing on the work there most vigorously. Southern India, the Provinces, and Bengal, are all clamouring for suitable text books to meet the needs of eager students. Samples of all the text books approved by the International Department were sent to them.

China.—Nor is India the only part of Asia that has experienced an awakening. In many schools in China Scientific Temperance with suitable text-books is being successfully taught.

DR. JOHN FRYER, LL.D., an English scholar employed by the Chinese Government to put scientific works from the English into the Chinese, has translated Numbers I. and II. of the Pathfinder Temperance Physiologies, and "Lessons in Hygiene," and "Health for Little Folks," of the Appleton Series, into the Chinese language. PANG-QUANG-YUE, a man of distinction in his own country, and the Chinese Secretary of Legation to the Government of the United States of America, and author of a paper enthusiastically received at the World's Parliament of Religions, was so much pleased that this kind of school literature was being put into the language and schools of his own country to warn his people against the opium and alcohol that is weakening the national stamina, that he wrote a highly commendatory preface, which was put in a *facsimile* of his own handwriting into one of the primary books most likely to be extensively used,—"Health for Little Folks." This will win the Chinese who are suspicious of foreign ideas. DR. FRYER is now engaged translating into Chinese one of the Approved High School Temperance Physiologies, by DR. TRACY, M.D., New York. We expect to see great results from this seed sowing.

Turkey.—Great interest is manifested by the teachers in Turkey, and hard work is being done to urge upon the suspicious natives the necessity of Temperance, and the careful teaching of its principles to the children. HAMPURTSUM H. ASHJIAN, of Marash, has been translating the "Health Primer" into the native language, for use in the schools. MISS WHEELER reports that the people of Harpoot are in dire need of such instruction. The school children, numbering thousands, are made to sing together rude songs, describing the poisonous effects of alcohol, and condemning its use. The condition of Broussa with respect to Temperance work is best described in a letter from Japan, from L. S. CRAWFORD:—

"The Turks obey their great Prophet's command to abstain from wine: but as raki (brandy) and rum had not been invented in those days, and as he consequently did not say anything against them, the wealthy Turks—especially on the sea coast—use a great deal of alcoholic liquor. Raki is the great drink at all the cafês among all nationalities, and even the smallest villages have such drinking places. Greek and Armenian priests, as well as people, drink. And I think I am not alone in considering strong drink to be one of the greatest, if not actually the greatest hindrance to the evangelization of this land. I seem to see how we can create a sentiment against raki, for the people confess it 'cuts their stomachs,' and we see how it destroys their manhood. May God open the way and show us how to meet the wine drinking also. Of course we see how wine leads to stronger drink."

Malaysia.—A recent letter from MISS MARY C. KELOC reports that a Women's Christian Temperance Union has been organized in Singapore, consisting of the women who teach in the Maylasia Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and three other women in the city. Singapore is an English colony, whose Governor and other officials maintain an unfavourable attitude toward the Temperance cause and its friends. Despite the darts of ridicule hurled upon the Temperance workers by English papers, the teachers have given oral instruction in Scientific Temperance in all the Mission schools. The result of such teaching is noticed already, in the improvéd home-life of the boys in the Anglo-Chinese Mission Schools.

Japan.—That small, but mighty country in the north-east, which takes such rapid strides in civilization, is not indifferent to this great movement. A recent letter from KAJI YAJIMA, of Tokio, assures us that the attitude of the Japanese towards moral reform is favourable, and that they are alive to the fact that alcohol menaces a nation's prosperity. The high value which intelligent Japanese place upon home-teaching in Temperance will doubtless lead them to extend through the schools similar instruction to all children of the nation. Although no law or direct school teaching of the subject yet exists, the work that is being quietly done, and the agitation among the teachers, will surely hasten the glad day when Japan will teach her children to abhor the alcoholic beverages, and the opium and other narcotic habits that are sure to weaken the moral and physical force of a nation.

Norway.—The people of Norway are so slow to adopt measures of reform that Temperance ideas have been propagated with difficulty through that country. MISS CHARLOTTE GRAY and her fellow workers are making praiseworthy efforts to arouse a public sentiment in favour of the Scientific Temperance movement. It is hoped that the increased activity of Denmark along these lines will give an impetus to Temperance Education in the schools of Norway, since these countries have the same language.

Sweden.—Sweden is justly proud of the advanced position she has taken in the rank of Temperance education, by the enactment of a Scientific Temperance Instruction Law in 1893, a copy of which created much interest at the international exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Prompted by warm interest in the work, the educators have made every effort to secure the best text books on this subject. In addition to the books sent from the International Department (some translated into the Swedish language), they have secured one prepared by the famous Swedish physiologist, PROF. TIGERSTADT. Under the direction of MR. BECKMAN, a former Superintendent of Schools in Sweden, the Scientific Temperance Instruction work promises to be thoroughly organized with the best available equipments to make the study successful.

Finland.—MISS ALLI TRYGG, an energetic member of the "Teachers' Health and Temperance League" of Finland, writes interesting letters concerning the efforts towards Scientific Temperance Instruction in that independent State. Throughout Finland she has pleaded in behalf of Scientific Temperance Instruction before the teachers and School Boards, rousing them to an interest in and careful consideration of the subjects. She writes :—"In July I had the honour to send you two little books, one on Finish, the other on Swedish language. They are translations from 'Health for Little Folks.' Our National Temperance Association has printed them. I have translated the book into Swedish, and my friend, a young newspaperman, has translated it into Finish. In our best and largest Finish newspapers there have been very good essays about the books; the head article says that it really is a charming book. Now the Teachers' Union for Health and Temperance has sent circulars to all teachers in our country, asking them to try this book, and also another which has appeared this summer. But in this it is not so much about Temperance as in 'Health for Little Folks.' I think this time before Christmas to make a lecturing journey in Finland in order to talk for the Temperance Instruction in the schools."

Russia.—A letter from ENGEOF VROWALENSKY, assistant of the Minister of Public Instruction in Russia, gives an account of the stimulus in Temperance work given to that country by the report of the movement in the United States, and the exhibit of this department at the Columbian Exposition. He writes: — "In the beginning of December I delivered a record of the Temperance Instruction in the United States, and the useful activity of the School Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has obtained so great and brilliant results under your skilful superintendence. The Temperance Society of St. Petersburg, where I read this report, greatly approved the idea, and another member of the Society, MR. BORODINEO, spoke of the necessity of acquainting the children in the schools with the injurious effects of spirituous and other narcotics on the human body. The Society's Committee resolved to found a special Committee for a detailed treating of the subject. Between the members of this Committee will be some doctors, representatives of the Medical Society, and the regulations of the Committee will be presented to the Ministry of Public Instruction.

"The Temperance Society assigns besides a certain sum as a premium for the best text book to use in the school, written in Russian. The Russian pedagogues were greatly interested in the text books I brought from America, and it is highly possible that some of them will be translated into Russian."

Denmark.—The condition of the movement in Denmark is best explained by a letter from MRS. ELIZABET SELMER, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and an earnest worker in Copenhagen, which we give almost in full:—"Half a year ago we had got an excellent Danish text book written by a Danish physician and a Danish highly educated teacher (both of them total abstainers), published with money-help from the Government. . . . Here in Denmark absolutely nothing has been done in this direction; only this year the Municipal School Board of Copenhagen has determined that a little hygiene shall be taught in the public schools in this town, we hope perhaps thereby to secure a beginning towards our aim. A number of village schoolmasters are abstainers, but the leading educators are almost totally bound by old views in regard to alcoholic drinks. The teachers of Copenhagen—both male and female—are much opposed to introducing Temperance instruction, while they feel that the necessary consequences would be to make themselves total abstainers, to which they are severely opposed. Fifteen years ago the Temperance movement came to Denmark, and people thought those persons insane that took the pledge. Now the public opinion has changed, and it is regarded as well, when drunkards and a few idealists, who want to help them, are taking the pledge, but strong drinks are still considered necessary both in daily life and on social occasions, and even members of all our Temperance societies—also the International I.O.G.T.—are taking weak alcoholic beer. After ten years of reform work in my own country, it is my experience—compared with circumstances in other countries—that we are lacking almost entirely the feeling of responsibility towards the society, in which we are living; the politicians are fighting essentially to get power, honour, &c. Therefore our very few moral reformers have a rocky soil to cultivate."

It is hopeful that in the midst of so much opposition, any step toward Temperance work has been taken.

Spain.—We can easily understand with what difficulty ideas of Total Abstinence are propagated in Spain. The chief centre of influence is San Sebastian, the seat of the International Institute, which through the tireless self-sacrificing efforts of its managers, MR. and MRS. GULICK, is doing a noble work for Spain by scattering through its length and breadth educated girls imbued with a sense of their responsibility. MRS. GULICK's letter from San Sebastian describes concisely the condition which was against the introduction of Scientific Temperance Instruction throughout Spain, as follows:—

"I wish we might give you a glowing report this year of work in the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. In this Institution we have been faithful to improve every opportunity to impress the young minds with these ideas which are totally new in Spain, the land of the vine. In order to have books in the schools, they must first be prepared in the Spanish language. We have had no funds for such a purpose. There is very little done in Spain in favour of Total Abstinence, though I think many, if not most people, are in favour of Temperance from their point of view. A drunkard is despised. A person calling another a drunkard may be arrested. There is certainly less drunkenness here than among Anglo-Saxons. There has been an increase of the drink habit during the last ten years owing to the importation of German alcohol, with which wines were adulterated; but the Spanish

Government has imposed a duty on such alcohol, practically prohibiting its importation, which act is greatly to the credit of the Government."

Vienna, Austria.—News of the good work starting up in Austria comes to the International Department through an American friend in Pennsylvania, U.S.A. We give the letter :—

"Would you be kind enough to send me your Handbook on Scientific Temperance? Though myself deeply interested in this question, it is more especially for my father that I seek information. He lives in Vienna, Austria; and has there started a Temperance Union. I have told him of what a blessing I think the Scientific Temperance Instruction in schools is for my boys, and he has requested me to find out all I can about it. I suppose there are no German books published on this subject? If not, please send English books and I can translate whatever I think will be of interest to him."

France.—English circulars pertaining to the methods of Temperance work in America have been translated into French, and have attracted much attention. MONS. JEAN MONMIER, a Parisian gentleman, has petitioned the International Department for literature of all kinds, to aid him in understanding the principles and practical working of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools of the United States. He reported upon those methods of teaching to the National Temperance Society, hoping to influence his countrymen to introduce Temperance physiology into the schools, to prevent the dreadful evil of drunkenness which is increasing so rapidly in that once sober country.

Bulgaria.—A letter from REV. M. N. POPOFF reports the organization of a Bulgarian National Temperance Union, which publishes a Temperance paper, for the purpose of presenting the scientific side of Temperance to the people, and of influencing the Government to pass Temperance education laws like those in the United States. No popular feeling against wine drinking exists in Bulgaria, so there is a broad field of work for the seven Temperance Unions already established. The training in English given to the pupils of the mission schools enables them to make immediate use of the English physiologies adapted to the teaching of Scientific Temperance. We are informed that missionaries in Bulgaria are translating Number I. of the American Pathfinder Series into the Bulgarian language.

Scotland.—A letter from HON. WILLIAM SNODGRASS refers to the work done in the public schools of Scotland, inaugurated by SIR WILLIAM COLLINS. Lessons on the effects of alcohol and other narcotics on the human body are given to the teachers and children through a course of three lectures a week, delivered by eminent scientists, who have been selected by the Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union. To stimulate effort, the Committee present certificates for the best reports of the lectures, prizes in a National competitive examination, and distribute literature, bearing upon the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human body. Now the questions of the introduction of Scientific Temperance Instruction, as a regular branch of study, is being discussed by School Boards with good results. Teachers are generally in sympathy with the movement, and in some schools are already using DR. RICHARDSON'S text book for their work. Some of the local Temperance Unions have proposed to furnish a course of instruction in Scientific Temperance for teachers, so that they may be qualified to continue in the schools the work already done by the lectures.

England.—In considering the rapid progress of the Scientific Temperance Instruction movement, we do not forget that to England belongs the honour of having made investigations concerning the effect of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system, which have become so large a part of school literature on this subject. DR. BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON and others have made the world their debtor by these researches. The results of these investigations quickened the Temperance movement in England and America, suggesting in both countries the adoption of plans, whereby the evil of intemperance might be prevented. In England the work has been carried on through courses of lectures, delivered by eminent scholars, selected by the Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, to whose treasury friends have generously contributed for this work. Interesting and carefully-illustrated lectures on the physiological effect of alcohol and other narcotics are given frequently throughout England and Scotland to teachers and pupils, who send in written reports of the same, and review from time to time the essential points of the lesson, with the assistance of the teacher.

Australasia.—The activity of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in this department reflects great credit upon the National Superintendent, MISS MARGARET TILLEY, as well as upon the Local Superintendents. MISS TILLEY'S report gives an idea of the many directions in which she has been working.

"The colonies which have numbered this amongst their departments are: Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales. In New South Wales, the Bathurst Union some time ago sent books and pamphlets on the question of Alcohol as a medicine, to all doctors and nurses in their district, with the result that at least one doctor said he had been led to consider the subject as he had never done before. Miss Lucas, Scientific Instruction Superintendent, of New South Wales, whose tireless energy and capability are the admiration of all her fellow-workers, has the most to report on this method of work, and I am glad to learn that not only is it practised by some of the country Unions, but that in Sydney alone Miss Lucas and others regularly contribute science items to no less than ten different papers.

"In four colonies—Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New South Wales—Temperance lesson books have been introduced into the State Schools, and in each colony this has been largely, if not wholly, the work of our W.C.T.U. Unfortunately, in New South Wales and South Australia, the Temperance lesson book introduced has not been prescribed as one of the text books which must be studied; the greatest concession yet obtained is that lessons from it may be taught if the teachers so choose, generally instead of, or alternating with, a moral lesson. In Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, it is a compulsory subject.

"Mrs. Clatworthy, of South Australia, reports:—'Some teachers to whom I have spoken complain of an over full course of studies. Others, who are among the best under present regulations, use a large proportion of the time allowed once a week for moral lessons, in giving Temperance Physiology lessons from the Pathfinder and 'Ridge's Primer.'

"In New South Wales two competitive examinations in Temperance Physiology have been held, one in 1891, the other in 1892, and a third will be held in December of this year. The examination in Temperance Physiology in 1891 (the first of the kind in New South Wales) was held in thirty centres of the colony, and there were 123 successful competitors. In a notice in the *Temperance Record* of Great Britain, a writer says:—'We have looked through the papers; those in the higher sections appear to us sufficiently "stiff"; nothing strikes us more than the vast range of subjects, and we sincerely hope the examinees were not discouraged.' We certainly aimed to make the competitors feel this was a serious examination, worthy of, and requiring earnest study. Our examiners are scholarly and scientific men, and we tried as much as possible to follow University methods. Our committee set the pass percentage of marks at 35, and our honour limit at 75 per cent., and a very large proportion passed with honours. In the papers, the competition for first place was very keen—so much so that the first two were bracketed equal, a first prize being given to each. Fortunately, our funds not only allowed of this, but we also found that we had sufficient in hand to give everyone who passed a prize, feeling that it was eminently wise to encourage our pioneer examinees as much as possible."

Tasmania.—The island of Tasmania has its busy workers for Temperance Instruction. MR. HERBERT FAIRFAX, Secretary of the United Temperance Council, reports strenuous efforts in behalf of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools. The course of the movement is best shown in his letter:—

"In 1885, an Education Act was passed, which has special reference to the State Schools only, and introduced the subject of Temperance among other moral subjects, and in 1893 the regulations read as follows:—No. XIV., Course of Instruction; No. 99, "Collective lessons shall be periodically given in every school on Temperance and the laws of health," &c. A book was also produced for the teachers, called "Manual of Health and Temperance," by T. BRODRIBB, M.A., Inspector-General of Schools, Victoria. In 1894 the United Temperance Council of Hobart made enquiries among some parents and scholars as to whether Temperance was being taught, and it was found not to be, except in a few cases indirectly, and many of the parents were not aware that it was in the curriculum. The teachers were next consulted, with the result that little information if any could be secured, and in some cases they declined to supply any at all. The Director of Education was then written to on the subject, and his reply was unsatisfactory. The matter was then allowed to remain in abeyance till there might be a change of ministry and Director. At the monthly meeting of the Council, held in March, the Chairman introduced the matter, and laid on the table the papers, &c., he had received from America. A deputation of the leading Temperance workers was then appointed to wait on the Minister of Education to request him to consider our proposal to have the subject more often inculcated. . . A visit was also made to the Director of Education, who has just assumed office this year. The interview was most cordial and favourable, as he was quite prepared to do all he could to aid in the movement, and gave valuable suggestions. On April 11th, a deputation was introduced by the HON. F. W. PIERSON, M.L.C. (a warm friend of the cause), to EDWARD BRADDON, who received us very favourably, and promised that he would endeavour to have carried out in the Educational service the regulation bearing on Temperance teaching more continuously and under the direct supervision of the department. The suggestions made were that at least half an hour a week should be devoted to the study of the Manual or the school *Physiology Journal*, for which we, as Temperance Societies, would subscribe, for the teachers; that examinations should be held on this as other subjects both for teacher and scholar; and that the Inspector should report on the same during his periodical visits."

South America, Brazil. — Although the principal of Scientific Temperance Instruction has radiated life and light through its advocates to the remotest corner of the globe, some nations are still reluctant to receive it. Such a country is Brazil. The Temperance workers have met indifference or opposition in their effort to establish Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools. The people are inactive in all social reforms, especially in Temperance. MRS. NELSON, the National Superintendent, and her husband, are helping on the cause in every way possible. We quote from her letter :—" A short time since I received specimen copies of 'Health for Little Folks' and 'Young People's Physiology.' My husband, who publishes a small monthly paper in the Portuguese language, has commenced translating and publishing the book, 'Health for Little Folks,' printing one lesson per month. This is the only literature that I know of in the Portuguese language in this line."

The Bahama Islands.—The Bahama Islands have caught the spirit of their neighbours, and through the efforts of the W.C.T.U. are making an advance in this direction. MISS FLORENCE DANN, Secretary of their Union, writes :—

"At a recent Temperance meeting held in Nassau, a resolution was passed suggesting to the Board of Education that text books on this subject should be introduced into public schools, and a course of training on this question should be instituted. Catechisms on alcohol and tobacco have been sent to the school. We earnestly hope that good may result from these efforts."

Canada.—A glowing report of progress comes from the Dominion of Canada, of which MRS. LUCY A. M. NOYES, Dominion Superintendent of this Department, says :—

"In reporting on the work of Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Dominion of Canada, I think I may safely report steady progress all along the line.

"The Maritime Provinces, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have each a very strict legislative act which makes the subject of physiology and hygiene, including the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, a compulsory study in the public schools of all grades throughout these provinces. In these schools there is in use a graded series of text books—a Canadian reprint of the American Pathfinder Series. In the Province of Quebec, Scientific Temperance Instruction has been compulsory in all Protestant High Schools and Academies since February, 1886, and in all Elementary Protestant Schools since 1888. In this province this subject has, all along, been one for examination. No teacher of any superior school in this province will neglect the teaching of this subject for this reason, if for no other—the standing of his school depends upon the aggregate number of marks taken at the final yearly examinations; and as a paper on Temperance physiology and hygiene is always sent from the Bureau of Education with their examination papers, and as a falling off in correct answers to this paper would mean a lowering of the standing of his school among other schools of like grade in the province, physiology and hygiene, as set down in the prescribed text books, receive their due share of attention. In Ontario, Scientific Temperance Instruction has been compulsory since 1887. It is now a subject for examination in this province, and a very good text book has been put into the hands of pupils in the higher grades of the schools. The less advanced pupils are taught orally. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is still working for a graded series of three text books. Circulars are often issued by the Provincial Superintendents for this topic to help and enthuse the Unions in their work for this cause.

"In Manitoba and British Columbia, and in the North-west Territories, much has been done toward giving the young the benefit of Scientific Temperance Instruction. The subject is very generally taught in the schools throughout these provinces from the books of the Pathfinder Series. In all the principal Canadian Provinces candidates for teachers' diplomas must pass a satisfactory examination in Temperance physiology and hygiene, and they must also be persons of temperate habits. In all the provinces many anti-tobacco clubs have been formed among the boys. MRS. HUNT's new school *Physiology Journal* is taken by many of the teachers, and is recommended for general use. Much Scientific Temperance Instruction literature has been distributed, and many papers on this subject have appeared in Canadian publications. Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools—looked upon by many a few years ago as a preposterous innovation—is now generally accepted as a matter of course. As a result the general tone of the people is more in favour of Prohibition than formerly. Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island have declared by Plebiscite in favour of Prohibition. Throughout the Dominion the drinking of intoxicating liquors is less respectable than formerly. Brandies and wines are not so commonly used in the preparation of food; they are also less frequently used at public and private dinner tables. It begins to be acknowledged in many places that there is much less drinking than there was twenty years ago. We believe that 'our eyes' are beginning 'to see the glory of the coming of the Lord,' and that 'our cause is marching on.'"

United States of America.—MRS. MARY H. HUNT, of Boston, Mass., National Superintendent.—This country has the undisputed honour of being the birthplace of the movement for making the study of physiology and the laws of hygiene, including those that relate to the use of alcoholic beverages and other narcotics, a compulsory part of the public school education. While it was eminently fitting that the new educational method for the prevention of intemperance should proceed from the New World, let no one imagine that the progress it has made in this country has cost nothing. As each State makes the laws that govern its own affairs, the forty-one States that have enacted more or less stringent Temperance Education Laws have been so many legislative battle-fields, often bitterly contested. The same laws of inertia, the same prejudice and other forms of objection had to be overcome here as in other countries. But what seemed an adamantine wall of impossibilities has yielded to the consecrated persistent effort that knows no defeat in this endeavour to save the childhood of a great nation from the bondage of alcohol and other narcotics. Through the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the country is well organized for the work with State, county, and local workers, who carry out each in his or her own field the plans formulated and transmitted from the National Superintendent. The advantage of thorough organization for this work cannot be over-estimated. This educational Temperance work is also actively supported by nearly all the Christian churches of this country.

Only three States—Virginia, Georgia, and Arkansas—are without a law, making Scientific Temperance Instruction compulsory in all their public schools. The order of one State Board of Education in Virginia making this a mandatory study, was repealed by the next Board, furnishing an illustration of the need of permanent legislation to make this an assured study. There are now fully 16,000,000 children of school age under Temperance Education laws in this country.

The gains of the past year include the enactment of a Scientific Temperance Instruction Law in South Carolina, Tennessee, and Indiana, and the revision of the New York law, providing a definite time and place in the course of study for scientific Temperance teaching, and specifying the minimum number of lessons. The Bill called forth violent opposition from enemies who could not clearly define their position, and so were unable to check the passage of it. After a hard fought battle, in which victory and defeat tipped in the balance, the Bill passed the House and Senate without a dissenting vote, and received the signature of GOVERNOR MORTON, who sent out at the same time a memorandum, describing the merits of the law.

The Needed School Literature.—Whoever expected these laws to go at once into universal and wise enforcement, imperfectly understood the vast work that had to be accomplished. It was impossible to secure the preparation and publication of an adequate school literature for this subject, until there was an assured demand. After that demand came in the enactment of these laws, another greater work was necessary—the revision of physiologies to satisfy their demand; so almost universally has this been done, that nearly all the best physiologies published in America have been revised, to explain in the various divisions of the subject, the effect of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system; in addition to these revised works, new text books in large numbers have been prepared to meet the needs of the primary and intermediate grades. Eight series of books, issued by seven different publishing houses, have received the endorsement of a committee, duly chosen by the promoters of this education to extend the same. This Committee consists of the following:—*Clergymen and Reformers*—REV. A. H. PLUMB, D.D., REV. JOSEPH COOK, LL.D., REV. DANIEL DORCHESTER, D.D. *Educators*—HON. W. T. HARRIS, LL.D., WILLIAM A. MOWRY, PH.D., WILLIAM E. SHELDON. *Physicians*—T. D. CROTHERS, M.D., I. N. QUIMBY, M.D., L. D. MASON, M.D.; and MRS. MARY H. HUNT, the National Superintendent.

The books endorsed by this Committee were honoured with a highest award, a medal and diploma, by the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893.

School Methods.—Not only are text books that are adapted to all grades needed for a new study that is to be pursued by all pupils in all schools, but the adaptation of that study to existing courses of study, and the method for its pursuit that can be put into actual schoolroom work in all grades must be wrought out by some one, if that study is ever to be a success, and the objects it aims to secure are ever reached. Careful study has been given to this important phase of this work in this country. The plan of study and scheme of methods in successful use in schools here was, like the text books, awarded a medal and diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The Sympathetic Co-operation of Teachers.—Nearly all the State Superintendents of Public Instruction in the United States are in favour of Scientific Temperance Instruction—emphasizing the importance of it by personal inspection, by lectures upon the effect of alcohol and other narcotics on the human system, and by making it a subject of discussion at teachers' institutes and parlour meetings. It is not so much that teachers do not wish to teach this topic as that they do not know how, that has made many lukewarm. As they and other school authorities find the work reduced to what they call pedagogical form, their difficulty about the subject fades away.

The publication of the school *Physiology Journal*, a monthly magazine devoted to methods of teaching this subject for all grades, has greatly helped to secure this result. Wherever it has been put into the hands of teachers it has awakened the dormant to a new interest, convincing the sceptical, and helping the teacher who needs and wants help in teaching the truth against alcoholic drinks, cigarettes, and other narcotics.

Results.—In estimating these it must be borne in mind that it has taken time to secure the adequate school literature, and to work out and disseminate the schoolroom methods needed in the teaching of this branch to make it a success. In spite of all these hindrances the results already shown are very encouraging, showing that these laws are each year better enforced, and that the teaching is making a manifest impression upon pupils, and through them upon the homes and lives of the people of this country. Superintendents of schools say: "Boys are throwing away the cigarettes, and are substituting water for tea and coffee." The interest of the children is leading the parents to read the text books, and listen to the repetition of the lessons learned at school. This is changing the habits of fathers, and family life is pleasanter. REV. MR. UPTON, of Colorado, who has been studying this subject, says: "We are the last generation of drunkards. We are teaching in our public schools, Sunday schools, and lyceums the dangerous character and evil effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics. Surely those who come after us will be better than we are."

The International Department, located at 23, Trull Street, Boston, is naturally a centre of activity for this interest. To and from this point letters come and go to all parts of the earth; every letter is promptly answered, and almost always sample text books and other forms of helpful printed matter follow the letters sent to Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, Missionaries, and other Christian workers with whom we are in communication from all parts of the earth.

Through instrumentalities set in motion by this International

Department, endorsed text books on this subject have been translated into the languages of eight different nations, where they are to some extent in schoolroom use.

The Scientific Temperance exhibit at the World's Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, 1893, gave to the representatives of many nations their first hint of what they have termed the American Educational Method for the prevention of intemperance; this has led to correspondence that we expect will lead to the star of hope rising over the schoolhouses of other distant lands.

We cordially welcome correspondence with anyone who wishes help in this work.

MARY H. HUNT, *Superintendent.*

23, Trull Street,
Boston, Mass.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK.

United States.—It is with especial thanksgiving that I record the steady on going of Sunday School Temperance work in the United States. A year and a half ago the ill health of a sister beloved, to whom it is my first duty and privilege to minister, made it imperative that I give up the superintendency of this department, held for sixteen years. MRS. JULIA A. BIDWELL, who had been my most faithful and efficient secretary for several years was appointed superintendent of the department and carried on the work so successfully that at the end of last year, when through pressure of other duties she felt compelled to resign, there was no abatement of interest and a large gain along some lines.

MRS. STELLA B. IRVING was appointed superintendent at the beginning of this year and has already shown by her practical and thorough grasp of the situation that her call "was of the Lord."

Both MRS. BIDWELL and MRS. IRVING have had special training as State Superintendents, each having been very successful in her own field, the former in New York and the latter in Minnesota. Thus the Lord, as in all the years that are behind us, is graciously remembering this department. The securing of the Quarterly Temperance Lesson, apart from the Review, as a permanency in the regular course of the International Series in 1893, has, of course, given a large vantage ground and opened the way for other efforts.

MRS. BIDWELL in her report for last year says:

"The impetus given to the pledge work by the World's Fair Exhibit enrolled our Sunday school membership to thousands upon thousands.

This year we have not been as aggressive on this line, but nearly all states reporting send a goodly increase.

"Our chief accomplishment is the special observance of quarterly Temperance Sundays. The plan suggested in the early part of the year, viz.: Temperance sermons in the morning, the Temperance lesson in the Sunday school, discussion of a Temperance topic in the young peoples' meetings of that day with a grand Union Sunday school Temperance rally in the evening in which pastors, Sunday school superintendents and children take part, has been adopted and carried to a distinguished success by many of our workers. Even Catholic Sunday-schools have, in some cases, harmonized with this plan.

"As yet we have no report of failure where this method has been adopted. One of its principle advantages is the co-operative effort of church and Sunday school. Workers complain that the introduction of our department plans are sometimes viewed as an interference. There can be no interference if there be unity in purpose of church and Sunday school. Let us not seek to antagonize the Church, though we may, in some instances, be forced to do so."

It has been a joy to me that since my enforced resignation of the superintendency of this department in my own land I have been able to aid the work by voice and pen and financially through the kindness of personal friends. The gift of 25 dols. from Mrs. Emilie Martin which I sent Mrs. Bidwell at the beginning of her work, helped to set the wheels in motion along the line of department literature. Later Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey made a donation of 50 dols. to my World's department, 25 dols. of which I sent to Mrs. Bidwell and 25 dols. was spent in the interest of the work in the United States. Though Mrs. Bailey's gift was a free-will offering, I was glad to render an equivalent by lectures given under her direction.

It is a special pleasure to report these gifts from co-workers. Mrs. Martin is a National Superintendent, and Mrs. Bailey both a National and World's. When superintendents have the heart and means to aid other departments than their own it is indeed a token of real and delightful comradeship.

I desire also, in this connection, to make mention, most gratefully, of the gift of 100 dols. from Mrs. M. M. Hobbs, of Chicago, to the World's department. Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs have for some years kindly given me this amount for my national work and have been truest friends in interest and sympathy, and Mrs. Hobbs continues the gift for the World's department. A world-wide blessing, I am sure, will be upon *the gift* and the giver.

Canada.—The report of Mrs. Emma R. Atkinson, Dominion Superintendent, has not yet been received. She sent such an excellent one for our last World's Convention, I am confident she will not fail to do so at this time. It will doubtless come later as I am obliged to hasten the sending of the World's report owing to the fact that Miss Gordon is in England instead of being in this country as I had calculated when I gave the date for receiving the reports of various countries.

From personal knowledge I am able to report much interest and activity in the different Provinces of the Dominion. Mrs. Williams, the President, whose loss we so keenly mourn, has been most helpful, because of her deep and intelligent interest in Sunday school work, and I have been greatly cheered by correspondence with her regarding plans and efforts during the year. Before me lies a letter in which she says: "I am greatly interested in your department. Nearly all our Temperance work for children is done through the Sunday school here in Montreal, and it has been encouraging in the past."

In March, 1894, the Sunday School Association, of Nova Scotia, issued a circular calling attention to the great desirability of more thorough and organized Temperance work in Sunday schools. The White Ribbon Army is the name selected for this branch of work. The organization is simple and easily worked. The triple pledge is not used, but three separate ones are provided against intoxicating liquor, tobacco and profanity. A bow of white ribbon is the badge worn. An earnest call is made in God's name, to work to secure "a generation of total abstainers filled with the spirit of the Gospel that will be able, if we fail in the meantime, to secure and enforce a prohibitory law."

In connection with this, Mrs. Jeanette C. Bullock, Maritime Superintendent, with whom I have been in correspondence, sent out an earnest call for the W.C.T.U. to do its utmost to assist this departure in Sunday school work. New Brunswick has also been earnest and active in effort. Letters of inquiry as to methods and literature have been received from pastors and Sunday school workers in different sections of the Dominion, showing the interest to be general.

The story of "Mary Jane," issued as a department leaflet by the W.T.P.A., was given me by Miss Barnjum, at the time she was Superintendent of Sunday school work for Montreal. It is only one of many she might give as the result of her ministry of love.

Manitoba.—Mrs. E. A. Blakeley, the President, has written for plans and literature, and speaks of Mrs. R. H. Robinson, the Superintendent, as most efficient, but no report has come as yet.

Great Britain has no superintendent. LADY HENRY SOMERSET writes me she is deeply interested in this work, and will do her utmost to have the department plans carried out. She speaks of many obstacles in the way, but these will be overcome in time.

For *China* and *Japan* very able superintendents have been secured during the year; at least the consent of such to take the department work through my personal solicitation, and they are no doubt officially appointed—MRS. EDWARD EVANS, of Shanghai, for China, and MRS. CHIKA SAKURAI, for Japan. The privilege of conferring with these "face to face," and putting plans and literature directly into their hands, was a great one.

The political situation has interfered with work of all kinds in these countries, but now that peace is declared we may hope for large results. MISS RUTH SHAFFNER has aided me by forwarding literature to be translated, and in other ways. She writes me that the Sunday school work is one of the few departments which may be introduced into the Chinese work even at this early period of its history.

Burma.—MISS HATTY PHINNEY, superintendent, writes that no small part of her work as a missionary is to prepare the monthly International Lesson Leaflet in Burmese, so in that way the Sunday schools have Temperance taught. The Karen Sunday schools have the same in their language. MISS PHINNEY feels she is doing but little, yet there could hardly be more effective work than this. She has also been very faithful in circulating the pledge and securing signatures.

India.—MRS. MARY R. PHILLIPS writes: "Be assured I shall be glad to do all I can in the Sunday school work. My husband is Gen. Secretary for all India, sent out by the British S. S. Union, and we work together whenever we can. I shall be so thankful if the Sunday schools will take up Temperance work. I like the pretty pledge card you enclose. I will write MISS HOLMES at once and let you know as quickly as possible."

MISS LUCY J. HOLMES, who has recently gone to India as a missionary, was one of our most successful state S. S. superintendents in the United States, and I had written her in regard to taking the work for India, subject, of course, to MRS. PHILLIPS' appointment. It is hoped our loss in America may be India's gain in Temperance through this faithful missionary.

South Australia.—MRS. J. H. ROBERTS, superintendent, has done excellent work, and a full report will, no doubt, be received later.

Queensland.—MISS JOSEPHINE HOPKINS, superintendent, succeeded her mother, MRS. MARY HOPKINS, last year. MRS. HOPKINS was very active in the line of Temperance literature and pledge signing, and the good work will no doubt go steadily on under her daughter's care.

MISS ETTA H. JOHNSTON, of the Ramallah Mission, in Palestine, will act as superintendent for that historic land. At the home of her sister, MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, I had the opportunity to confer with her in regard to the work and supply plans and literature. A personal letter with literature have also been sent to the twenty pupils in the Mission Training School for the girls who understand and can read English. MISS JOHNSTON will translate our Temperance literature for the use of those who do not speak English, and we may be assured of most faithful and efficient work.

Denmark. — MRS. ELIZABET SELMER reports: "Our nation is extremely foreign to the English manner of thinking, and it is hard pioneer work here to get total abstinence acknowledged and introduced in society. Regarding Sunday school work very much *is done* in our country of church-workers. Several of our White Ribboners are Sunday school teachers, and we eagerly wish to introduce total abstinence, but for the moment it is impossible. We are trusting that our mighty Lord will help our weakness and carry out His plans through us."

Spain.—MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK writes: "Perhaps the most important evangelistic agency we know is the Sunday school. In this country it is absolutely necessary to teach the young the Christian doctrine as found in the revealed word of God, otherwise, many would grow up almost as ignorant as heathen. In our different Sunday schools there are some 500 to 600 pupils." She gives an interesting account of their work through the distribution of literature thus reaching the homes, and adds: "For the present you will have to consider me the Superintendent of this department, as of course most of the work is started from this centre. I shall be glad of helps of any kind. We use the International Sunday School Lessons, and we may consider the first Temperance Society in Spain formed in this house—as the result of a Sunday school lesson on Temperance. It is no small thing for a Spanish girl to sign the pledge. An American has no idea what it means, for wine is as common, yes, more common than good water in Spain."

Austria.—BARONESS LANGENAU, of Vienna, tells of special difficulties because the local churches hold themselves so aloof, and adds: "There is very little drinking going on here, so Temperance is not considered very important."

Bahamas.—MRS. R. M. DUNN, Secretary, regrets that no superintendent has as yet been appointed for this department, but hopes that this may soon be done. Individual effort is being made, and as Superintendent of the Sunday school in Nassau she is doing what she can for the spread of Temperance principles among the children and older scholars.

Madeira.—MRS. F. A. JEFFERD writes that they are teaching the children in the Sunday school all that they possibly can. "Our progress has been slow, as this is a wine country. But something has been accomplished, although the forces arrayed against us are great. All or nearly all here have an interest in wine, &c. This, of course, only enforces the need of such a work. In the young church which we are forming total abstinence is a condition of membership. So far we have not found the people averse to signing the pledge, that is, the converted ones. A glorious future is before us. I am glad of any assistance you can give. Will translate the pledge-card into Portuguese."

The Netherlands.—MRS. J. VAN HERWAARDEN, the Secretary, writes:—"We are trying here to sow the good seed, although in a very small way as yet, but heartily join you in asking the Lord's richest blessing on every effort undertaken in 'His Name.'" She speaks of the many difficulties in the way and the great need of help along the line of good Temperance literature especially for children, as they are trying to make this feature of the work the most prominent one. They already have a children's pledge, and a monthly Temperance paper for them.

Norway.—FRAULEIN BIRGITHE ESMARK, the Secretary of the W.C.T.U., in reply to my communication, says: "Sunday schools in Norway have no connection with our or any Temperance Union, as that work there is a perfectly free and individual undertaking, which belongs to the Church." While this is true in a sense everywhere, we trust the W.C.T.U. of every country will come in time to have a helpful and inspiring connection with all Sunday-school effort.

Mexico.—MRS. B. B. BLACHLY reports that Temperance is done by the missionaries each in their own Church. "The International S.S. Lessons are used here, and there is always a thorough study of the Temperance lesson. We also have one night in the month for a Temperance lesson in the C. E. Society. I am delighted to aid you in any way, and will try to do some translating. We greatly need Temperance literature for the children, songs and little stories for the littles ones. Something short and simple. I sincerely hope the work will continue to spread and that still greater things may be accomplished."

Brazil.—A recent letter from FRANCISCA B. NELSON, Secretary of the W.C.T.U. for that country, is so good and also so true an exponent of the situation in many, I give it entire: "Your good letter of March 1st is received, and I have read it with great interest, because my heart is especially in this branch of the work. I wish I might report more work done and results gained than I can. Our National organization is slow in coming into shape. We have no National Superintendents of departments, as yet. It is only about three or four months since we had a National President definitely elected; and since my official notification of the President as to her election, I have received no word from her, for she is a very much overworked missionary.

The International Sunday School Lessons in Portuguese are used pretty generally among the Sunday schools of Brazil, At our own local Sunday school we make a speciality of the Temperance Lesson Sunday.

Nearly all the members have signed and keep the S.S. pledge. My husband publishes a small monthly paper, and full notes on the International Lessons, and equal importance is given to the Temperance Lesson notes. This paper is read by all the missionaries in Brazil, and is used regularly by the teachers in some S.S's. as a help in the preparation of their lessons. I hope to hear from you often, and to receive whatever you may have in the line of literature. My husband is glad to translate and publish in his monthly all that he has room for in this line.

I shall do my best to get our President to choose a superintendent for this department as soon as possible; but I assure you that it is no easy task to find competent and zealous women for superintendents.

The situation in this, as in many other countries, is here plainly set forth, and my most tender sympathies are with the few brave, devoted women who lead the Temperance force—often so few in number—in these lands where the work is new and the difficulties so great.

Letters of suggestion and appeal, with plans of work and literature, have been sent to all countries where a W.C.T.U. exists. Reports will doubtless come later from others; but in many lands the newness of the work and the lack of workers prevents systematic effort and the appointment of superintendents, and thus our work must be done mainly through the general officers and the missionaries, whose hearts are as ours in this matter.

In all countries where the International S.S. Lessons are used Temperance teaching is assured through the Quarterly Temperance Lesson and the entrance of His Word giveth light. Our missionaries are rendering a most important service in the exposition of these lessons in their various Sunday school periodicals and the faithful teaching of the same. The translating of the best literature we can furnish to be used in leaflet form for general distribution is also most helpful. From every quarter help of this kind is eagerly received."

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATION.

That our W.C.T.U. throughout the world unite in the effort to make the last Quarterly Temperance Sunday of 1895, which falls on November 24th, a special Temperance day, not only in the Sunday school but in the churches as well. To this end try to secure Temperance sermons in the morning, whatever is possible of interest to make the S.S. lessons effective, and some general Temperance exercises in the evening. Since CHARLES WATERS, Hon. Secretary of the London Sunday School Union, has asked our aid in securing this Sunday, the fourth in November, for such purpose, we are assured of the co-operation of the English Sunday-school people.

And since the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States has adopted a resolution recommending that such a day "be recommended to our churches and people as a day to be observed as a day of prayer for the success of the cause of Temperance, and that our churches, ministers and Sabbath schools be requested to observe this day by such services as shall be best fitted to rouse an interest in the subject and secure sound Biblical instruction thereon," we may consider this effort well started, and it certainly holds large promise for good. To the Church of God we must look for final deliverance from the legalized drink traffic and intemperance, its legitimate outcome. The Sunday school of to-day is the church of to-morrow in embryo. If we can educate its members, not only as to the duty of personal total abstinence, but the broader, yet no less binding one, of regard for the welfare of others, the community, the state, the nation and the world, we shall have a power before which even this colossal evil shall fall.

"Be strong, saith the Lord, and work, for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Because the good hand of our God has been upon us, may this command and assurance be our inspiration in the future, as it has been in the past.

PENAL, CHARITABLE, AND REFORMATORY WORK.

Superintendent and Prison Evangelist—MRS. J. K. BARNEY.

DEPARTMENT MOTTO :—"*Not willing that any should perish.*"

"And behold the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison."—Acts xii. 7.

"Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them; and them which suffer adversity as being yourselves also in the body."—Heb xiii. 3.

The light which shined in the prison where lay the apostle is slowly but surely penetrating into "the dark places of the earth," so graphically described by the Psalmist "as full of cruelty"; and devoted men and women, as they respond to the Prayer Book utterance, "That it may please Thee to have mercy on all prisoners," are finding a fresh illumination upon the words, "Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them."

With praise and thanksgiving to our God, we chronicle *progress.* There has been steady growth, both in comprehension of the varied work included in our department, and in the determination that the needs shall be treated with attention. In many countries, thought has been quickened in regard to *methods* of *charitable work*, and the charity organizations and societies for combined action in relation to the dependent classes, are helping to solve the vexed questions of how best to care for them, who for various reasons have become the wards of the nation, and at the same time as far as possible to develop in them self-help.

Increased attention is being given to preventive measures, and reformatory efforts are displacing those which have been merely formative. The basis of the world's penal code, even in the most enlightened nations, has been largely retributive and vindictive, and even now it seems difficult to convince the ordinary philanthropist that the chief function of our prison system, should be *reformation* rather than punishment. Let us hope that the new century may usher in great improvements along all these lines, and that Christian sympathy, intelligence and purpose may sweep away the lingering relics of barbarism, which still calls for darkness, whippings and constant repression. Advancing civilization will not be satisfied with guillotining, axing, hanging or electrocuting, and the time is fast coming when scientists and philanthropists will refuse to discuss any system of prison torture or the advantage of one mode of official killing over another.

Through the experiences of the past year and the communications received, I realize as never before how widely different must be the plans of our work, scattered over so vast a territory as our White Ribbon movement now covers. What will work acceptably in one country, is quite impossible in another, and in our world-wide parish, there can be agreement only in the general principle of "seeking to save" in all possible ways.

I have been glad to note the co-operative measures and spirit of unity increasingly apparent between our own workers and those of different organizations. Especially prominent in this respect is the Salvation Army, to whom we may always turn for help with confidence, and who have succeeded in gaining entrance into places not yet open to our own members. Their splendid Prison Gate Missions in many countries, and the similar work of MRS. MEREDITH, of England, with that of CHARLOTTE HIGHBURY, who for six consecutive years has left the comforts of her English home to spend months alleviating the terrible sufferings of the prisoners in Morocco, is a continual stimulus to greater sacrifice and nobler endeavour.

It is impossible to give anything but a general report, as there is such sensitiveness in many countries concerning published statements, the fact of their being given, operates unfavourably in the work and often closes the doors against the workers. Important communications have been received from various sources, from the following countries: United States, Great Britain, Canada, India, China, Japan, France, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway, Australia, Queensland, Victoria, New Zealand, Hawaiian Islands, The Netherlands, Straits Settlements, Egypt, New South Wales, Madeira Islands, South Africa, Chili, Brazil, Newfoundland, Turkey and Russia.

In some of the prisons regular work is carried on by systematic visiting, varied services, distribution of literature, writing of letters, and general efforts in educational and religious lines. In others, the work can only be done on the discharge of the inmates,—such as personal supervision in regard to the pledge, shelter, and securing employment, and these efforts are often rendered the more difficult, because the prisoner has been in daily contact not only with irreligious officers, but those who are coarse and profane. Some time we shall cease to wonder why prisoners, coming from months or years of such incarceration, do not respond more readily to efforts for their improvement. A prison that has for its officers, men who scoff at reform, or a chaplain who keeps his place because he could not command an audience outside, may well inscribe over its portal, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here."

The prospect of *renewal* even for the most desperate criminal, ought to be in the thought of all connected with the care and discipline of the prisons, and the word "*despair*" should be banished from the vocabulary of every one working in any of the lines of our Department. The leading spirits of prison reform have avowed again and again that the reformation of the criminal is a *religious question.* This being granted, the utter folly of choosing officials because of their military training, or their ability to knock an offender off his feet, becomes apparent even to the uninterested. Men and women who seek positions in any institution, should be required to pass a thorough examination on the special lines to which they wish to devote themselves, and a course of study or general reading should be arranged for them after they enter upon their duties, and time should be allowed for improvement and recreation, in order that they may bring to their work the uplift of intelligence and personal vitality.

When it comes to be understood that high moral and spiritual endowments are requisite for these places, and the general officers are leaders in this respect, we shall have entered upon the work of *Reform* in earnest, and *Law* will take on a new meaning to the inmates, when administered by those who respect God's laws, and who embody in themselves, the purity, courtesy and thoroughness, with general uprightness, which needs to be inculcated by *example* as well as precept.

The *Police Matron* question is receiving increased attention both in America and Great Britain, and notable advance has been made in both countries; in the former, by securing state laws making it obligatory upon cities to provide women to care for women; and in the latter, by action at the Home Office, London, which, if carried out, will reward the efforts which have so long and persistently been made by prominent women representing different societies.

The World's Superintendent may be allowed a passing word of personal report, in that her own city, Providence, R.I., U.S.A., has opened this year a Central Police Station, which is said to exceed anything of the kind in the country, and is a model of convenience in respect to arrangements for the Police Matrons and their legitimate work.

A NOTABLE ADVANCE.

In Great Britain the election of women to the Board of Guardians promises much for one branch of our Department. The appreciation of the services already given, was emphasized by the intense interest of the last election, and the high character of the women elected, secures permanence in the reform. In the United States, women are slowly being recognized as important factors along the same lines.

Hospital visitation and supervision is included in our work, and very interesting reports from many countries have been received. The year 1895 should be made especially memorable in our Department. It is just fifty years since ELIZABETH FRY, England's leading woman philanthropist, whose motto had long been "*I must work while it is day*," closed her eyes upon earth's night and opened them upon the light eternal. As I recently stood by her grave in the Friends' burial place at Barking, England, and recalled the successive steps which led to her first visit to the Newgate Prison in 1813, the condition in which she found the prisoners, the opposition which she encountered from those in high positions, being constantly met with the terms "*impracticable*" and "*visionary*," and remembered that in 1818, she was called before the House of Commons Committee on the Prisons of the Metropolis, and received *their* "*hearty thanks* for the valuable service she had rendered," and that in the same year the Lord Mayor of London and the Prison Authorities, struck by the beneficial change brought about, expressed by a resolution, their indebtedness to her, I thanked God and took courage.

Since then it has been granted me to meet those who were associated for many years with MRS. FRY in her prison work. The account of the convict ships, the horrible outrages during transportation, and the condition of things at the penal settlement, hardly seem a part of the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century. MRS. FRY'S work in England and other countries, her faithful message to kings and queens, together with her loving service to the most degraded, and the reforms inaugurated during her lifetime, make up a story more fascinating than fiction, and ranks this woman apostle in "the regular succession."

Standing under the dome of the famous Cathedral of St. Paul's in London, one sees a fine monumental statue. On a pedestal is the life-sized figure of a man in classic costume. In his right hand he holds a key, in his left he grasps a roll; at his feet are chains, prison manacles, broken and trampled on. A prison scene is depicted on the pedestal, and above this we read: "JOHN HOWARD." "He trod an open but unfrequented path to immortality, in the ardent and unintermitted exercise of Christian charity. May this tribute to his fame excite an emulation of his truly glorious achievements." A bronze statue erected to his memory in his favourite county of Bedford was unveiled by the DUKE OF BEDFORD in 1894. This I was priviledged recently to see, and also to visit his old home in Cardington. In his diary, written not long before his death, we find this cry: "Do thou, O Lord, visit the prisoners and captives, and manifest Thy strength in my weakness. Help, Almighty God! for in Thee do I put my trust; for Thou art my rock."

Let no worker in any country despair of overcoming oppposition and accomplishing the much-needed reforms. Send to S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., 9, Paternoster Row, London, for "Through Prison Bars," the lives and labours of JOHN HOWARD and ELIZABETH FRY (1s. 6d.). Let us make this year's work worthy of those who were the pioneers in the movement, remembering that better than costly statue in bronze or marble is the living monument, the divine miracle of a redeemed life.

EXPOSITION DEPARTMENT.

The placing of Exhibits at International Fairs and Expositions has proved to be such a valuable means of extending the knowledge of our Society, and bringing to bear its influence upon such large numbers of people that all countries in which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has unfurled its banners are adopting the plan of placing this object lesson before the public at all National Expositions as well as World's Fairs, and Boards of Managers of such Fairs are recognizing these object lessons as most valuable additions to their attractions. It has so commended itself in this way to our practical workers in the Temperance cause that it is constantly on the increase. In the United States there has been a great impetus in the erection of permanent headquarters upon State Fair Grounds and at National Exhibitions. Some of these are elegant pavilions with chapels attached, where, daily morning and evening services are held for the benefit of those employed at such places as well as for visitors.

The Superintendent has visited a number of these pavilions in the States, and has been delighted and surprised at their beauty of arrangement and commodious quarters. Nor is Canada behind the States in this matter. A tour through the dominion, and several visits to different points at other times, showed that many Fairs could boast of handsome headquarters for the W.C.T.U. as a permanent feature upon the grounds. All over America the W.C.T.U. has made for itself such a welcome that Boards of Agriculture, at their annual meetings, urge the appointment of women as members, and are full of praise of the benefits that have followed the presence of the W.C.T.U. at such places.

The World's Fair was the great work of this Department two years ago in the United States, but since then special Exhibits have been made at several National Exhibitions in different countries. One of the most notable of these was the one in Australasia, of which the following notice has been sent in connection with the general Report from that country.

" The Australasian officers, having agreed as to the wisdom of the W.C.T.U. bearing witness of its work, the Colonial Executives agreeing thereto, and our Tasmanian sisters, with commendable energy, having secured free space, the way seemed open for the carrying out of the suggestions of the Australasian President, viz., that each Colony should send banners, photographs of its workers, and specimens of its literature.

The banners are very beautiful, and so far as we know, all designed and executed by women, and representing Australian fauna and flora. The largest photographic group is that of the Australasian Executive and

Superintendents of Departments. There are also photos of the Tasmanian and South Australian Conventions, Australasian Convention, and Australasian Organizers. MRS. S. L. EVANS' picture is also deservedly there. The whole of these are gracefully draped with pale blue art muslin, looped with tiny white bows. Literature on all phases of our work lies on the table. In addition to literature, banners and photos, South Australia sent a bound copy of our Annual Reports, a framed copy of the declaratian of principles (the cost of printing being defrayed by a friend), and the World's Petition in the form of a wall-sheet, five feet by three, mounted and varnished, so that those who run may read.

Vases of beautiful flowers and pots of ferns are placed on the tables, and above all floats the inscription 'Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for God and Home and Humanity,' painted in white on a royal blue ground.

Just a word as to the situation. The exhibit was at first allotted space in the Woman's Court, but this was so crowded that a space of eight feet by ten was granted in the main avenue. Thus all the exhibits are together, and consequently look much more imposing, besides commanding attention from many who might not deem it worth their while to visit the Woman's Court. MR. WINWOOD, who was one of the delegates to the recent Rechabite Convention at Hobart, says the W.C.T.U. exhibit was one of the best in the building.

Shall we not pray that the silent witness of the petition, and the silent presence of our World's and Australasian workers may cause an arrest of thought that shall hasten the time when the white flag of Prohibition shall wave over a free and prosperous Australia."

Australasia reports under the head of Agricultural Shows and Free Reading and Coffee Rooms :—

Victoria.—The Colonial Headquarters here contain Coffee and Refreshment Rooms. Six Unions have taken up the Temperance Booths and are successfully working them.

Queensland.—Three Unions have held Booths, and one Union visits the grounds during races, shows, &c., for the purpose of distributing literature. Others have appointed Superintendents, but without any practical result so far. Last year the Unions in Brisbane and suburbs united in giving a free picnic to the poor.

South Australia.—Four Unions have held Refreshment Booths, and one a Literature Booth. Two Unions have presented petitions, asking that intoxicants might not be sold on the show grounds, and one also presented a petition to the J.P.'s, requesting that hotels might not be permitted to keep open later than usual on show night. Six Free Reading and Coffee Rooms have been opened by different Unions. The Adelaide Union had a Booth at the Military Encampment.

The Booths held have almost invariably proved a success, and the Coffee Rooms are well patronised wherever established, so that we trust, with God's blessing, to accomplish much good in this way.

MRS. E. B. HARRIS,
Secretary.

The work in England has been carried on with vigour in different ways, but most successfully in the way of Temperance Teas for the people of travelling shows, and by holding schools for the children during their stay in a town. The British Women's Temperance Association did a magnificent work in connection with the exhibit of the World's Union at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and will no doubt achieve greater successes at its many National and International Exhibitions. The beautiful Harvest Home celebrations in England will also afford great opportunities for this kind of work. No special report has reached the superintendent in regard to the work of the different Branches. In the United States all the states and territories are carrying on the work of this department in both state and county organizations, and the best practical results have been the enactment of more stringent laws for the exclusion of intoxicating liquors and gambling devices from Fair grounds. It would be impossible to give in detail an account of the immense work as carried on, but the *Union Signal* is justified in issuing each year a special number for Fairs, of which hundreds of thousands of copies are used by the Unions, as well as the great supply of other lines of Temperance literature.

The following suggestions have been made for more effective work in the United States :—

1st. That greater effort be directed towards securing celebrations of "The Harvest Home" in countries where the farming element shall be urged to co-operate.

2nd. That State W.C.T. Unions be urged to use their influence more strongly to secure full prohibitory laws, and to have them enforced in regard to gaming and liquor-selling on Fair grounds, not only during the holding of Fairs, but at all other holiday meetings held on them.

3rd. That W.C.T. Unions purchase stock in Agricultural Associations, and through that means try to have some of their own members elected to places on the Board of Directors, so that they may use an influence in the granting of privileges, arranging programs, making out lists, &c., for Fairs.

4th. That co-operation be solicited from farmers' societies in order to arrange programs for county and district Fairs without horse-racing, introducing instead athletic sports, musical and oratorical contests, parades of Bands of Hope and Loyal Temperance Legions and other like attractions. As the distribution of literature is always a prominent feature of this department, the following suggestions are given with the hope that they may be useful in every locality where an attempt is made to do this work.

The season being now at hand when Fairs and other outdoor meetings abound, the inquiry often comes, "What is the best way to distribute literature at such places?" The inquiry, indeed, includes two. First, "What to distribute?" second, "How to distribute it?" While all Temperance literature seems appropriate for such occasions, experience has proved that a just discrimination in favour of certain lines of literature for certain occasions is best, and insures success in making an impression upon the minds of the people.

At the State and County Fairs where the rural element predominates, the mere handing out of leaflets or tracts to those passing by the booth will often bring the discouragement attendant upon seeing many of them thrown carelessly aside, especially by men and boys. Every one of them would be carried home, read and discussed there, if given in connection with a newspaper. Let there be of Temperance papers no stint.

Do not fail to have plenty of pretty Temperance cards for the children. You have to compete with business firms that advertise with picture-cards, and you have the advantage of your cards possessing an additional value from the mottoes and verses on them, which will be committed to memory.

These are all for gratuitous distribution. If you wish to make sales, it is an easy matter to have a case of attractive books and pamphlets selected from the long list of publications issued by the W.T.P.A. and B.W.T.A.

The easiest way to distribute literature gratuitously, is to simply hand it to people from the piles of leaflets, but it is not the best nor the most successful.

Some work done in advance will bring its own reward. Sort the leaflets, and put together three or four of the different kinds. Either bind them with a strip of pink or blue paper, pasting the ends together after putting it around them, or make them still more attractive by tying around them some narrow ribbon. This gives them a dainty look and makes them easier to carry.

These are for women and young people. Let longing eyes at the pretty cards without having that lo How do you know but a word or a line given now may save death? Have all your papers, Temperance and agricultura interlarded with leaflets. These are for the men.

Now, as to the manner of giving. It must be done with such ca that the recipients will feel that a favour is being conferred upon them, and will appreciate it accordingly. If it is done in connection with a refreshment stand or dining-hall, it can be given from the cash counter, but not by the cashier. Some one who is quick to discern character, or is well acquainted with the people, and who is not easily tired, should have charge of a handsomely decorated basket in which the literature is neatly arranged, with a reserve near from which to supply the basket as it is emptied. If a check-stand is utilized, either present it with the packages as they are returned, or tie the little package by its ribbon to them.

In every case let there be a sufficient force to relieve those in charge of this work often enough to save them from being so weary that the pleasant smile and courteous words that are necessary accompaniments to it are no longer possible. Let every arrangement be made so as to create the impression that the distribution of literature is the most important business of the day, and all the surroundings are only the means used to bring about that end. It is understood that the booth for such work shall be made as attractive and gay as possible, so that the people will be drawn thither as to something worth looking at and admiring.

In addition to these general suggestions, numberless details will suggest themselves to the minds of those interested in this most important part of our work, that will aid in spreading the pure gospel of Temperance, so necessary for the purifying of the land and the enlightening of the people.

Word has come from time to time of work done at Fairs, and literature being given away in Japan, Holland, France, and Norway, but no details of such work have been sent in a regular report. A great many countries sent their literature and banners to the World's Fair in 1893, but a full account of this was given in the report at the World's Convention at Chicago, and it will be found in the minutes; so is not repeated here. Next fall an extensive National and International Exhibition will be held at Atlanta, Georgia, one of the cotton States, and it is the hope of the Superintendent that a fuller display than any yet made may be presented there, as there is to be a Congress of Women held in connection with it.

All over the world there is an onward movement in the work of this Department. Letters of inquiry and items of interest in regard to this special work done constantly show how the Unions are being awakened in this line of effort so full of practical results. Our women are learning how much easier it is to carry the truth to the people where they are already gathered together than it is to try and gather them in order to give it to them, and are availing themselves of the numberless opportunities of this kind that constantly present themselves in the many holiday occasions when those whom they seek to win are out for pleasure, with their minds free to receive new impressions for good or for evil, and ready to grasp at whatever is before them. May God strengthen our endeavours to save the nations from their sins, until there shall be no company of people massed together in any part of the world but that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union representatives shall be there in the midst of them with the precious leaves of God's truth and righteousness for their healing.

JOSEPHINE R. NICHOLS,
Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A. *Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

The department of peace is one of love and forgiveness. It teaches mankind to regard one another as a common brotherhhood and not to judge each other harshly. The department was well born and became a vigorous child in a short time. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is well said to be "organised mother love," and as a part of the duty of a mother is to make peace where contentions exist, or, better still, to prevent them by timely care, it is fitting that the W.C.T.U. have a Department of Peace and Arbitration. The work of peace is especially adapted to women. Men expect women to be in sympathy with every peace movement. Peaceful warfare is one from which woman is not excluded. When women have a voice in politics and in determining the continuance of carnal warfare, doubtless the former will become more purified and the latter be abolished altogether.

The World's Department of Peace and Arbitration is exerting an influence in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, India, Italy, Syria, Palestine, the Bahamas and West India Islands, South Africa, Australasia, Mexico, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the United States of America. In some of these countries the work is well-organized under the care of efficient leaders, but in others the work is done and peace principles promulgated by a few interested persons, through the distribution of literature, scattering of peace papers, and by personal influence.

The United States National Peace Department is working in 26 States and Territories. More than a hundred lectures have been given and peace sermons preached since our last report. Nearly a million pages of literature and thousands of our department papers have been distributed. The public press has been utilized, peace principles taught in the Sabbath schools, Peace Bands organized among children, and strenuous efforts made to counteract the tendency toward desire for military teaching and display in secular schools and Sabbath schools, also to convince Christian mothers of the inconsistency of placing in the hands of their children, military toys, pictures, etc.

DR. CHALMERS truly said, "So soon as the character of man has the last finish of Christian principle thrown over it, from that moment all the instruments of war will be thrown aside and all its lessons will be forgotten."

In Canada much good work has been done on all lines practicable, by MRS. MARY MCDONNELL, the efficient superintendent of the Department of the Dominion W.C.T.U., as shown by her partial reports and by the public press from time to time. Her final biennial report has failed to reach us.

At the National Council of Women of Canada, held at Ottawa recently, the following resolution was moved by MRS. MCDONNELL, seconded by LADY RICHIE, and carried by a large majority: "Resolved that this meeting of the National Council of Women of Canada most heartily approves of the principle of Arbitration in the settlement of international disputes, and urges that every opportunity be taken for its permanent adoption."

MISS H. W. CLARK, whose efficient work we mentioned in our last report, has continued to freely contribute valuable matter to our press work and to exert an inestimable influence in promulgating the principles of peace, especially among children and the American Indians.

The maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia adopted this department in October 1894, and appointed MRS. MARGARET MCKAY superintendent. She is pushing the work with interest and zeal which insures success. In her report she says, "In January, 1895, I forwarded a letter of explanation and suggestion to every Union in the Provinces. The majority of replies expressed regret that Boys' Brigades and military drill in high schools not in line with the work of White Ribboners, exist. Indeed the Department would have smooth sailing if it were not for this delusion, "playing at soldier." This is the "Hill Difficulty" up which the maritime superintendent is climbing and we intend to "get there." Two thousand pages of effective literature have been distributed, including pamphlets, leaflets, and papers. Many were sent to ministers, Sabbath school superintendents, and a few pamphlets to leading Christian workers. I quote from the letter of a Sabbath school superintendent who has a Boys' Brigade in connection with his Sabbath school. 'I am intensely interested in the subject (Boys' Brigades). Please send some more literature, for which I am willing to pay.' Without doubt the matter will come to the front in the Provincial Sabbath School Convention next Autumn. A number of Unions have enquired for Peace Band literature. Helpful leaflets and suggestions have been forwarded to all inquirers. A letter from a New Brunswick Union says, 'A motion to take up the Department of Peace and Arbitration was, after a prolonged discussion, carried.' Pictou, Nova Scotia, was the first Union in the lower provinces to begin work in this department. The Union received a package of forms of the 'Memorial for the Arrest of the Growth of European Armaments' from DR. DERBY of London. These were distributed to Unions. In one instance I have received a report saying, 'we are asking all our citizens to sign.' Gleanings from the field assure us that at least an 'arrest of thought' has taken place in regard to the military drill theory. The seed sown in the last four months is springing up well in some localities.

White Ribboners are beginning to see that aiding the Peace movement is helping to destroy the reign of King Alcohol; for war and intemperance are the two most destructive forces in existence."

In England, MISS MARY PHILLIPS represents our Department for the World's W.C.T.U. There seem to be many hindrances to the work being pushed vigorously as a part of B.W.T.A. work, but individuals and Peace Societies are doing much to promote the cause in nearly all parts of Great Britain, and the reports of this work frequently sent us are very encouraging. Many public meetings have been held at which effective addresses have been given. In one of these, MR. SAMUEL J. CAPPER, of London, very hopefully said that he believed some of those present might be permitted to see the day when war would be made practically impossible between the great English speaking nations. He exhorted each one present to help toward substituting the "force of right for the right of force," and spoke of duelling which a few years ago was regarded with favor, but is now universally condemned because it is felt that a man's life is not his own to dispose of, but an opportunity for service, and the life of the man and of the nation should be made serviceable.

Much of our literature and many of our Department papers have been distributed in England, Ireland, Scotland and on the Isle of Wight.

We want here to make honorable mention of valuable aid and encouragement to our work from MISS P. H. PECKOVER, of Wisbeck, Secretary of the Peace Society. She has reported helpful work and items for publication in the *Pacific Banner*, and donated manuscript for publication in tract form, which has been published and circulated from our Department Headquarters in America.

A memorial for "arresting the growth of European Armaments," has been largely circulated in Great Britain, and sent to the RIGHT HON. the EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., Premier, and to the other members of Her Majesty's Government, which it is hoped will result in good to the cause.

MRS. ANNIE W. DILLET reports work in the Bahama Islands as follows:—

"These islands not being an independent nationality but only a dependency, and a very small one at that, of Great Britain, have no voice in the making of war or of peace, and fortunately have no local or internal disturbance of a violant or forceful nature."

Under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. of Nassau, a Peace-makers' Band, "The Hopeful," was organized under the superintendency of MISS EUTERPE MUNNINGS, with MISS MARY A. ROBERTS as assistant, on the 28th of June, 1894. The invitations to join the Band met with a ready response, and quite a number of children have accepted the pledge. The membership at present is 53. Beside the meetings of the Band, the distribution of the literature received from you is all the work that we can report. However, we are willing and desirous of doing as much as we can to help along the good work of Peace; we are fortunate in our insignificance, and are not called on to send our sons to war, or to yield them to militarism!"

Four members and honorary members of the W.C.T.U. in the United States, who are deeply interested peace-workers, have recently visited Norway and Sweden, and two of them have been to Denmark. They held public meetings in the interests of Peace, and organized several Peace Societies, distributed literature, &c. There are now 42 local Peace Organizations in Sweden, which are doing excellent work. The friends of peace in Denmark and Sweden are pushing the work of getting signers to their Peace Petitions. In Sweden the Petition has been signed by 240,000 persons; in Denmark by 234,000, out of a population of two and one half millions. The Swiss Federal Council and the Danish Chamber of Deputies, not long since, voted each a sum of money to aid in supporting the International Peace Bureau. This vote, though the sums were not large, means much to the cause.

In France, Miss De Broen is interested in the work, and does what she can to promote it in connection with Temperance work.

Two Peace Bands were organized at Ramallah, Palestine, four years ago, by a member of the W.C.T.U. from America, which are yet in successful operation, and we receive frequent reports from them which are encouraging. The Superintendent says the influence of these Bands is rapidly promulgating among the natives, peace principles. They are interested to learn how to settle their own petty differences by arbitration. Our department papers and literature have been sent to Syria, Germany, Italy, Spain, South Africa, India, and Jamaica, and our W.C.T.U. and other workers, especially missionaries, have carefully utilized them and exerted an influence in other ways for the promotion of the cause, but the work has not been organized under the care of Superintendents especially appointed to systematize it.

Mrs. Lucy Coleman, of Australia, is Superintendent of the Department Work for Australasia. The work is pushed as much as seems to be consistently practicable under existing circumstances. Papers and literature have been distributed and personal work done. Lecturers and other workers with time to devote to this cause, and also consecrated money to support the work, are greatly needed.

Mrs. Marion Wilks, of Conception, Chili, is the only regular superintendent of our Department in South America. She is a missionary. In a letter telling me of her appointment in July, 1894, she says: "I have my hands more than full of school and native work, but will try to get another iron in, trusting for Divine aid for bellows to fan the fire into a flame." "We teach here, in Conception, over two hundred boys and girls, and oh! if I don't make war seem to them, *as it is*, most heinous, it will be because I do not know how to do so."

In Mexico, Mrs. R. W. Marriage, of Iowa, U.S.A., has recently given several addresses in the interests of Peace, and distributed literature while travelling and sojourning a few months in that country.

The Peace Department has published two official papers—the *Pacific Banner* for adults, and the *Acorn* for children. It has issued a large number of tracts, concert exercises, Bible readings, programmes for Peace day, Memorial Day, and Children's Day; also a collection of songs for children, entitled "Olive Leaves." It has sent out thousands of Easter cards, New Year's cards, and calendars. Its Bible readings for children have been largely used. It had an exhibit at the World's International Exposition in Chicago, where 40,000 pages of its literature were distributed. It contributed valuable relics to the Liberty Bell. It sent out two thousand copies of a petition in the interests of Peace. Lectures have been given under the auspices of this Department—many of them by our dear sainted MARY A. WOODBRIDGE, who was for several years the lecturer for this Department of the World's W.C.T.U. The loss to the cause by her death is greater than can be expressed. Through the influences of the Department, an annual Peace Day (the third Sabbath in December) has been widely observed. We consider the most important work which has been accomplished is that bearing directly upon the training of children. The Boys' Brigade which so many Sunday schools are blindly adopting and the military drill in public schools have been handled with earnest effort to prevent the spread of their pernicious influence. Much literature along this line has been circulated and considerable personal work done.

The tendency of all military teaching is, of course, towards militarism, and it is passing strange that any should fail to discern the fact. A person interested in Peace recently visiting the family of one who had used great influence in favour of Boys' Brigades, claiming that they do foster militarism, gave a sum of money to two lads connected with the family, and watched to see what they would do with it. They bought mimic weapons, and converted the dining-room into the scene of a mimic battle.

The resolution on Boys' Brigade and military drills in public schools and colleges, referred to the general officers at the National W.C.T.U. in Cleveland last November resulted in the following statement:—

"We would call attention first of all to the Annual Leaflet of 1894 (page 36), where the accepted definition of the objects of our Department of Peace and International Arbitration reads as follows:—

'This Department aims to secure such training for children in home, Sunday school, public school, and Loyal Temperance Legion as will make them despise physical combat, and will lift them to a plane where the weapons are arguments, parliamentary usage and law; all of these having above them the "Sword of the Spirit," that weapon which is, above all others, worthy of reasonable and responsible beings.' The Department also contemplates international arbitration as the method that shall universally replace war, and in this interest literature will be circulated, public meetings addressed, petitions signed, and co-operation with the Peace Societies of this and other nations sought.

"It should be apparent that a society committed to the official declaration of such principles would be lying in the face of its own record if it should adopt resolutions favourable to the new military movement among our youth and young men.

"While we do not call in question the good intentions of those who favour such a movement, it would be as inconsistent for us to aid and abet in its development as it would be for the society called Friends, which we strongly resemble in our principles and spirit, and which is so largely comprised in our membership. This statement is in itself a sufficient reply to all the arguments that may be urged against us. In the opinion of the general officers it is not necessary for us to antagonize those who are committed to the military movement; but it is our part to work more diligently than ever to strengthen and multiply the Loyal Temperance Legions which embody our concepts as to the best training of the young, namely, that they are committed to a triple pledge against the use of intoxicants, tobacco, and impure and profane words; and they are trained in such habits of thought, as well as action, as will make them pure patriots, practical Christians, and active, expert temperance workers.

"We believe this is the best use of such an amount of influence, time and money as we can give to the cause of the rising generation, and we call upon all good people to bear witness to the consistency of this course of action on our part and to the earnestness with which we are trying to build into the character of boys and girls, youths and maidens, those pure principles and habits which mean soldiership in His army who is the Prince of Peace."

We appreciate with thankfulness the fact that our honoured leaders are in full sympathy with the aims and objects of this department. In a letter recently written by our beloved President, to the presiding officer of a conference of Christian churches met in London in the interests of peace, she said, "It is needless to say that I am heartily in accord with every expression of the admirable letter you have sent me under the heading 'The Peace of Europe.' It looks as if the subject had passed from the realm of theory and emerged on the broad plains of practical legislation.

"To have contributed, even by a single drop, to such a quickening of the moral sense among the nations, affords to any one of us who is trying to help on the cause of peace and good will a reason for having lived and wrought." Our own LADY HENRY SOMERSET on the same occasion wrote, "I am in warm sympathy with the peace movement in our own country and throughout the world. No word or deed of mine shall ever be lacking that can help forward a reform so holy and so heavenly. May the blessing of God be upon the deliberations of the friends who have stood in the fore front of this 'peaceful war' from the beginning.")

The twentieth century will soon dawn upon us and it is time, *high time*, that we prepare to enter upon a twentieth century civilization when human life will be held too sacred to attack and true patriotism will everywhere prevail. We heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by the honoured ex-President of the United States National Council of Women, MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, in her triennial address given to the Council at its meeting recently held at the National Capital. She said, "The assertion is not unfrequently made that patriotism is on the decline; that not only the spirit of '76 but the spirit of 1861 has expired and, wrapt in the mantle of peace, is embalmed merely in patriotic memory. It is well for women to bear in mind that this assertion is made only by those who believe that the highest expression of patriotism is found in one's willingness to die for one's country. If the truth shall ever be universally recognised that to die for one's country is a service far inferior to *living* for one's country, women must bear a large share in its inculcation. So long the ideal of physical courage has been recognized in a willingness to meet death, and the highest ideal of moral courage has been associated with *the willingness to meet death for a good and noble cause*, that it has grown a difficult task to make people realize that it requires more physical courage to live three-score-years-and-ten than to die at an earlier date, and that it requires more moral courage to come up to four score years 'by reason of strength,' which has been devoted to the illustration as well as to the advocacy of high moral ideals, than to die for any, however noble, cause.

What the world needs is not men who can meet death, and women who can see their beloved die without terror and without revolt. Such men and such women it has had from the earliest historic times. But it needs men and women who together can meet life, who can unite in the solution of its problems which, with the advancement of civilization, are constantly becoming more delicate, more intricate, and more exacting. In this new time patriotism must take on in women the form corresponding to that which it took in earlier times, but not identical with it.

Perhaps the highest patriots thought the duty exacted in 1861 was death. Whether right or wrong in interpreting the signs of that time, all must agree that death is not the duty exacted of the patriots of to-day. It is perhaps a harder one. To-day patriotism exacts an unprejudiced, unbiassed, impartial study of the great problems which have become bones of contention between capital and labour; of the other great problems whose solution must determine the limit of individualism and the limit of government control or interference. It is quite impossible that men should solve these problems wisely who have grown up in homes where these great problems were held in abeyance to the relatively trifling questions of what we shall eat, and what we shall wear, and what our neighbours say, or, indeed, what the last novel or the last poem says; subjects which the prevailing dilettanteism takes quite seriously. Patriotic men cannot be produced in homes where patriotic women do not exist.

Our Department has tried to exert an influence against prize-fighting and all its attendant evils. When the Governor of Indiana, U.S.A., took a firm stand against them, we officially thanked him for it by letter, and received an appreciative reply.

When the present Czar of Russia, NICHOLAS II., came into power, the Department over the signature of the Superintendent and honoured President, addressed a letter expressing to him our appreciation of the humane spirit of His Majesty's Imperial Manifesto, and wishes that he may be known throughout the world as the peace-maker. A letter was sent by your Superintendent officially asking PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, as he entered upon the duties of his office, to appoint only men who are advocates of arbitration to fill the offices of ministers to foreign governments during his administration. One of the encouraging signs of the times is that after the President of the French Republic was assasinated the expression of universal regret was joined with the expression of admiring gratitude that he had used his great place and power as a maintainer of peace. Also that the World's Columbian Exposition issued a memorial to all the governments of the world praying, "that they will unitedly agree by mutual treaties to submit for settlement by arbitration all such international questions and differences as shall fail of satisfactory solution by the ordinary methods of negotiation." This memorial was signed by World's Fair Commissioners from the nations of Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia and the Islands of the sea; World's Fair directors and managers, representatives of the pulpit and the press, United States cabinet officers, and officers of the World's and National W.C.T.U.

The Polyglot Petition was signed by the President of the World's Peace Convention at Antwerp last year, having been adopted unanimously by the delegate representatives of forty societies in twelve countries. It was presented to the Convention by MRS. MARY FROST ORMSBY, the delegate of the World's W.C.T.U.

Very few members of the Convention were total abstainers, but in a part of the resolution endorsing it, they said, "We therefore set our seal to the general purpose and spirit of the great petition, and sincerely hope that its presentation to the governments of the world may achieve that which its framers so earnestly desire—the arrest of thought on the part of governmental leaders as to their duty to the people in putting down the vices that are like fuel to the flame of war and which hold the people down from their high prerogatives of brotherhood."

Many have expressed regret that peace and arbitration had not been added to the great petition of the World's W.C.T.U. to all governments, but we believe the spirit and tendency of the petition is to harmonize governments and create a "brotherhood of nations." HON. ELIJAH A. MORSE, of Massachusetts, U.S.A., in a speech before Congress, when a bill for the increase of the navy was under discussion, spoke of the great petition in the following language:—"Mr. Chairman, does this great movement championed in England by LADY HENRY SOMERSET and in this country by that queen of American women, MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, and known as the White Ribbon movement which has circled the world in its errand of love; I say does this argue nothing in favor of disarmament, and the ushering in of that glorious day so long predicted in God's word when men should beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, and when nation shall not lift up sword against nation nor learn war any more?"

While we rejoice that God has enabled us as a department to accomplish what we have in the past, we have still greater work in view which we believe the coming year will, with the blessing of the Prince of Peace, crown with success. We are expecting that in a few years no more naval vessels will be built, that the departments of the army and navy of the United States Government will give place to a department of peace and arbitration. (We ~~also~~ hope to see the discontinuance of the manufacture of military toys for children, the toy pistols and guns particularly, which have occasioned so many accidental deaths. We want to see the end of military education for children; and we hope the time is not far distant when the war stories which now have a place in the books which our children read and study will be expunged, and their places occupied with stories and incidents written in the interests of peace and peaceful pursuits. We are sure this will be brought about if Christian women do their duty and exert an influence to fulfil the prediction of the song of the angels, "Peace on earth.")

It will not be long ere the people of the world will regard the wars of of the present day with the same feelings that we now regard the gladiatorial combats and other barbarities of former ages. Our work is important, but must be accomplished in a brief time. Let us be "up and doing"

VICTOR HUGO predicted that warfare would cease in the twentieth century. When that coveted time shall arrive we can all say with the poet LONGFELLOW—

> "Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
> The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies,
> But beautiful as songs of the immortals
> The holy melodies of love arise."

Respectfully submitted,

HANNAH J. BAILEY,
Superintendent.

JUVENILE WORK.

"The world makes its progress on the feet of little children," and the W.C.T.U. world will advance or fall backward according to the amount of wisdom shown by White Ribboners in training the children to pure habits of living, rallying them to active Temperance work, making them intelligent about our Society and the reform we advocate, and impressing them with the thought that to their helpful hands must soon be entrusted the sacred cause for which their mothers work and pray.

Great Britain.—Since our last World's Convention, Loyal Temperance Legion work has been strongly re-enforced by a resolution passed at the Annual Council of the British Women's Temperance Association in 1894, providing that a Department for this work be created in Great Britain, and a Superintendent appointed, the resolution being carried unanimously.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET had urged this Department of work in her address before the Council, saying, "It is a dear hope of mine that in this association of children, auxiliary to our own, there shall be no distinction of creed or class, but that we may contribute our share to break down these well-nigh adamantine walls of caste that separate good people into clans, so that the good done may present a united front against the evil which has become the greatest curse of England. Two reasons that I would especially urge for this new work are that we ought to reach the children of our friends and neighbours who have passed beyond the grade aimed at by the Band of Hope, and secondly, that so long as the White Ribbon women of England have no Juvenile work under their care they are out of line with the great world movement, and have failed to carry into effect its spirit and method in one of its most important and characteristic Departments.

It is idle to say that a general Christian culture is what the children need, for it is written in the Book of Destiny, "That we shall not reap where we have not sown, or gather where we have not strawed." If we want them to be specialists of any sort we give them special training, and if we want our children to be skilled Temperance workers we must train them to be such, and the Loyal Temperance Legion is such a training school. What we want is a society like the Loyal Temperance Legion . . . in which the classes are graded and the children are not only taught the evil effects of using narcotics, but the relation of the public-house to the person, the purpose, the power and the politics of the people; nor is this all, for it is the avowed aim of this society steadily to recruit new soldiers for the White Ribbon Army, so that the veteran's places may not only be filled, but that the number of the host may be constantly increased. . . . All things are now ready for such a movement, the plan of organization and instruction, the literature, the songs, the badges are the most attractive that devotion and experience have been able to contrive. Let us enter in and possess the land." . . .

MISS WILLARD spoke in favour of the new movement, and the World's Superintendent of Juvenile work was given an opportunity of presenting the plans for this Department to the White Ribboners assembled.

MRS. A. NORTHAM FIELDS, an experienced L.T.L. worker from America, has been in England several months speaking before B.W.T.A. Branches and Band of Hope workers on the Methods of the L.T.L., and literature specially designed for this work has been prepared and published by the White Ribbon publishing Co., at Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.

A bronze fountain, similar to the child figure presented to Chicago by the children of the World's W.C.T.U. during the Columbian Exposition year is soon to be unveiled in London, contributed to largely by the children of the White Ribboners of England, and will be called "Somerset Fountain" in honour of their gracious President.

In *Canada* and the *United States* Loyal Temperance Legion work has made great gains in influence and numbers since the last Biennial Convention, working on the systematic lines so long established. Meetings are held weekly by thousands of L.T.L. Companies, where instruction is given in a series of graded manuals beginning with volume one, published in four numbers, and treating of Alcohol and the Body; Alcohol and the Mind; Alcohol and the Pocketbook; Alcohol and the Nation. Many hundreds of young people have received the graduate's diploma after passing a satisfactory examination in an entire volume of the manuals, and these graduates who belong to the senior grade of the L.T.L., have in three States in America met in State Convention where the day sessions devoted to reports of work and discussion of business were presided over by the young people, and diplomas were presented in the evening by a National L.T.L. worker at the close of interesting exercises by the members of the Legion.

The National Temperance Hospital in Chicago has a most attractive "Children's Room," which has been fitted up by the L.T.L. during the past year, and the twenty-first National Convention of the W.C.T.U. at Cleveland, Ohio, October, 1894, received as a birthday gift the first L.T.L. delegate ever welcomed to its councils; as by a recent provision in the National Constitution any State where the L.T.L. contributes $50 (£10) to the National Society can be represented in Annual Convention by an L.T.L. delegate, who must be an adult White Ribboner actively engaged in L.T.L. work. The children have also been most helpful in raising money for the Women's Temple in Chicago.

MRS. HELEN G. RICE, of Boston is the indefatigable leader of the juvenile Societies in America; and MRS. EMMA R. ATKINSON, of Moncton, New Brunswick, is at the head of the work in Canada.

Australasia.—We could report only a beginning of the work in a few of the Australasian Colonies at our last Convention, but since that time there has been most encouraging progress, as will be shown by the following report from the able Superintendent of Juvenile Work for Australasia, MISS GEORGE, of Adelaide:—

"The principles of the Loyal Temperance Legion Department are steadily advancing in these Colonies. The systematic training, regular Temperance teaching, and the enthusiasm created among the children, are all helping to win for our L.T.L.'s a foremost place amongst children's Societies.

"Victoria again heads the list with 38 Legions, 2,366 members.

"Queensland has ten Legions, with 800 members.

"South Australia 16 Legions, with 600 members, others to be formed shortly. New South Wales commenced this work in connection with the Triennial Convention early in 1894, and has now four Legions with a membership of 150.

"West Australia and Tasmania are both making a start, and have each by this time organized Legions which leaves our six Colonies without a break in this work.

"The Constitution is an adaptation of the one printed in "Questions Answered," which is the accepted handbook on Legion Work. The pledge-card prepared by the Department is used in all the Colonies except Victoria, which has one of its own.

"The badge is a silver maltese cross as in America, supplied by the Australasian Superintendent, except where made locally, as in Queensland, or ordered from W.T.P.A. as in Victoria. Lesson Manuals published by W.T.P.A. and DR. RIDGE's Catechism are largely used in all the Colonies.

"The circulation of the *Young Crusader* is confined to Queensland and South Australia; in New South Wales there are inquiries for it."

New Zealand.—MRS. BROWN, Avenal Road, Invercargill, is the National Superintendent of Juvenile Work for New Zealand, and promises to work up our L.T.L. Department with energy and success.

Hawaiian Islands.—MRS. E. W. WOOD, Secretary of the L.T.L., writes from Honolulu as follows:—

"Your letter requesting a report of the Temperance work among the boys and girls of the Hawaiian Islands has been received, and it will be a pleasure to tell of our work here.

I wish that some of our American sisters could step into the parlours of the Central Union Church for one of our monthly meetings, and tell the Honolulu Loyal Temperance Legion about the hundreds of Temperance children in the big sister Republic. We are so far from you all that our children cannot realize that we belong to such a great band of workers.

In 1884 the Loyal Temperance Legion for the foreign children in Honolulu was organized, and the society has prospered through all these years. On the first Monday of each month a band of happy children meet to sing the White Ribbon songs, repeat the pledge, and listen to a short Temperance talk from some older friend. At the close of the meeting the children hold a short social, and lemonade and cake are served. As each child passes out of the door, the President, MISS WATERHOUSE, hands out the *Temperance Banner*. Fifty is the average number in attendance, and a very cosmopolitan gathering it is—Americans, English, German, Portuguese, and Scandinavians. The Y.W.C.T.U. show their interest in the Society by having a representative with us at each meeting—someone to help in the music and in serving refreshments.

Some years ago MISS GREEN organized a Band of Hope for

Hawaiian children. Here the work is very encouraging, and is sure to leave its impress. It is hoped that by teaching these children Temperance principles the coming generation of Hawaiians may be saved from the curse that rests upon the present.

India.—MRS. PHILLIPS, the National President of India, writes of her deep interest in Temperance work among the children, and hopes to organize many Loyal Temperance Legions and Bands of Hope in connection with her White Ribbon work. Three L.T.L.'s among native children have already been formed, and seven among the Europeans. Three sets of kindergarten lessons are soon to be translated and published in the *White Ribbon*, the organ of the India W.C.T.U.

South Africa.—The Young Crusaders of South Africa are doing grand work under the leadership of their Colonial Superintendents, MISS M. SLEADING, of Grahamstown, Natal; MISS GATES, of Huguenot Seminary, Cape Colony; and MRS. COLLINS, of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State. They use L.T.L. Manuals, Marching Songs, and other helps for the Juvenile Departments, published in Chicago, and work hand-in-hand with the children of other countries, although they have taken the name of Young Crusaders.

China and *Japan* while not reporting any great advance in their work for the children have maintained the societies already established.

Spain.—The same is true of the work in Spain.

France has commenced Temperance work among the children under White Ribbon auspices, and the Secretary, MISS BALTHASAR, of Paris, writes, "We are glad to say that we have been able at last to begin Temperance work among the children. Often as we desired to do this we felt that the parents must first be trained. Our present mode of working is very simple; we hold fortnightly meetings, in which the children take a large part. We were very much encouraged at our first meeting, when ten children signed the pledge, and we may be sure that the promise will be kept as the parents already are abstainers. It is interesting to know that there are four families here, every member of which belongs to some Temperance Society—either the Blue Cross, or the White Ribbon, or the Children's Band, all of which are most harmoniously working together.

We would ask the prayers of our White Ribbon sisters on behalf of this effort for the dear children in Paris, and we hope in time to reach many families through their little ones, and so help to stem the rising tide of intemperance in France.

Norway.—Perhaps the most interesting new work we have this year to report is being carried on in Norway, as a result of the enthusiasm created among the children who signed the pledge cards for the Temperance chain at the World's Fair.

The Superintendent, FRU. PROF. NIELSON, sends the following report of the first year's work of the Norwegian Children's Total Abstinence Union, the members of which we welcome most warmly to our round-the-world circle of young abstainers.

"After your request to COUNTESS WEDEL-JARLSBERG, we are very glad to send you a report of the Norwegian Children's Temperance Association, which was founded April the 17th, 1894. It stands in the same relation to Norwegian Women's Temperance Association as the Loyal Temperance Legion to W.C.T.U. Its object is to train boys and girls in the strength of the Lord to keep to the principles of total abstinence. The society has an executive committee of three members. To the Lord's praise we can tell that the juvenile work has progressed rapidly, and that the association has now fourteen societies, with together 1,030 children, which number is increasing every week. Each society has a committee with three members and with two substitutes, and a sub-committee with three children. The children take active part in the work as leader, secretary, treasurer, visiting committee, &c. At every meeting the children are instructed about total abstinence, and there is also provided an entertainment in which the children themselves more and more take an active part.

"The committee takes the pleasure in sending our laws, helps and tracts for the juvenile work. Of 'Marching Songs,' by MISS GORDON, we have got some translated. The children are always fond of singing, which makes the meetings very bright, and they are greatly interested in the American songs.

"In Trondhjem we have our largest society, with 250 children, mostly from the highest school, which is very much to be thankful for, as it is the first society in our country with so many children from the educated classes, and we look forward to a rapid increase, as the children are greatly interested. They like to wear their badge, a small flower in white metal, and are now looking forward with much eagerness to have their own banners and standards. We wish they shall continue to feel —as they do now—that it is a privilege to be united with the World's White Ribbon work, and we therefore also intend to let their banners and standards be white.

"A few years ago a new law for public school passed the Storthing, in which was inserted that hygiene could be taught when the local school board so decided, and there have been published several text-books in which is included the injurious effect of alcohol on the human body. In some schools it is introduced. But eight members of the present Storthing who are teetotalers have sent a proposal to amend the laws, that physiological temperance shall be an obligatory subject taught in all schools.

"We have adopted much the same rules as we have found in the books for Loyal Temperance Legion, which are so excellent, and send MISS GORDON our sisterly greeting and thanks for all the inspiration we have got from her, through what she has done and written. There is present also an awakening among parents for their children, on account of the increasing drink here in Norway, and many find it a security to let their children be members of our Temperance Society.

"The Association sends through the Executive Committee both to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Loyal Temperance Legion their best wishes for the Temperance work over the whole earth and for the Convention of the World's W.C.T.U. in London in June. We unite with you in the prayer that the Lord's blessing may rest on all work for God and Home and Humanity."

Iceland.—We have also the good news that Juvenile work conducted on L.T.L. methods, has just been organized in the capital city of Iceland, by MISS OLAFIA JOHANNISDOTTIR. This lady has been spending the winter in Christiania, Norway, where she became greatly interested in the children's work as carried on in that city, and formed a society for the children on her return to Iceland.

"Oh little ones, ye cannot know
The power with which ye plead,
Nor how it evermore must be
A little child shall lead."

ANNA A. GORDON,
Superintendent.

YOUNG WOMAN'S BRANCH OF THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1893 TO 1895.

"The World some cycles nearer turned toward the Eternities which cast on it a broader light."

To chronicle a widening of the Temperance circle, a deepening of its principles, and an aggression in membership and work is a pleasurable task.

Following the order of organization the United States reports Young Women's Branches in forty-two States and Territories under the immediate care of State "Y" Secretaries, with a paid membership of nearly 15,000 and a following of over 30,000, not including the honorary membership of about 10,000 young men.

While the membership in the United States has not greatly increased in numbers during the past two years, owing to the organization of many young people's societies in the churches where young men are admitted to full membership, yet the reports show more systematic, faithful and efficient work done by the "Y" Branches in all well-organized States and Territories than in any previous years. Pennsylvania stands at the head of the list in number of regular members, showing an increase of one hundred during the past year, with continuous work done by the State "Y" Secretary, and her assistant, and an organizer kept constantly in the field. The Crusade State, Ohio, ranks next in membership and activity, followed by Illinois, Massachusetts and New York, while Rhode Island, one of the smallest States in the Union, has expended during 1894 the largest sum of money for Temperance work, namely 13,000 dols. The "Y" Branches are engaged in promoting every department of the thirty-five inaugurated by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but among those most actively prosecuted are the following: Loyal Temperance Legions, Flower Mission, Evangelistic, Social, Sunday School, Sabbath Observance, Mercy Work, Press, Literature, Scientific Temperance, Narcotics, Physical Culture, Social Purity and Legislative, and Petitions. While under the heading of Health and Sanitation may be classed the Tea Rooms, Noon Rests, Summer Homes, Ice Water Fountains and Coffee Carts in charge of the "Y" Branches. Demorest Medal Contests have been held in every State. The HON. NEAL DOW's 90th birthday was generally celebrated. A number of States report "Y" Branches among coloured and foreign population, one a "Y" of Indian girls. The Branches of nearly every State have contributed to the Young Woman's Room in the Temperance Hospital, Chicago, have sent offerings to the Temperance Temple, beside placing several tablets in the corridor of WILLARD Hall. They have united in gifts to the ISABEL GIBSON Fund for Temperance work in France, in the Columbian Fund for Temperance work in Spain, and have aided Temperance work in Italy.

A fund was raised to distribute "Y" Pledge Cards at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, of which thousands were given out, the "Y's" of Africa sent the most substantial contribution for this purpose.

At the opening of the college year of 1894, the National "Y" Branch, through the Assistant Secretary, MRS. F. S. EVANS, sent a printed address prepared by MISS WILLARD, LADY HENRY SOMERSET, and MRS. MARY HUNT, to the officials connected with educational institutions throughout the United States, including 1,435 schools and colleges, and nearly 3,000 World's Petitions, also 1,500 copies of a letter prepared by the General Secretary to State W.C.T.U. Presidents, asking the co-operation of all Unions in the towns where these institutions were located. This special line of work has been endorsed by a strong resolution passed by a number of State Conventions. Thousands of students have been addressed and several hundred organized into Y.W.C.T. Unions, many taking the name of the SOMERSET "Y."

Money raised and expended for all purposes by the "Y" Branch of the United States for 1893 and 1894, 65,968·52 dols.

Money paid to State W.C.T. Unions from which a per capita fee has been sent to the National and World's Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, 4,557·25 dols.

Since the World's Report of 1893 the work of the National "Y" Branch in the United States has been greatly promoted by the efficient services, as lecturers, organizers and writers of the Assistant Secretary, MRS. F. S. EVANS, of New York City, and the Young Women Organizers, MISS IDA C. CLOTHIER, MISS BELLE KEARNEY, MISS CLARA PARRISH, MISS FRANCES H. ENSIGN, and MISS CARRIE LEE CARTER. For assistance in foreign correspondence thanks are due to MRS. F. S. EVANS, MRS. FRANCES B. YARNALL, and MISS FRANCES H. ENSIGN.

FRANCES J. BARNES,
General Secretary Nat. "Y" Branch
United States of America.

Dominion of Canada.—There are up to date 44 "Y" Unions in the Dominion of Canada distributed as follows:—Province of Quebec, 16; Province of Ontario, 12; Maritime Provinces, 10; Province of Manitoba, 2; Province of British Columbia, 2.

These Unions represent an active and honorary membership of between 12 and 1,400.

Beginning with the most westerly Province (British Columbia), Vancouver manages night school for boys with great success, and is doing good work along the line of parlor socials. Victoria is about opening a large coffee house. 850 of the 1,000 shares being already subscribed. Brandon devotes special attention to Loyal Temperance Legions and the supplying of literature for the boxes on the trains. Winnipeg has maintained a Reading Room for girls for two years, but has been obliged to close it this spring on account of the hard times. Holds parlor socials frequently and distributes literature. Also does large work in sending literature to outlying districts where the people are too poor to buy. Some 3,000 books, magazines and papers have been sent this year. A very successful flower mission is also maintained.

Ontario reports twelve "Y" Unions and five "Y" Committees. Twenty departments of work are taken up in this Province and are successfully carried forward. A very large amount of social work is done through parlor meetings. London, Hamilton, Toronto and St. Catherines have been especially active.

Quebec. Sixteen Unions all doing excellent work. Number of departments not reported.

Maritime, comprising Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. A Mimeograph paper is issued by this Provincial organization, which is brim full of inspiration. Two new Unions have been organized during March, one of them in a Ladies' College. Almost all branches of work are taken up. The following are some of the topics discussed at meetings :—

1.—Why I became a "Y."

2.—What lessons for "Y" members are found in the lives of CLARA BARTON and SUSAN B. ANTHONY?

3.—Who are the Canadian women poets and what have they written?

4.—Can any "Y" member consistently remain neutral on the Suffrage Question while the "Age of Consent Law" remains on the Statute Books of Canada?

5.—How may "Y" members most effectually impress upon a community their belief in "a white life for two"?

6.—What are "Y" members doing for the redemption of the Magdalenes of the community?

7.—Who are the greatest living Canadian writers? What is their opinion of and attitude towards prohibition as a reform?

8.—What has been the cost of the Royal Commission sent to inquire into the Liquor Traffic, and what are likely to be the results?

In Canada I think we may truly say of the "Y's" "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

Respectfully submitted,

E. CORA HIND,
Supt., Y.W.C.T.U.

Room 11, Dundee Street,
Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

Hawaiian Islands.—In spite of the disturbed condition of political affairs the "Y" W.C.T. Union of Honolulu, organized in 1889, has held on its way and has since 1893 contributed 100 dols. annually towards MISS GREEN'S work among the Hawaiians, has given to each society, the Loyal Temperance Legion, and Band of Hope, fifty cents monthly, has sent to MISS DENTON for her work in Japan ten dollars, and the work in France five dollars. Demorest Medal Contests have been held and efforts made to start anti-cigarette leagues. In the Kawaiahar Seminary after a talk given by the "Y" Secretary followed by time for considering the seriousness of signing a pledge, thirty-nine young women had affixed their names and organized a Union, calling it the Kaahumann after one of the noble native women; over sixty girls have joined, and are to hold meetings once a month, at a new boarding school Kamehameha. The subject has also been presented and pledges left for signature at Olion College, and at a school on one of the other islands an interest in Temperance is being awakened which is encouraging when so many of the Hawaiians are being swept away by the vice of intemperance.

Yours with enthusiasm for our Master's work,

ALICE C. JORDAN.

Great Britain.—The "Y" work was inaugurated in Great Britain in 1890, during a visit here of the International Superintendent of the Department, MRS. FRANCES J. BARNES, of New York, and LADY HENRY SOMERSET kindly consented to be the superintendent until someone less over-burdened with work could be found. In 1892 she handed the Department over to MISS ALYS PEARSALL SMITH (a daughter of H. W. S.), who was made the Honorary General Secretary.

At first the work progressed but slowly, as the idea was new in Great Britain, but within the last two or three years it has begun to create a widespread interest. There are now about seventy "Y" Branches, with a membership of several thousand, and most of the Branches are actively at work. The object of the "Y" Department, as stated in the B.W.T.A. Annual Leaflet, is as follows :—

"This Department aims to enlist young women to form separate societies of the 'Y' B.W.T.A. for the purpose of strengthening the principles of total abstinence in social customs; to teach young women the scientific and ethical reasons for total abstinence, and for protective legislation; to develop a new army of trained workers to whom the care of children's work may be entrusted."

The methods of carrying out the aims of this Department must, of course, vary with varying localities. Reports have been received from different Branches of work done in some or all of the following lines: flower missions; decorations for Temperance meetings; factory girls' clubs; sewing classes for poor girls; Loyal Temperance Legion work; singing in hospitals and workhouses; visiting poor children; providing Temperance refreshment stalls and Temperance literature booths at fairs and in parks; work among hop-pickers and haymakers; circulating the *Woman's Signal* and *Budget*; petition work; befriending young women arriving at railway stations, &c.; giving Temperance entertainments; and doing in short any and everything that bright young brains and loving hearts can suggest to further the cause so warmly espoused. Some Branches have done excellent work in canvassing to sucure the return of Temperance candidates for the London School Board, the London Vestries, and in the late London County Council elections. It is believed that several Temperance men owe their elections mainly to the work of the "Y's."

Perhaps one of the most useful lines of work undertaken by our "Y's" has been the formation of "Y" choirs, who adopt a simple yet tasteful uniform, and train their voices to sing in any Temperance meetings that may be held in their respective neighbourhoods. These choirs are composed either of the "Y" members alone, or of the "Y" members in company with some of their gentlemen associate members.

Upon the marriage of MISS PEARSALL SMITH last December, and her departure to spend the winter in Germany, she appointed as her substitute until her return MISS ANDREWS, of Brockley, London, S.E., who has done excellent work, and has been instrumental in forming nine new Branches.

ALYS WHITALL RUSSELL,
Honorary General Secretary.

Australasia.—Queensland reports 14 "Y" Unions with an active membership of over 316 and 152 honoraries. Efficient work is done in nine departments, viz: Literature, Flower Mission, Hospitals Choir, Drawing Room, Narcotics, Franchise, Purity, and Press. Correspondents supply Temperance items and reports of meetings to fifteen newspapers. Christmas treats are given annually to poor children, newsboys, &c. 800 were entertained at Christmas, '93. Fans tied with white ribbons are given to Hospital patients at this time of the year also. In response to MISS JESSIE ACKERMAN'S appeal the "Y's" subscribe sufficient funds to educate 11 Hindoo girls for Zenana work.

"Y" Night and "Y" Conferences form part of the programme for annual W.C.T.U. Conventions, "Congress of Nations," and "Columbian Conclave" being included in "Y" Might programmes.

Twelve conversions took place in or through the "Y" Union in 1894. Twenty-seven copies of *Young Women* are taken, and the "Y" song book is used at all special meetings. Most Unions prepare a syllabus for meetings. Honorary Members take part in public and regular meetings.

Money raised by Unions in this Colony amounts to £333 2s. 3½d.

Victoria, with its 12 "Y" Unions consisting of 336 active and 19 Honorary Members, reports thorough and earnest work. This report is incomplete, eight Unions only having reported. Three hundred and eighty-eight meetings of various kinds have been held, and 18 entertainments. Twelve departments of work are carried out with good results—L.T.L., Evangelistic, Hospital, Flower Mission, Dorcas, Circulating Library, Literature, Temperance night at Y.P.S.C.E., Press, Demorest Contests, Narcotics, and Visiting the Sick. One Union circulates 1,000 copies of the *Temperance Alliance Record* freely every month. Every Union keeps a pledge book and takes pledges at all Public Meetings and Temperance Missions. Some hundreds have thus been obtained but no record kept. One Union raised £50 for a piano, another raised funds for the renovation of the local Temperance Hall; another supplies two newspapers with half a column of Temperance items each week. Horner's Penny Stories are lent by the Tract distributors of some Unions. Six Unions have raised £143 16s. 9d. for all purposes. The "Y" song book is used. The Colonial Superintendent, during 1894, visited nine Unions.

New South Wales reports eleven "Y" Unions, with 281 active members and 65 honorary members. With one exception the Unions here are less than two years old, yet the largest "Y" Union in Australasia is in this Colony. Sixteen departments are taken up and systematically worked—Scientific Instruction, Band of Hope, Evangelistic, Flower Mission, Hospital, Literature, Loyal Temperance Legions, Coffee Rooms, Work among Seamen, Grocers' Licenses, Unfermented Wine, Press, Drawing Room, Demorest Contests and Circulating Libraries. Nine Unions report having held 225 meetings and entertainments. Two Unions work large and flourishing L.T.L's., and prepare the children for the W.C.T.U. Competitive Examinations in Temperance Physiology; one of these "Y" Unions also, in conjuction with the local W.C.T.U., does excellent work at their Coffee Rooms. Thus they keep in sight and encourage those who sign the pledge at their

Temperance Missions. One Union reports that the members caused appeals to be printed in "Y" papers and to be read from the pulpits of twelve churches, asking young women to refrain from offering wine to young men during the Christmas festivities. This was done Christmas 1893 and 1894. Its Superintendent supplies eight newspapers with "Scientific Instruction" notes, and a member has given 45 addresses on the effects of alcohol at Bands of Hope, Y.P.S.C.E. and Y.W.C.E.; it has undertaken to clothe three orphans; supplies Christmas dinners to poor families; arranged 22 Demorest Medal Contests; lends "Pansy" books to hospital patients, besides other work, reports to 10 papers, and visited 20 Bands of Hope, giving the full programme. Another "Y" Union carries on its own Band of Hope, and has given Temperance programmes at 12 other Bands of Hope. Hospitals are visited, members read to patients, arrange concerts at regular intervals, and lend interesting literature. Woollen clothing is given by Flower Mission Superintendents to the deserving poor.

No. of pledges taken by "Y" Unions is 222.

The first Australasian "Y" Conference was held in Sydney, N.S.W., April, 1894, and was very helpful to the "Y's." The local Union supplied 60 souvenir badges—an ivy leaf painted on white ribbon with suitable inscription in gold. Seven "Y" Unions have raised £81 5s., and most Unions use the "Y" song-book.

South Australia reports 8 "Y" Unions with an active membership of 87 and 24 honoraries. Four Unions have raised £12 13s. 3d., have held 59 meetings and entertainments. They have given aid to the "W.T." at the White Ribbon Fair"; have taken up Flower Missions and Hospital work; helped at outdoor meetings; and helped to stop the granting of a wine license. At monthly meetings sewing is done for the poor.

All Unions have taken up press work; one "Y" reports items to two papers. One copy of *Young Women* is taken.

SUMMARY.

No. of "Y" Unions	45
" active members	1032
" honorary members	259
Departments of work	22
Total sum raised	£571 12s. 3d.
21 Unions have held meetings	672

RUTH LUCAS,
Australian "Y" Supt.

2, Francis St., Hyde Park, Sydney,
New South Wales.

New Zealand.—It is with sincere regret that up to date no report has been received from New Zealand. In 1893 five "Y" Branches were reported, all doing excellent work. It is to be hoped some representative may be present in person to report at the London World's Convention.

South Africa.—Since the report of 1893 the "Y's" of England, Canada, and the United States have had the pleasure of welcoming MISS ANNA M. CUMMINGS, the Superintendent from South Africa, who with her companions MISS SOLOMON and MISS PRIDE, also members of "Y" Unions, have visited several States and acceptably addressed many meetings, most notably the National Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, 1894. At this time MISS CUMMINGS closed her address by presenting to the Temperance Temple seventy-five dollars, the remainder of the amount required for the tablet in WILLARD Hall, which reached her from the "Y's" of South Africa during the time of the Convention. MISS ELLA DUDLEY has had charge of the work during MISS CUMMINGS' absence, under whose care the interest has been continued, and we sincerely regret that up to date the Special Report for the World's Convention has not been received. It is, however, encouraging to know that the Unions have not only held their own, but that the recommendations and helps sent out by the World's "Y" Secretary have been received and used, and that the College letters have proven helpful: already W.C.T. Unions have been organized in five Academies, and more are in prospect, which with the return of MISS CUMMINGS to South Africa in the autumn, will give a fresh impetus to this line of work, as she goes back with extended educational plans in which the Young Women's Branch is included, hence the so-called "Dark Continent" may become an illumined corner of the earth for Temperance instruction.

Asia Minor.—The Union organized in Smyrna by MRS. MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT, composed of older and younger women, has, amidst many difficulties, continued to hold regular meetings, elect officers, present topics, obtain signatures to the pledge, distribute literature, and urge the wearing of the White Ribbon. The meetings have been held in MISS LORD'S School, one being addressed by MRS. BLATCHFORD, who gave an account of MISS WILLARD'S work for Temperance. Several individual cases have been benefitted, one a young man who had been intemperate, signed the pledge, and an old woman, wholly given to the habit of smoking, has confessed by the grace of God to being entirely delivered from the vice. We have many cases to pray for, and have been impressed with the need in Smyrna of a Temperance Hospital. Who will help us open one? Yours prayerfully,

MARY A. MASSAOUTI.

India, China, and Japan.—Although Unions of young women were organized in 1892, and individual workers are interested in these countries, no reports have been received since 1893.

France.—The Secretary of Young Women's Work having come to America as the wife of MR. JOHN SCOTT, of Philadelphia, her mother, MRS. WM. GIBSON, is now filling the position, and reports the work of the Crèche inaugurated by the first Paris "Y," to be still continued with interest, the contributions received from other countries, especially the United States, have materially aided in this work. The Union at Suresnes, under the presidency of MLLE. RAINAUD, has become an established factor for good, numbers of both young and old, through this agency, having become total abstainers. The young men of this organization commemorate holidays in France by arranging Temperance programs which have been enthusiastically carried out; on these days new members have been obtained and an incentive given for organizing Unions in several towns on the coast of France.

Italy.—The "Y" W.C.T. Union, organized by MRS. LEAVITT in the Female Seminary in Rome, has never disbanded, though it has been difficult to obtain pledged members owing to the prevailing custom of making and drinking light wine; but a few staunch adherents among the students rally around the two valiant "Y's," MISS VICKERY and MISS MACEY, from Indiana, U.S.A., who as teachers, both by precept and example, hold up the benefits of total abstinence, and need the prayers and the contributions for Temperance literature from other strong "Y" W.C.T. Unions.

Spain.—The Columbian "Y," of San Sebastian, during the past year has held very profitable meetings to consider the subject of Temperance in its various branches. The girls already members are interested, and one new name has been added. The new "Y" member is the daughter of a man who is a wine-producer in the valley of the Ebro, in the province of Logrono. Perhaps a proof of the fact that we are beginning to have influence is that we have been publicly attacked in the papers. I am sorry to say that the editor of *El Cristiano*, an Evangelical paper in Madrid, himself a minister in the Church, wrote a long article in favour of the use of wine, and disposing of all who differed from him in a very summary way.

We are especially grateful to the "Y's" who have sent us a generous gift of money. This will help us to translate and print needed literature. This must be well prepared and of the most convincing character to be useful in this land. I enclose a note written by the President of our "Y" to the American girls.

International Institute, Avenida, 40,
San Sebastian, Spain,
March 23rd, 1895.

My dear Friend,—

As we are members of the Temperance Society, I think it is right that we should know, every one of us, something about the work that we are doing, the obstacles that are before our path, and the help that we need one from another.

Till now, there was a thought here in Spain about the Temperance work not only erroneous, but of misunderstanding. You know that Spain is a fertile country, and produces a great quantity of grapes; and there are towns, especially in Castile and Andalusia, whose industry is the wine, and hundreds of families live with this. They say, "Our richness consists in this; what are we going to do? Temperance is a good work for foreign countries where all the wine is alcohol." But now also here we have much alcohol in the wine, beside what the same wine contains in itself. I remember this summer, one day, that I was walking with some persons (who think of the Temperance as I have told you) in one of the cities of Andalusia, and we counted seven or more who were intoxicated. Almost in every street are one or two saloons, some who drink are very young persons, not only men but women. It is a shame! Yes, we have to work hard, but we expect to keep on by the help of God, and we know that Christ has overcome the world. We are little in number but very large in hope and faith. We hope to help in Barcelona, also in Catalonia. We need your prayers very much for our beloved country.

Yours faithfully,
Esther Alonzo Y. Lopez,
President.

Alice Gordon Gulick,
San Sebastian, Spain.

Martinique.—A regular correspondence has been kept up with Miss Alice Titi, Port de France, for over two years, during which time as an earnest Young White Ribboner, she has been most faithful in obtaining signatures to the pledge, both in her own family and among her friends on land and sea. She is a constant reader of our papers, and sends for literature and helps, keeping in close touch with the World's work, prophesying ere long a live "Y" Branch for the West Indies.

WORK IN GENERAL.

A constant correspondence with "Y" Secretaries of various countries has been maintained by the World's "Y" Secretary; letters and literature have been sent wherever there was an opening. The plan for enlisting young people in schools and colleges with the printed letters and World's Petition have also been sent to the "Y" Secretaries, some of whom have been able to adapt them to their use with satisfactory results. It has been the good fortune of the World's "Y" Secretary during the past few months to visit a few of the islands of the sea, and some of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. At Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Cairo, and Jerusalem, interviews were had with those interested in Temperance work, and the Polyglot Petition presented. In Cairo, Rome and Florence meetings were addressed. The need of work in all these places was very evident. The nations of the earth are now brought very close together by correspondence and travel, but if we would "double up the ranks" of the World's "Y" workers it will have to be by the sisters in the best-organised countries *sistering* those in distant lands; and we know of no better reciprocity plan than the one proposed by DR. KATE BUSHNELL in an issue of the *Union Signal* called "A New Departure," from which the following is deduced:—

RECOMMENDATION I.—*Reciprocity Plan.*

That the "Y" Branches of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australasia, and S. Africa, as representing the largest number of organizations, appoint "Fellowship Secretaries" in states, colonies or counties, to correspond with distant countries, with isolated Unions, and individuals. The "Y" Branches of each state, colony, or county uniting to send our paper *Young Women*, and such literature as may be needed. Each "Fellowship Secretary" to report to the World's "Y" Secretary the country selected by her state, colony, or county, and also to report at the end of two years the work thus done to the National "Y" Secretary of each country, that she may include it in her report to the World's "Y" Secretary.

RECOMMENDATION II.—*Missionary Temperance Fund.*

As there is the greatest difficulty in enlisting young women in the wine-producing countries of France, Italy, Spain, and some of the islands of the sea, that we endeavour to obtain contributions for the work already inaugurated in the countries named, that each National "Y" Branch shall appoint a custodian to receive and forward the same through the Treasurer of the World's W.C.T.U.

RECOMMENDATION III.—"*Y*" *Evenings and Conferences.*

As the bright programmes prepared by the young women during the time of the annual meetings of the W.C.T.U. have proved an attractive and helpful adjunct, that these be continued, with ever the presentation of that which is most profitable and uplifting.

That Conferences on lines of work be held by the "Y" Delegates and visitors at the time of the Annual Gatherings, when the plan carried out by the "Y" Branch of the United States is recommended because of the benefit it has been to the work and workers after several years of trial.

RECOMMENDATION IV.—*Franchise.*

Owing to much ignorance on many questions of civil and municipal government, and a growing interest on the part of young women regarding equal suffrage, we recommend, wherever advisable, a Suffrage Department as a line of work.

RECOMMENDATION V.—*Schools and Colleges.*

Since it is of the utmost importance to enlist trained forces, that special efforts be made to organize young women in educational institutions, and that we specially recommend the formation of "Somerset Y's."

RECOMMENDATION VI.—*Juvenile Work.*

As the most approved method of interesting and holding the children, we recommend the "Y" Branches in all countries to take up Loyal Temperance Legion Work.

RECOMMENDATION VII.—*Temperance Hospitals.*

Believing the conduct of hospitals without administering alcoholics to be the most successful, standing as practical illustrations of the benefit of total abstinence, we ask young women to give to such their support and patronage.

RECOMMENDATION VIII.—*The Temple.*

As the Temperance Temple in Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., has become of world-wide fame, and as the returns from contributions sent by every land will in time obtain *pro rata* returns, we recommend "Y" Branches to contribute toward tablets for WILLARD Hall, or otherwise, sending all offerings to MISS SARA JOHNSON, Treasurer Temple Fund, The Temple, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

RECOMMENDATION IX.—*Change of Name.*

For the sake of harmony in position and title, that the World's Department of Young Women's Work be changed into the World's Young Woman's Branch, and that the "Y" Superintendent be made the World's General Secretary of the "Y" Branch, by virtue of which office she shall be a member of the World's Executive Committee.

RECOMMENDATION X.—"*Y*" *Secretaries.*

That as Young Woman's work comes under the heading of organization on the same basis as the parent Society, that we recommend all Colonies, which have not already done so, to change the name from Department to Branch, with a "Y" Secretary instead of Superintendent, who shall by virtue of her office be a member of the Colonial Executive Committee.

RECOMMENDATION XI.—*Reports and Representation.*

That all "Y" Secretaries keep accurate minutes, and in ample time before the next's World's Convention send reports showing a great increase in work and membership, which will entitle each country to a large representation of "Y" Delegates.

Lastly, that we all trust, pray, and labour for the ostracism of the social custom of wine drinking, and for the overthrow of the legalized liquor traffic in all nations.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES J. BARNES,
World's Superintendent of
Young Women's Temperance Work.

146, West 103 Street,
New York City, U.S.A.
April 26th, 1895.

SOCIAL PURITY.

When a few years ago the World's W.C.T.U. did me the honour to call me to accept the title of Superintendent of the Purity Department, I hesitated to accept, for this reason, that my work for the Abolitionist Federation is so arduous and so continuous that, at my advanced age, I could not and ought not to undertake anything else, or accept even a title which involved any work or responsibility. They assured me that it would not involve any work and so I accepted. The Abolitionist Federation of which I speak was founded by me twenty years ago, and I have been its active Secretary ever since. The work extends more or less throughout the world, but has chiefly to do with the Continent of Europe and the British Colonies. My chief and first duty is to this Federation. My work for it has been specially arduous this past winter.

We are not a "purity society." Of course the great work of abolition is a purifying work, but the title of a purity league would be as inadequate (as a definition of our work) as it would have been if applied to the great anti-slavery movement led by WILLIAM L. GARRISON. This movement was not called a purity movement, though in a certain sense the abolition of any wrong or iniquity purifies the moral atmosphere.

It is easy to define what has been done during the past few years in the Purity Department, although a full and worthy report of it would fill a book. But I may remind you that it has been already published in several pamphlets. I wrote myself two years ago a pamphlet describing the work of MRS. ANDREW and DR. BUSHNELL from their first thought of it up to the time of the appointment of the Parliamentary Committee to take their evidence. It may be said that the whole of the work which I have to report and of which I am *fully cognizant* has been the work done so nobly and so thoroughly by these two ladies. MISS FORSAITH, 1, King Street, Westminster, can supply all the papers about it.

The important Indian work of these dear ladies, as you know, was preceded and followed by much valuable work for the same ends in South Africa, Australia, the Straits Settlements, Burma, Japan, and China. It has been a wonderful work altogether, and I hope it may be fully and eloquently reported by some speaker at the World's Congress in London.

I ought, perhaps, long ago to have collected information from all parts of the world concerning what the numerous purity societies are doing. But I must frankly say that I have been unable to do this, and that I could not have undertaken it without doing injustice to my own great Society—the Abolitionist Federation, and to my beloved friends and colleagues who are working so hard in that Federation, and to whom I owe my first allegiance. I can only here state from my personal knowledge gained by correspondence with different Colonies, that members of the World's W.C.T.U. who have taken up purity work are doing excellent service to the cause of purity in many parts of the world.

The W.W.C.T.U. most generously granted to me a sum of money in the late autumn of 1893, to enable me to visit Italy with the view of reviving, if possible, the interest in the abolitionist work, and arousing the public conscience on moral questions. Italy had some years before moved strongly in that direction, and I was enabled to accomplish some thing with the aid of our old abolitionist fellow-workers in the different towns. The chief result of that little mission has been a movement among Catholics of Belgium, France and Italy, a movement which was first suggested by a Catholic gentleman who is a personal friend of the Pope, who came to me to explain to me fully the lines in which Catholics could best act. That movement is still going on, and has in it some very hopeful elements. Personally, I am happy here to be able to acknowledge the kindness and generosity of Miss Willard and her friends in having supplied me with the means for carrying out this little mission which has by no means been unfruitful.

Josephine E. Butler,
Superintendent.

WORK AMONG SEAMEN.

I am very glad to be able to report substantial progress during the past year in Temperance work among Seamen.

National Navies.—Royal Navy of Great Britain. This Navy numbers 548 ships and gunboats in and out of commission; 84,300 seamen, marines, and boys. The Royal Naval Temperance Society has Branches on board every ship in commission, with an estimated membership of one-sixth of the Navy. One thousand petty officers and men serve officially upon the committees of this Society, and the whole is carried on with the sanction and co-operation of Commanding Officers. 6,021 pledges have been taken during the year at the Government ports of Portsmouth and Devonport. During the same period, 1,870 pledge-books, 19,394 pledge-cards, and 20 tons' weight of Temperance literature have been distributed from the headquarters, Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth.

In Her Majesty's Training Service, from 50 to 60 per cent. of the young fellows are teetotallers in some of the ships; in others, from 30 to 40 per cent. 1,325 honours were presented during the year for periods of faithfulness to the pledge in the Queen's service, from one year to twenty years. The written testimony of Commanding Officers is that, as an important factor to discipline, contentment, and efficiency, the Temperance cause is second to none. The monthly organ of the Royal Naval Temperance Society is an illustrated periodical called *Ashore and Afloat.* Its circulation amounted to 438,675 copies during the past year. The British Navy has carried the pledge-book into every clime—to the extreme north in Sir George Nares' expedition, to the burning Soudan, to the Zambesi and fever-stricken rivers of Africa, and wherever a gallant ship has met her grave, as in the cases of H.M.S. "Eurydice," "Atalanta," "Victoria," she has carried down with her the pledge-books and cards of this Society. The Independent Order of Good Templars is working in union with the Royal Naval Temperance Society, and the two together, it is believed, cover the ground in the British Navy. Two very fine buildings, Royal Sailors' Rests, are carried on under my superintendence at Portsmouth and Devonport. They have been built as Temperance homes for blue-jackets at the cost of £150,000, and contain between them nearly 1,000 beds. They are believed to be the largest Temperance homes for seamen in the world. Last year they accommodated 118,521 men who slept on the premises, and took £10,739 over their counters. They are centres of Temperance, spiritual, and social work among seamen, their wives and families. I am personally connected with Temperance homes for sailors in almost all the foreign ports where our British Naval ships lie; they are for the most part clean, comfortable, and well conducted.

American Navy.—I have been connected with this Navy for many years, my monthly letter and *Ashore and Afloat* are sent officially in large parcels, month by month, to every ship in the service. They are eagerly read, and many pledges and personal correspondence are the result. A good work is being carried on in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by an old friend of mine. There is at present no organized Temperance work in the United States Navy, but this I hope will follow, as a result of many years and much money spent in pioneering work.

Merchant Seamen.—This work has to be carried on under great difficulties, owing to the impossibility of organizing work in merchant ships.

The Missions to Seamen, England, take many thousands of pledges every year, through their chaplains and readers, as also do the "British and Foreign Sailor's Society," but the following up of these men is a very great difficulty. Homes for merchant seamen have been established in all the principal ports of Great Britain, and in some foreign ports.

Australasia.—A very cheering report has been forwarded by Miss M. Ogg, Australasian Superintendent of Work among Sailors. Letters recommending that work among sailors should be taken up by the different Colonies were written to the Colonial Secretaries in 1894. One reply was received from Victoria, saying that they would take up the work when they found some one willing to act as Superintendent. Tasmania has a Department, but no report has been sent in. Western Australia has a flourishing Sailors' Rest, and they were presented last year with a Bethel flag, and a small sum of money from the "British and Foreign Sailors' Society," London. This Rest has been in existence for more than two years, and has proved a blessing to many. The Sailors' Mission in Queensland is progressing well. The work is best carried on at Brisbane. A Committee has been formed of members of the W.C.T.U. Services, meetings, and socials, are held for seamen, and are well attended. 116 sailors signed the Temperance pledge since March last, when they started. It is hoped and believed that the next Australasian report may show yet more done for God's glory in this great cause.

No report is to hand from MRS. MCCLEES as to work among sailors in the United States. I trust that by the next Convention I may be in possession of more material from members of the W.W.C.T.U. as to work among sailors; but although we thank God for something attempted, we look for very much more true and good work among the men of the sea, both in our national and merchant Navies, all the world over.

AGNES E. WESTON,
Superintendent of Work among Sailors.

May 26, '95.

SAVINGS BANKS.

As the handful of brave women who began in prayer the Women's Christian Temperance Union, increases to a world-wide thoughtful multitude, and the waves of progress take them near to the hearts of the people, we see that we must not only ask special dispensations to protect the weak, but that we must use the great educative and upbuilding forces. We see that the perfection of reform can come only with God's providence, through the training of intelligence and the employment of the best practical moral influences. It is the wisdom of our leaders in recognizing and grouping these magnets of broad and popular adaptability, of having running through their channels and along their wires news that appeals to the masses and helps them to independent recognition of their own powers, that gives to the organization its strength and elasticity. The breadth of means must be gauged only by the breadth of purpose. If we go to all the world we need all the best tidings and the best plans. We need the White Ribbon and Total Abstinence, but we need to go back of the Ribbon, back of the silk worm and the white light, back of the Total Abstinence with a thousand whys. This necessity of going back to the primal source, of going back even of the inculcation of common thrift and self-responsibility, to which in my two years' visits among the people and schools of Europe I had closely in mind, has of late forcibly impressed me. There are common grounds of thought for all civilized nations. They realize the necessity of self or co-operative support and have dawning ideas of responsibility. They grasp at the wire of systematised frugality and anxiously inquire for the tidings it carries. They ask how can we solve the problem of physical existence and keep from the thralls of poverty. They agree that the natural sequence of economy is possession.

The love of parents for their children makes them watchful for their protection, and the idea of individual thought, earning and saving, which leads often unawares to reforms of appetite and action is grasped with avidity. Thus the School Savings Banks practised throughout France and in many parts of middle Europe are of great value to the populace. It comes also into the home and the general training on lines of economy which tend to self-support are better understood than in the United States. The system indeed, as in some sections of the United States, suggests the W.C.T.U. In Bostock, Germany, I was asked by some of the residents to form a W.C.T.U., but when I explained to them that it was Total Abstinence they would not give up their beer. "You know we are not Temperance," they said. And this is the way throughout Germany, they are not Temperance, but there are brave women among them working continually for equal education and equal wage opportunity, and there is a kind of light and leaven at work that will produce the strong determined Temperance ally when the nation lifts its food standards. Sweden, Norway and Denmark have a more receptive comparative people who practising the systems of saving, acknowledge it as helpful to sobriety and discouraging to tobacco smoking and, their local plague, snuffing.

The Postal Savings Bank is much used for the savings of the older folk and those not in schools, by the inhabitants of the old world, and with excellent effect. I noticed personally this work in Italy, Southern France, Austria, Switzerland, Scandinavia and the different German States. The people, usually men and women of the working class, stood often in long lines at the post office window with deposit books and cash in hand waiting their turn to deposit. These lines were longest on Saturday afternoons, when the week's pay had been received.

Frugality is always an important factor of moral citizenship, and the trained economists are fortified against temptation.

My work as World's Superintendent of School Savings Banks in the W.C.T.U. during the last two years has been mostly preparatory. I have looked more closely into the educational systems of Europe, spending considerable time in the special and public schools, and resume the broadening active service with enlarged understanding. The work in the United States has moved quietly under a home secretary, who sent out hundreds of lots of literature in answer to orders, and replied to many letters. By this means a few new school banks have been started, but those waiting for finishing instructions are more. We have Superintendents of the Department in Wisconsin, Maine, Missouri, Massachusetts, North Dakota, Idaho, and Nevada, and County Superintendents in some States including Pennsylvania, New York, and California, Ohio, Kansas and Minnesota, manifest general inquiring interest. MRS. H. C. RUTH, Superintendent of North Dakota, has met with the best results. She has now School Savings Banks in Grafton, Cooperstown, Forman, Wahpeton, Portland, Mayville and Caldonia, with other towns preparing to take up the system. In answer to my letters written to the Presidents of every country last Fall, from Freiberg, Germany, I have much encouragement.

Dear MRS. WILLIAMS, now gone to her reward, was a staunch advocate of the School Savings Bank, and I had promised her personal presence and speech for the work this year. She held with us that to develop the business understanding and cultivate the business habits and self-responsibility of the boy and the girl by this pleasant training is a great step toward Temperance, wage, and franchise equality. The department was taken up by the Dominion two years ago. MRS. SHERWOOD and others have been doing some effective preparatory work. Literature has been sent to many points on request both by my home Secretary and by myself from Germany.

MRS. SMART writes from Madeira that the teaching of practical economy as a forerunner to Temperance will be good in that "great wine growing country."

MRS. WHITNEY says the people in Honolulu recognise the value of such teaching.

MRS. SOLTON, who has forwarded the School Savings Bank in Tasmania, left the mantle of her department on MISS TAPP of Newtown, and we have not yet received report.

W. J. VAN HERWAARDEN, the Holland Secretary, writes approving of the Postal Savings Banks as used there by the school children for small deposits which allows them two and one third per cent when their deposits reach 1 dol.

Australia repeats her message of sympathy with the popular propagation of thrift and wants lecturers and literature to introduce the work.

England has the Postal Savings Banks in general use and the School Savings Banks with full approval in several cities and districts under full government protection.

The governments are beginning to see the value of trained economy in the people. The general and grateful acceptance of the School Savings Banks movement was exemplified in the action of the Committee on Educational Awards at the World's Fair in Chicago presenting your Superintendent with a diploma in recognition of her success in introducing the system into schools of the United States and her printed literature on the subject. Of this literature "How to Institute School Savings Banks" is sent free everywhere on application by enclosing a postage stamp. We live to help each other and to help humanity.

There are thousands and thousands of children in the world who have the benefits of this savings teaching in the schools, but they are all too few compared with the great whole, and the instruction needs elaboration.

Economy is the home law of management and distribution, the storing up and giving out. In economic life all values must be considered according to their social utility. We want to impress with the practical saving and business methods, the relative relation of money and exertion to pleasures, of economy to honesty, of self-supporting ability and personal possession to well-developed satisfying enjoyment. We want indeed the elements of economics with the economy, the respect for individual rights, because the arts, the sciences, the whole fabric of co-operative interests have at their base the self-responsibility of the people. With the development of personal right, individual possession and thought of acquirement we would imbue respect for the rights of others, the sacredness of unprotected property and a general moral regard for truth in its entirety and simplicity, the generosity that only possession makes real and possible.

Though the plan is educative rather than accumulative, all must see the practical value of the money reward. The sweetness of possession is ever in the wisdom of apportionment. Money is always an important comfort factor, and its collection and distribution through the avenues of thrift and labour which the school bank favours discourages the thoughtless extravagance, the cigarette, and the early drink habit.

The school collections are taken up every Monday morning. Every child is credited with his own savings on his own school card and in his own bank book. He gets regular interest for his money. He checks it out with the approval of teacher and parent. He learns how pennies are saved and how interest accumulates. The teachers like their share of the work, which occupies only fifteen minutes a week.

In closing this brief report, it is only just to the friends of the cause that I express my regret at being unable to forward the interests of the Department work more systematically in the United States during my two years abroad, and having just reached my native shore in April, at being absent from the London Convention. While my devotion to philanthropy is strong—and I do whatever I may always for the furtherance of human progress—I recognize the home tie, the mother care as ever pre-eminent. My sons were in Germany for education and degrees, now acquired, and it was my best pleasure to make home life and joys for them. These were glad years, and there is no regret—only joyful loving satisfaction about them. Now with what I have gained I turn again with more time and energy to the development of this great Department.

Nothing can give me a more cordial welcome home than to have inquiries from every land, and especially all parts of the United States, which is a fertile live field, about the furtherance of the work. Our lecturers are ready to aid; we go into Teachers' Institutes and into the Normal Schools this Fall.

With loving greeting to the dear sisters in all lands, and a hope that hand in hand we will achieve still broader results in the inculcation of economy, temperance and thrift during the next two years, I am asking you to help scatter the literature which explains every minutia of the work.

Very faithfully,

SARA LOUISA OBERHOLTZER,
Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Savings Banks, MRS. S. L. OBERHOLTZER, 1,905, Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A. *Associate,* MRS. CAROLINE WIJK, Gothenburg, Sweden; *Lecturers,* MRS. H. C. RUTH, Portland, North Dakota, U.S.A.; MISS ELIZABETH U. YATES, Round Pond, Maine, U.S.A.

PARLOUR MEETINGS.

The opportunities of ascertaining the amount and character of the work done in this Department throughout our world-wide organization are not great.

The Superintendent hopes that as a result of the travels of LADY HENRY SOMERSET, MISS WILLARD, and the round-the-world Missionaries, the work of the Department may be consolidated and more thoroughly organized.

In England useful work has always been sustained in Drawing Rooms, and in 1894, in connection with the National Crusade Meetings in celebration of the formation of the Women's Temperance Movement, an impetus was given to this special work, and many meetings held throughout the country with most gratifying results. The Superintendent aids the Branches in organizing such meetings, and also makes arrangements for Drawing Room Meetings to be held under National auspices. Suitable Drawing Room Literature is always kept on hand, and many letters, leaflets, &c., circulated, with a view to maintaining the special character of this work.

Few reports have been received from the other National Superintendents, but evidence is continually being given that in many countries Drawing Room Meetings are now made a regular means of reaching that particular class for which they are specially arranged.

Mrs. Wickes, of Attica, N.Y., a State Superintendent for Parlour Meetings, has published a tastefully printed leaflet giving valuable suggestions as to Drawing Room Meetings specially arranged so as to attract the younger ladies. The main idea is to work the meeting on the lines of "a party," with games adapted to Temperance purposes.

Mrs. M. McLean, Australasian Superintendent of Drawing Room Meetings (also for the Colony of Victoria), has forwarded a most interesting letter and report, from which we extract the following:—

"This branch of work has, I believe, been taken up by all the colonies, though the latest organized, viz. West Australia, has not yet furnished me with a report. South Australia has been long in the work, and has served the cause well both by pen and personal effort. Ten local Unions have held such meetings. From Queensland no report has reached me officially, but by referring to the report of that Colony's Convention held six months since, I learn that the work is being carried on, though sometimes combined with Mothers' Meetings. Tasmania commenced this Department last year, and the Superintendent is actively working it and gaining new members thereby. Victoria took up this branch of work shortly after its organization, seven years since, and has done much good work by its means. Some Unions make a speciality of this department and have very successful meetings, others find a difficulty in keeping up the meetings owing to lack of workers. The work in this Colony, however, has never been allowed to drop, and is going on well at the present time."

In conclusion we would convey our greetings to our fellow-workers in the Department throughout the world, and would specially urge each Superintendent to write us as soon as possible, so that we may initiate some means of more thoroughly organizing the Department.

Mary Shuttleworth Boden, *Superintendent.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION AND PETITIONS.

MISS GWELLIAN MORGAN, World's Superintendent of this Department, furnishes us no report of the splendid work she has done for the Polyglot Petition, but it is a fact known to all that the 50,000 signatures from Great Britain have been the result of her untiring activity and devotion.

MISS MORGAN sends the following statement of Legislative work accomplished in Australasia under the superintendency of MRS. LOUISA ARDILL:—

New South Wales.—The old time cry ever greets our ear, "You cannot make men good by Legislation," moral suasion is the thing. Why not say the same thing of all laws. Although we have not on the whole a very brilliant report, yet the meek lamb spirit of our women has been roused to the necessities of the times to the needs of the home: and thus roused we go forth "lion hearted" in the battle against all social evils, and all unjust laws, principally those affecting women and children.

Some years ago we made a great effort—got up a Petition against the employment of Bar-maids, thousands of signatures were obtained and duly presented to Parliament, with no result. Enquiring afterwards we learned that our Petition was shelved.

Many copies of the "World's Petition" were signed and returned to America, and will reappear, with the millions they help to swell.

Three years ago a large deputation waited upon the then Minister of Instruction to ask him to have placed in the Public Schools, SIR BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON's book entitled "Drink and Strong Drink." We desired a law to be passed to make it a compulsory subject of Education. This we did not obtain, but the book was placed in the schools by the Minister, MR. CARRUTHERS, and it remained optional with the teachers as regards imparting instruction therefrom.

Many deputations have waited upon SIR HENRY PARKES and SIR GEORGE DIBBS, the Premiers of our last two Parliaments, asking that the Franchise might be extended to women, on equal terms with men. SIR HENRY PARKES is thoroughly in favor of the measure. We had a most successful interview with SIR GEORGE DIBBS. The speakers on that occasion were MRS. NOLAN, Colonial President; MRS. WARD, Colonial Superintendent of the Franchise; MRS. G. E. ARDILL, Colonial Superintendent of Legislation. SIR GEORGE, who had been adverse to the measure, said he was agreeably surprised with the concise and clear manner in which we had stated our case and argued our points, and that he was almost, if not entirely won over to our side.

Much of the work in this department is purely educational.

On September 16th, 1894, DOWELL O'REILLY, ESQ., M.P., moved in the Assembly—"That in the opinion of this House the Franchise should be extended to women." After several hours discussion, 58 of the members of the House were for and 13 against the motion.

We feel sure that the time is not far distant when the ballot will be in the hands of the women of New South Wales.

We have co-operated with the N.S.W. Local Option League, and with them have formed many deputations to Premiers and Members of Parliament urging them to pass a full Local Option Bill, which we had failed to get passed during the last Parliament.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children" had a measure passed for the better protection of children. This law puts a stop to "Baby Farming," which was practised in our colony.

We have out now three petitions, which are being largely signed—one for raising the age of consent, a Vice Suppression Bill, and a third asking that the franchise may be granted to women without further delay. Our women are constantly opposing fresh licenses and renewal of licenses for grocers, in some of the Unions with marked success, and other efforts are marked with failure.

During our Triennial Convention, held in Sydney last March, it was resolved—"That this Convention forward resolutions signed by the Australian and Colonial Presidents, to the Governments of Queensland and Tasmania, urging them to repeal the C.D. Act, in force in those colonies; also to the Governments of New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, to raise the age of consent in those colonies to eighteen years; and that a petition, or deputation, from the Convention be sent to the Governments of the different colonies, asking for permission for suitable workers to visit the prisoners in gaols, prisons, and lock-ups for the purpose of holding services, distributing literature, and securing signatures to the total abstinence pledge, the names of the appointed visitors to be submitted at stated intervals."

These petitions I framed and sent to the different colonies. Up to the present time I have only received replies from two, which will be reported in the Queensland and Tasmania reports.

Victoria.—This Department is successfully represented, last year bringing more results than any previous years. The Superintendent, MRS. HARRISON LEE, wrote to every Friendly Society urging them to *meet* at other than hotels, and also to discontinue using wine, &c., at their banquets. Most courteous replies were received from all, and a promise to do their best in the matter.

Letters were also written to every Member of Parliament and every Member of the Legislation Council, urging increased interest in the Temperance Reform, and pointing out the immense value to a country, of a sober people.

The local Unions took a deep interest in the last General Election, and as a result, we have gained four new Temperance Members for Parliament.

At Benalla 60 out of every 67 women on the municipal roll, recorded their votes, and in favor of good men.

The Superintendent watches the daily papers, and takes particular notice of cases of women and children dealt unjustly with, thus working at all times for holier laws and more righteous judgments.

Queensland reports little done in this Department.

The iniquitous C.D. Acts are in force in this Colony. The women here have during the last year got up a largely signed petition, for the repeal of those Acts.

The resolution asking that our workers be permitted to visit all gaols, lock-ups, &c., brought a reply from the Premier of Queensland, stating that no further concession could be made for us, our workers already having permission to visit female prisoners.

The W.C.T.U. workers in this Colony have been successful in getting Temperance teaching into the Public Schools.

The World's Petition has been largely signed.

Tasmania sends no report.

Our petition from the Triennial Convention *re* C.D. Acts brought forth the following reply from the Premier, which we give in full, and which speaks for itself:—

Premier Office, Hobart,
14th Dec., 1894.

To the Hon. President, W.C.T.U., Australia.

Madam,

In reply to yours of the 9th July last, I have the honour to express my regret that I cannot meet your views, by introducing into the Tasmanian Legislature a Bill to provide for the repeal of the C.D. Acts.

My experience both in India and Tasmania has proved to my satisfaction the beneficial results obtained from restrictive legislation of the kind found in the C.D. Acts, and I would point out to you that although it may have been found expedient to abolish the lock hospital system in India, there is to be found in that country, as in the continent of Europe, a rigorous licensing system which renders the milder methods of the C.D. law unnecessary.

I have to apologise for the great delay that has arisen in my replying to your letter—delay that has been caused by my efforts to obtain from beyond Tasmania the fullest information on the subject.

I have the honour to be, Madam,
Your obedient servant,
E. BRADDON.

South Australia.—We congratulate our sisters of this Colony in obtaining the Franchise during the last few months, and trust the ballot, in their hands, will work wonders, for God, Home, and Humanity.

Another result of the work done in this Colony, is the passing of the Factories Bill.

There is a good Licensed Vituallers Bill, to be again brought before Parliament, next session, which embodies many very great changes.

The Barmaid question, has been before our "White Ribboners" here and some effort made to abolish the system, but so far without result.

Latterly our sisters have concentrated all their energies in the Franchise movement.

MRS. HOLDER, wife of a Member of Parliament, is Superintendent in this Colony.

Western Australia.—Our W.C.T.U. is in its infancy here, and the Department of Legislation has not yet been taken up.

The Colonial Corresponding Secretary hopes soon to inaugurate this important Department.

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT.

Report for 1894 and 1895.

The last Report closed with the following personal appeal:—

"Dear Superintendents of Evangelistic Work, will you, in every Local, County, State and National W.C.T.U., join in a grand rally this year for a World and National revival of Evangelistic work and spiritual impulse. Let us each commence in our own locality. Let the Local Superintendent revive the series of Gospel Temperance Meetings, by which in Crusade Days, as now, hundreds were reformed and redeemed. Plan special series of such meetings in churches, halls, depots, camp grounds and out-door services, through all of which the Local Unions must reach the masses. Mothers' meetings and cottage meetings are also most helpful. Pastors should be invited to preach upon Temperance, and Union Temperance meetings be secured in the different churches.

"Penetrate into jails, penitentiaries, forts, ships, factories and homes—wherever a soul *needs* you."

THE RESPONSE.

The records for 1894 and 1895 show a most encouraging response, and a widespread quickening of spiritual enthusiasm and practical effort. As the value of the departmental system, so successful in America, is only beginning to be realized in the World's W.C.T.U., surprising progress has been made in the adoption of the Evangelistic Department by National and Local Auxiliaries.

HINTS AND HELPS.

In order to secure increased spirituality in our workers, and greater system and harmony in our work, your Superintendent has issued a little book entitled, "Hints and Helps for Evangelistic Workers." It treats of the following topics: What the Evangelistic Department has accomplished; The Object of this Department; Preparation for the Individual; For the Union; Work among the Masses; The Church Duties of Local, District, County, State, and National Superintendents; Temperance Literature; How to Report; and kindred themes. Copies were freely sent to officers of the World's W.C.T.U., the President of each Auxiliary, all Evangelistic Superintendents. For Local Unions copies are supplied at ten cents each and postage. From Great Britain, Canada, Australasia, India, China, Japan, Egypt, New South Wales, Spain, and the Island of the Seas have come letters of thanks for the impulse thus given toward more intelligent and systematic Evangelistic work. Believing it will secure unity in our work, and help the earnest workers, we hope a copy may be placed in the hands of each Evangelistic Superintendent and each Local Union.

PERSONAL WORK.

In addition to the preparation of this little volume, and its widespread circulation, the Superintendent has been in constant correspondence with the World's workers, and has constantly given Bible expositions, lectures, and addresses in her own land.

REPORT OF AUXILIARIES.

British Women's Temperance Association.

As our Convention convenes in London, it is fitting that mention should first be made of the Evangelistic work of the B.W.T.A. A beautiful and inspiring report has been prepared by MISS DALE, of Hastings, by request of MISS GORHAM, Evangelistic Superintendent. We regret that only the following extracts can be given :—

"The work of the Evangelistic Department was commenced immediately after the first National Executive Committee Meeting at Reigate, May, 1893. The primary object of all our missions has been, the winning of souls to Christ; the deepening of the spiritual life of God's children, and to awaken all to a knowledge that none liveth to himself. One day of each mission has been given to temperance meetings, when pledges have been taken, and new members secured.

"During the two years *78 Missions* have been held, from 3 to 10 days in length, including Temperance Meetings, and special meetings for men, women, and children. The number of such meetings is about 1,700. MISS GORHAM, our Superintendent, has been unwearied in her devoted labours, and has conducted over 24 of these missions herself. The work of MRS. BARNEY deserves special mention. It has been deeply appreciated, and sealed by God's blessing. The happy memory of the devotional day held May 8th, 1894, still lingers with us. MISS GREENWOOD'S call to prayer has been sent to all branches, and our sisters all over the country are arranging meetings for the 2nd week in May. MISS GORHAM is also arranging a Metropolitan B.W.T.A. Sunday for June 16th. Over 200 pulpits, halls, and school rooms have been placed at our disposal, in which our White Ribbon speakers and evangelists, from all parts of the world, may plead the cause of Temperance. We cannot close our report without adding a word of warm thanks to our sister leader, and fellow worker, MISS GREENWOOD, World's Evangelistic Superintendent, for her most helpful and instructive little book, Hints and Helps for Evangelistic Workers. We do ask the possession of it, and its thoughtful perusal, by every one of our British Secretaries, and all those who are heartily and lovingly furthering the work of Temperance reform. We endorse all that MISS GREENWOOD says, and hope ere another year we may have realized, and put into practice many of her valuable suggestions, in the enlargement of Christ's Kingdom."

MISS A. M. S. DOUGLAS DALE.
(For MISS GORHAM, *Superintendent*).

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

MISS MARY E. GREEN, Associate World's Evangelistic Superintendent, sends us a thrilling report of ten years of temperance work among the Hawaiians. We quote a few extracts :—

A RESUME OF TEN YEARS' TEMPERANCE WORK AMONG HAWAIIANS.

"At Honolulu in the Spring of 1885 I entered upon this work, *especially among Hawaiians*, visiting from house to house, endeavouring to awaken an interest in Temperance among the people. I was soon enabled to organize the *first society*, which we named "Ahahui Hoole wai ona no kanaka, Hawaii"—"Hawaiian Temperance Society." I held meetings at the four protestant churches, and worked from house to house. On the Island of Hawaii I laboured at homes in Hilo, and spoke to attentive audiences.

"August 13th I left Hilo for Maui, working at the "four waters"—Waikapu, Wailuku, Waiehu, and Waihee. October 6th I landed at Hana, and was cordially received.

"About the middle of October I re-visited Hawaii, then returning to Honolulu. I had up to that time talked gospel Temperance individually to over one thousand persons, organized eleven societies, and over five hundred Hawaiians had signed the pledge. In Honolulu I have repeatedly talked Temperance to the children of the Government schools at Kawaiahao and Kaumakapili. At the latter school I listened to prompt replies rendered by native pupils in HUNT's Health Primer; ready answers were given by a class in the *same* Primer, the questions being put by an intelligent Hawaiian woman; this latter school was on the Koolau side of Oahu. I have translated much Temperance matter for the newspapers *Kuokoa* and *Pae Aina*.

"In April, 1880, I laboured on Kauai. In July I visited Maui. The seed sown there, at Hana and "the four waters," had brought forth fruit. At Lahaina I formed a Union; the Judge was our secretary, making four district judges who held offices in our Unions. At Lahainaluna Seminary, as well as elsewhere, I exhibited KELLOG's Temperance Charts. On Molokai gospel Temperance was preached and taught from Halawa to Kaunakakai. JUDGE KUPIHEA of Honomuni has nobly kept the pledge he then took.

"While on Maui in May, I arranged a Hawaiian Temperance Hymnal for the press. MISSES LYONS and PARIS were valuable aids as translators and contributors.

"Emma Hall, better known among Hawaiians as *Kaleleokalani*, has been a grand centre for our Temperance and Evangelistic missions. There for seven years I held weekly "Band of Hope" meetings with Hawaiian children, also frequently with those of other nationalities. At the same hall our Chief Justice, HON. A. F. JUDD, conducted weekly Temperance meetings for one year. "The Hawaiian Blue Ribbon

Temperance League" was a power for good. For months after JUDGE JUDD'S resignation I continued the meetings.

I long to re-visit the localities on the different Islands where Temperance societies have been organized. But not yet; for want of physical strength, lack of funds, and for political reasons, I await the good Lord's beckoning. Past work has by no means been a failure. God has set His seal of approbation to the nineteen Unions organized among Hawaiians, which, including the Blue Ribbons at Emma Hall, number thousands who have signed the pledge. I still instruct the Reform School boys in music and temperance. They, one after another, this week rehearsed to me the evils resulting from intemperance; a deplorable list, but true. I am weekly at the police station, and find a large proportion of criminals there for *drink*. I am now told that within three months time *saki* has been making havoc with the natives, being both strong and cheap; one bottle of *saki* costs twenty-five cents, while one bottle of *gin* costs one dollar.

Greatly needed in this metropolis is a *Temperance Home*, or *Friendly Inn*, and in it a W.C.T.U. department, furnished with a view to *profit*, *comfort*, and *pleasure*, cheerfully lighted; whose walls should be adorned with pictures, scenes and mottoes suggestive of happy homes in other lands; of a Heavenly Father's love, of *welcomes* and *cheer*. There should be a piano, bright flowers and literature, all this and more, combining to allure humanity from the *saloon*, *the gambling table*, and the *haunts of vice*; whose proprietors are vigilant as *Satan himself*. Shall *we* sleep while the enemy sows tares? God forbid! Let us not withhold our efforts from fear of being called too ambitious, or audacious, but let us lose thought of self in the intensity of our devotion to this *blessed* cause we are so privileged to represent.

MARY E. GREEN,
Superintendent of work among Hawaiians.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MRS. C. J. ROBERTS reports:—

Cape Colony.—Many of the Local Unions have taken up this branch of work and hold Gospel Temperance Meetings and Prayer Meetings, visit the sick, look after the poor, and strive in every way to show that they believe in Him who came to set the captive free. We hope before another Convention that every Union will take up this branch of work. This last year—owing to the prolonged and serious illness of SISTER AMELIA, not so much was done as was planned for still there was a distinct advance made.

Wellington.—President, MRS. REV. ANDREW MURRAY. Membership, 43. Much good has been accomplished by this Union. A sale of cake and coffee brought £15 for the Rescue Home at Salt River. MISS SPIJKER, Local Superintendent of work among coloured people has done grand work. About eighty pledges have been taken and she has had the delight of seeing a deep spiritual work going on in the hearts of those with whom she works.

Graham's Town.—MRS. HELM, President. They have also taken up the Departments of Mother's Meetings, Press Work, Literature and Evangelistic Work. The last needs special remark. It was noticed that in some parts of the town the Sabbath was sadly desecrated, so some members thought it advisable to get a room and gather the children in on Sunday afternoons. The attendance has been fluctuating, but it has been estimated that at least 70 children have been gathered in. They also visit the Chronic Sick Hospital, and already their influence is being felt there. They have been asked to provide refreshments during Cricket Tournaments, and have done so with great satisfaction both to themselves and to those who visited the Tournaments. This Union numbers 55.

East London.—MISS LANGFORD, President. Membership 28. Evangelistic work is carried on among the native women, and many have signed the pledge. By the express wish of the native women and with their aid, they successfully petitioned against a license being granted for a canteen near the Location. Parcels of literature are made up and sent to the railway stations and cottages along the line. Programme for World's Day of Prayer carried out May 18th.

MADEIRA.

With sincere gratitude to our Heavenly Father, we are able to report progress—substantial progress—in our beloved work.

We have also a good word to say for our work among the sailors. Our intercourse with our sea-going friends continues to be of a pleasing character. Besides having distributed the Word of God, and Christian literature, some really good and profitable services have been held aboard the vessels. The Temperance work has also prospered; several pledges have been taken—one being a notable case. The man was found in a hospital as the result of his folly, and when approached with a view of his giving up the drink, he agreed to do so. But we hope our friend will go further, and surrender himself to our dear Master.

The work carried out on board H.M.S. "Rambler" during her month's stay, deserves special mention. Some real good Gospel and Temperance work was done, several coming out on the Lord's side; and before the ship left, a Christian Band was established, which will meet for the study of the Word in the cabin of a good brother, a warrant officer. Besides this, they will hold services for'ard all through the three year course—there being no chaplain in the ship.

The U.S. Man-of-War "Chicago" has just left the port, after calling for coal. We had time, however, to pay her a short visit.

CANADA.

Maritime Provinces.—The Superintendent of these Provinces includes in her report, jail visitation, the opening of a Home for little girl waifs, and Sailors' Mission in St. John, N.B., and as Gospel meetings have been held in each of these places with good results, they can scarcely be disconnected from Evangelistic Work. MRS. SEYMOUR also reports that she has heard from a number of the Unions and all are "trying to help the weak and sinful to a better life" as well as relieving the poor during the past cold winter when money has been so scarce. Public meetings have been held, fallen ones rescued, children taught, and all the reports show a deep interest in the work.

Quebec.—In this Province also Evangelistic Report includes Social Purity and Mothers' Meetings, but when we refer to the definition of Evangelistic Work, as given in our Constitution, we find it includes "every form of effort through which men, women and children can be saved from intemperance and brought to Christ," so we are not trespassing. Twelve organized Counties out of a total of fourteen, report Superintendents for this department, with local Superintendents for the several Unions; though all these have not reported. In Argenteuil and Compton, Stanstead and Pontiac Counties, help has been given in made-up articles and money to the larger work in Montreal. Surely this is a worthy example of "bearing one another's burdens." Much good work is done among the friendless young girls,—one Superintendent writes, "I think the only true method of saving our girls is by showing them the beauty of Christ, and so far this has worked so well in my Social Purity Band that I have *not had one go astray.*" Oh, how true are our Saviour's words, "And I, if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me!"

Brome, Compton, Chateauquay, Missisquoi, Stanstead and Shefford Counties report Gospel meetings in connection with their local Unions, with Mothers' Meetings and Prayer Meetings in connection with several, also much good literature distributed; prominent among the latter is "The Voice from the Field," an excellent little magazine published by the Superintendent, MISS BARBER, and very helpful to workers and others.

Hochelaga County including the grand work in Montreal, of course, stands first. Allow me to quote from some of the Unions of that city:—

From Montreal Central Union:—"The Evangelistic Hall and Reading Room for girls, now in its eighth year, is still filled with young lives to be won or trained for the Lord's service. During the winter a training class was held for young Christian workers for the study of Scripture and the answering of practical questions arising from the work, also a weekly workers' Prayer meeting, at which the needs of the work are laid fully before God, and the power of the Spirit claimed for service." A weekly Bible Class where each girl brings her texts or proofs and asks or answers questions, is also held. There is a Free Library from which 3,257 books have been taken during the year, and the Superintendent writes, "We praise God for the marked improvement in the books selected; many who used to read only story books have this year chosen histories, works on Temperance, Dr. Hanna's 'Life of Christ,' and Prof. Andrew Murray's deeply spiritual works. About 350,000 pages of gospel, temperance and purity literature have been freely distributed from these rooms."

Manitoba.—Full reports have not been received by the Provincial Superintendent, Miss McClung, though she has done her best to collect them. However, there are quite a number heard from.

In nine Unions: Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, Morden, Manitou, Gladstone, Stonewall, Minga, Rapid City and Treherne, Gospel meetings have been held during the winter,—in some cases weekly. Mothers' meetings have also been held in connection with some of the Unions, and three report Temperance sermons having been preached by the ministers of these towns at the request of the W.C.T.U. Much good literature has also been distributed in nearly all. The Baldur Union secured a number of the *Witness* reports of the Mills meetings for circulation, which the Superintendent states were highly prized.

In Treherne, Gospel revival services were held during the winter, during which, about fifty of the Loyal Legion children were converted—What a grand reinforcement to our ranks will these little Temperance Christians soon become!

Cettana.—Programmes for Day of Prayer were sent out, and the day observed generally with profit and blessing. In Cettana City a whole week was devoted to Bible readings, devotional and drawing room meetings, house-to-house visitation and Gospel meetings have been held.

The recommendations of Miss Greenwood, National Superintendent, for 1894 and 1895, were as follows :—

I. *The Churches.*—Let the movement to arouse the Churches, so happily commenced last winter, be continued. This movement succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Hundreds of sermons were preached under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. Many of these in most conservative churches. New interest has thus been aroused, and new light thrown upon the traffic in strong drink. In one town nearly every woman in the churches united with the W.C.T.U., after these special sermons. The enclosed appeal will recall the plan.

II. *The Masses.*—Appeal.—Let us inaugurate this year a system of co-operative Evangelistic work, similar to that proposed by Dr. Strong in his *Coming Era*. Let each union take the district in its own vicinity and send its Evangelistic workers from house to house with wisely-selected Gospel and Temperance literature, invitations to the Temperance meetings, and that personal contact which the church has so sadly lost, and which alone can bridge the chasm between the church and the masses. Let our W.C.T.U. women systematically and repeatedly visit these homes, studying spiritual and temporal needs, and carrying an atmosphere of health and hope, for spirit, mind, and body. No effort is as practical as that which carries *Christ* to the sinful, sad, or discouraged. This two-fold effort in the churches on the one hand, and by house-to-house visitation on the other, will give a mighty impulse to our work, and result in the saving of many lives and souls. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, like the Salvation Army, is called to this hand-to-hand contact.

III. *Gospel Missions.*—We also recommend the admirable plan of the Evangelistic Superintendent of the British Women's Temperance Association. "Over seventy Gospel missions are to be conducted, in as many different centres, east, west, north, and south, each of ten days' duration. Most careful arrangements are made for these missions. Undenominational halls are secured when possible. Weekly prayer-meetings are held for two months previous to ask God's blessing upon the work. A well-led choir is organized. All the ministers and leading Christian workers are visited and interested in the proposed mission. Large bills are posted for three weeks before the mission, and handbills are carried from house to house with personal invitations. Toward the end of the services Temperance meetings are held, pledges presented, and women invited to join the B.W.T.A. The Evangelistic

Department pays the expenses of the missioner, and a collection is taken on the last day of each mission and sent to headquarters. Boxes are often placed in the halls headed, 'For Expenses of the Mission.' At close of the week a full report of the mission is sent to the National Evangelistic Superintendent." Over seventy lady missioners are now ready for the work.

IV. *District and County Evangelistic Conferences.*—These have been most successfully tried by the Superintendent of Illinois. She says: "Early in the year I presented to our district presidents and evangelistic superintendents a plan for a series of county evangelistic conferences. The response was very general, and our time has been largely occupied. The plan has been as follows: The conference is held for three nights and the two intervening days. I preach every night and give a Bible talk in the afternoon. Two hours in the morning and one in the afternoon are occupied with papers and addresses on practical lines of evangelistic work, each paper being followed by general discussion of the subject. The subjects are usually Gospel Temperance Meetings, Mothers' Meetings, White Ribbon Sunday-School Work, House-to-House Visitation, Prison and Jail Work, Bible Study, Proportionate Giving, the Home, Railroad Work, and other themes.

V. *Kansas Crusade Bands.*—We also recommend the plan so successfully inaugurated by the Evangelistic Superintendent of Kansas, by which Crusade Bands of four or more members, including a player and singer, go throughout the State holding Gospel Temperance Services. Full particulars of these Bands can be gained from MRS. ALICE M. HENDERSON, State Superintendent of Evangelistic Work, Mankato, Kansas.

VI. *The Noon-tide Prayer.*—We specially emphasize the importance of our daily practice of noon-tide prayer. This is the golden chain which binds us, as workers, to each other and to God. Let us strengthen the tie and daily meet "around one common Mercy Seat."

VII. *The Noon-tide Prayer and World's Hour of Prayer.*—We also recommend that an official letter be ordered by this convention to be sent to all our State presidents and the *Union Signal*, urging that every effort be made to induce conferences, synods, and all religious and philanthropic societies, to join in the universal observance of a noon-tide hour of prayer. That such letters be also sent to every president of a National W.C.T.U., outlining MISS WILLARD's plan for a World's hour of prayer.

Reports from eleven National Evangelists and the Evangelistic

Superintendents in States and Territories prove that these recommendations have been most earnestly carried out, and more Evangelistic work has been done in the United States in the last two years than ever before.

The results of our work are not known because of the lack of statistical reports. Only a dozen States, last year, gave figures. From five States alone were reported 27,333 Gospel Meetings, 10,044 visits in homes, 50,451 services in jails, 2,335 in churches, 906,858 pages of literature distributed. If these figures could be multiplied by over forty States, what an inspiring record of our Evangelistic work would be given.

Personal.—The National superintendent has issued three campaign circulars which have been widely distributed, also a special Crusade circular and Call to Prayer. Hundreds of letters of counsel, exhortation and comfort have gone forth from the department. She has given lectures, sermons, Bible expositions and addresses in many cities and towns, and supplied, for the twenty-first season, her summer pulpit in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

The "Hints and Helps for Evangelistic Workers" has been circulated throughout the States, that greater uniformity and spirituality might prevail in our work.

INDIA.

MRS. MARY R. PHILLIPS reports an Evangelistic Superintendent appointed, and a good deal of Evangelistic work done, but not yet reported or systematized.

BAHAMAS.

MRS. DONN of Nassau reports a department established, and a Superintendent elected for this important work.

SPAIN.

MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK writes:—"The Evangelistic Department has my deepest sympathy. In Spain the work is largely personal, as there is no opportunity for public work under existing religious conditions. Many are employed as evangelists and teachers; and the graduates of the International Institute at San Sebastian, are exercising Christian influence over nearly 1,000 children. In the training of the young is our great hope." MRS. GULICK sends an interesting report of the "International Institute" at San Sebastion; its past successes and future plans and needs. We should love to insert it if space permitted.

NORWAY.

A full report is promised from MISS ANNA JORDAN, but has not yet reached us.

DENMARK.

MRS. ELIZABETH SELMER reports the W.C.T.U. feeble, but special interest is felt in the Evangelistic work.

AUSTRALASIA.

As the Australasian Union has more departments than are represented in the World's W.C.T.U., a number of these have been sent to the Evangelistic Superintendent as coming under the general head of Evangelistic work.

The Australasian Evangelistic Superintendent reports :—

New South Wales has 42 Unions laboring in the Colony. In Sydney the city hotels were visited. At Ashfield 70 unemployed men from the bush were reached and fed, physically and spiritually. The Evangelistic is the best worked of all the departments.

Victoria.—In the prosecution of the work 2,789 miles have been travelled by the Evangelistic Superintendent, 137 meetings held and 135 pledges taken, and 152 members added to the Union. New branches are being organized constantly, and a W.C.T.U. will soon be formed in every town and hamlet of the Colony.

South Australia reports 1,500 White Ribboners—610 pledges taken, 279 Prayer meetings, 98 Bible readings, 260 Gospel Temperance meetings, local hospitals are visited, and flowers with Scripture texts circulated, cottage meetings are arousing enthusiasm, Gospel Temperance literature is freely circulated, and systematic house-to-house visitation carried on. Mission schools and Dorcas meetings are receiving attention. Saturday night Evangelistic meetings are held with great success.

South Queensland.—Many have here given their hearts to God. Isolated places have been visited, and meetings held in tents, houses, mission rooms and churches.

In *Northern Queensland* good work has been done by open-air and cottage meetings.

Tasmania.—Good Evangelistic work has been done by all the Unions.

Shearers and Railway Men.—MISS BESSIE LEE reports much work done in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria, among the Shearers. Gospel Temperance meetings have been held in the sheds, and literature circulated. Letters have also been sent to the Railway Commissioners of every Colony, asking that preference should be given to Temperance men; also pleading for the removal of liquors from all railway refreshment rooms. Literature is largely circulated, and is carried free by the railroads.

Sabbath Observance.—MRS. EMILY M. PRICE reports—Letters and samples of literature sent to each Colony with suggestions for the work, and special attention called to the Sabbath Observance pledges. A petition has been presented to Parliament against the running of excursion trains, and letters sent to the Press.

Public House Visitation and Barmaids.—Public Houses have been visited, and Barmaids conversed with. At Sydney, New South Wales, a tea was given to the Barmaids. Legislation is slow. So few avenues of support are open to young women, that they are found keeping private bars, especially in Sydney. These are generally upstairs sublet by publicans to girls. The photos and pictures on the walls, in some of the places, are most debasing. We labour to free Australasia from Barmaids and private bars.

Work Among Miners. — The Superintendent reports — This department is entirely new in Australasia. Several large mining centres have been visited, and meetings held among the Miners. At the goldfields in Western Australia work among them was greatly blessed. An old man 73 years of age, a notorious criminal, outlawed, who had not entered a church for 50 years, attended our meetings and was led to lead a Christian life.

Flower Mission.—In Victoria a devoted Hospital Flower Mission is doing splendid work, decorating the wards, and distributing small bunches of flowers—also Gospel literature.

New South Wales reports 26 Unions, and flowers distributed in jails, hospitals, and among the sick and lonely. In Sydney the "Y's" distributed 724 bunches in one year. At Queenstown many thousands of fragrant bouquets have been systematically distributed. South Australia manifests much enthusiasm in Flower Mission work, sending out thousands of bouquets every week to hospitals, jails, and asylums. In Western Australia the Flower Missioners are always asked to study the life of JENNIE CASSEDY.

Work among Foreigners.—MRS. BESSIE DAVIES reports good work in each of the six Colonies of Australasia, among Chinese, Afghans, Syrians, Indians, and other foreigners. They are taught English and the New Testament. Recommendations and plans are found in our Hints and Helps.

Of the supreme importance of this Evangelistic work, MISS WILLARD, our World's President, says in her last Annual Message to the American White Ribboners:—

"It seems a work of supererogation to urge this department on the attention of Crusaders. It is the pivot on which all others turn. It has been the shield and buckler of our work from the beginning. From its Consecration Meetings have gone forth our most effective toilers, and this will be so always; for we cannot work out that which has not already been wrought in us by the spirit of God. We are no stronger than our consecration; we are no more efficient than our character. It is my fervent desire that each and all of us may co-operate with MISS GREENWOOD, our World's and National Evangelistic Superintendent, in the heaven-inspired plans she has put before us, for the constant deepening and extension of power in Evangelistic work."

ELIZABETH W. GREENWOOD,
World's Evangelistic Superintendent.

Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A., May 4th, 1895.

FRANCHISE.

It is one of the objects of the W.C.T.U. that its Branches in different countries should mutually stimulate each other to fresh efforts in the cause of the advancement of women, by communications made, from time to time, regarding the progress of the movement in each part of the world.

It is now becoming a matter of friendly rivalry among women in various lands as to which can tell of the most rapid movement, though it is too soon to prophesy which will first achieve complete victory. Our sisters in the United States have the great example of Wyoming to point to, followed quite recently by Colorado, and in a lesser degree by other States. Our enlightened Colony, New Zealand, has so far, perhaps, gained the most complete success, because she has enfranchised every adult woman as well as every adult man, and the result of her first General Election under the new system seems—if indeed it needed any justification—to have justified the change. Other countries in a greater or lesser degree, are advancing, and the progress of many, relative to their condition only a few years ago, is most satisfactory.

I propose to place on record some of the points which have been gained for women in Great Britain during the past few years, and it will be seen that, though we still fail to reach the goal of the Suffrage, we have broken down many barriers of sex privilege. But, even in relation to the Suffrage, the progress of public opinion has been surprising. We have suffered much because we could not get the question debated in Parliament, as, time after time, a day that some friend had obtained for a debate was taken away on the pretext of the necessities of Government business. But in 1892 when a Debate and Division did take place on a Bill introduced by SIR A. ROLLIT, the Bill was only rejected by the narrow majority of 23, in spite of the utmost efforts of many of the leading members of all parties in the House. Nevertheless, in all the leading organizations of women which are free by their constitution to express an opinion, the demand is practically unanimous for the Suffrage. The Women's Liberal Federation, at the head of which is LADY CARLISLE, comprising 400 Associations of Liberal women, has spoken out with no uncertain sound. Formed in 1887 on purely Party lines, by women who wished it to work only for such a Programme as the Liberal Leaders adopted, this Federation gradually asserted its independence, and two years ago elected a Committee pledged to work for the Suffrage along with other Reforms. Last year it formally included the Enfranchisement of Women on the same terms as men among its objects; while this year it has determined to try and insist upon the amendment of one of the principal Bills of the Government, the Registration Bill, by getting inserted in it a clause enfranchising women. And all this it does without in the slightest degree diminishing its support of the Government and of Liberal Principles.

The Scottish Women's Liberal Federation has taken an equally strong attitude, and has repeatedly declared its adhesion to the cause of Women's Suffrage, and its determination to press the question forward in Parliament when the Registration Bill of the Government is discussed.

These two great organizations of Liberal Women have about 100,000 members and are rapidly growing. It is also a noteworthy fact that, as a general rule, those Associations which are most vigorous in demanding the Suffrage, are also most active in their work for the Liberal Party.

The British Women's Temperance Association, of which LADY HENRY SOMERSET is President, numbering also about 100,000 women, which is in no sense a party organization, but which is devoted to the advocacy of every means likely to promote Temperance, has also declared for the enfranchisement of women. It has pronounced moreover in favour of a policy, which will work for the interests of women as citizens, because these are inseparably connected with Temperance Reform. And indeed the feeling is growing that until women possess the Franchise no great measure of Temperance Reform is likely to be carried. The B.W.T.A. has therefore made the same demand for the inclusion of women in the Registration Bill which the Federations had already made.

Another organization of a remarkable character, though for a temporary purpose, has recently been formed. It is a Committee of specially representative women who occupy prominent positions in all the political Party and other Associations, Liberal, Conservative, Liberal Unionist, Temperance and Suffrage, united together with MRS. FAWCETT as President, under the title of the Special Appeal Committee, for the purpose of obtaining the signatures of women to the following Special Appeal to the House of Commons in favour of Women's Suffrage.

To the Members of the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

Many of the women who sign this appeal differ in opinion on other political questions, but all are of one mind that the continued denial of the franchise to women while it is at the same time being gradually extended amongst men is at once unjust and inexpedient.

In our homes it fosters the impression that women's opinion on questions of public interest is of no value to the nation, while the fact of the women having no votes lessens the representative character of the House of Commons.

In the factory and workshops it places power to restrict women's work in the hands of men who are working along side of women whom they too often treated as rivals rather than as fellow-workers.

In Parliament it prevents men from realizing how one-sided are many of the laws affecting women.

We therefore earnestly beg you to support any well-considered measure for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women.

Such a combination of keen politcal partisans differing vitally upon almost every other question, but sinking all their differences for the sake of the Enfranchisement of Women, is a new feature in our movement, and one which cannot fail to have interesting developments. The Appeal promoted in this way has already obtained a quarter of a million signatures. A similarly organized Committee was also formed in Scotland, under the joint Presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen and MRS. DUNCAN MCLAREN, one of the veteran leaders of the cause, and has achieved relatively an even greater success than the English Committee.

In addition to these various organizations there are numerous Women's Suffrage Societies in different parts of the country, and these are increasing both in number and in activity.

The advance in the position of women in Great Britain is not, however, merely to be measured by the progress of the agitation in favour of the Parliamentary Franchise. We have made important progress in other ways. For many years it has been possible to elect women to serve on School Boards, which control the chief portion of the Elementary Education of the country, and on Boards of Guardians, which administer the Poor Law. But this year the Government have carried an Act to create Parish Councils and District Councils, and to reform the method of electing Boards of Guardians. By this Act any woman who is either a voter, or who has lived twelve months in the area for which these bodies are elected, is eligible to stand as a candidate, and to be elected to serve on them. The District Councils are specially important bodies and perform many of the functions of Municipal Corporations in all rural and urban districts, including London itself. Women may be chairmen of all these bodies if they are elected.

With regard to the right to vote a further advance has been made. Formerly, though the law was somewhat doubtful, it was generally held that only unmarried women and widows could vote in elections for local governing bodies. By the Act just referred to, married women, if they possess the same qualifications as men of being ratepayers, may also vote. Owing to a technical difficulty in the framing of the Act, they can at present only vote for Parish and District Councils and Boards of Guardians; but probably next year married women will be enabled to vote in all local government elections.

A similar Act has now been passed for Scotland which confers even wider rights of voting on women in that country, placing men and women entirely on an equality as regards the local franchises. Ireland is less advanced; but a Bill is now before Parliament to enable women to be elected to Boards of Guardians.

That these concessions are due in the main to the demands for Women's Suffrage there can be little doubt. Many men who refuse the greater demand are willing to grant some minor rights to show that they are not altogether opposed to women's claims; while the force of the agitation on the greater issue, by showing the justice of that demand, makes resistance on lesser matters almost impossible. For this reason several important administrative reforms have been obtained. When the Royal Commission on Labour was appointed, a strong desire was expressed that there should be several women commissioners. The Tory Government of the day refused to appoint women; but the Commissioners themselves found the help of women essential in the enquiry into the conditions of female labour, and therefore they appointed four ladies to be sub-commissioners. It is admitted on all sides that their work has been performed with the greatest success. A Royal Commission on Secondary Education has lately been appointed by the present

Government, and three of its members are ladies who are well-known for their interest in this question; while a Departmental Committee to investigate prisons in Scotland, which has just been nominated, also contains one lady amongst its members.

In Poor Law administration the work of women is being more and more utilised. By a recent order of the Government, every Board of Guardians may appoint a Committee of Women to visit the Workhouse and report to them on its management. The number of women who are elected as guardians is also increasing.

Women have also been appointed by the Government to be Inspectors of Factories and Workshops. Last year two were appointed as a trial. They have worked so well that this year two more are to be appointed. It is satisfactory that they are paid at the same rate as men inspectors. There is still great need for women as School Inspectors and Workhouse Inspectors, and it is to be hoped they will be appointed before long.

In every department of life the liberty of women is rapidly increasing, as ideas develop and prejudices give way. It is not too much to say that any one intimately acquainted with English society and ideas thirty years ago, and coming again to England now, would hardly recognise it as the same country. The "woman's sphere" of thirty years ago exists no longer, the "sphere," that is, in which women were then confined. The freedom which women may now enjoy is limited only by their own good sense. And it is encouraging, though by no means unexpected, to find that in proportion as these false barriers to their progress are removed, the zeal and devotion which women show in moral, social and temperance reforms are proportionately increased. So great have been the changes in this respect that we begin to obtain some idea of what the world has lost by the restrictions placed upon women, often no doubt by men, but too often by women themselves.

I have dwelt at great length upon the progress of England because I desire to encourage my fellow-workers and friends in other lands. What has been done here, you can also do—though your difficulties may be even greater. We have received much help from many men whose symyathy and support have been invaluable; but I doubt not there are men in your country, too, who will play the same noble part. But the chief weight of the work must fall on women themselves, and it must depend on a small band of earnest pioneers who are not afraid of ridicule and blame to lead the way.

It is not for me to point out the way in which you should specially work, because the conditions of the countries vary. But it is the opinion of the most earnest women here that the vote is the key of the situation, and is the one thing above all others which should be claimed. In votes, or in other words political equality, you claim every minor right. It may be that minor rights will be first conceded, as has been the case with us; but it has been the demand for the Suffrage which has obtained them. This policy I therefore commend to your consideration; the fundamental principle for which women should combine is the equality of women with men before the law. You stand there on a firm foundation from which no argument can shake you, and by that principle you demand the redress of your grievances. Accept gladly every concession you can obtain which leads you nearer to that goal, and many will be offered to you in the hopes that they will satisfy you and divert your attention from the great end in view. Many women will also say that they can only go part of the way with you, for you go too far. Accept this help so far as they can give it; the moderate workers are always useful, for they bring with them others more timid still. But never forget that if by concentrating all your efforts on the possession of the franchise you can obtain it, then you hold in your hand the weapon by which you can strike down every other wrong, and by which also you can raise the legal and social condition of every woman in your country.

EVA McLAREN,
Superintendent of the Suffrage Department of the
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ANTI-OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

In travelling in Eastern lands the great fact that presses itself upon us is the injustice done to people in our relation to them as Christian Governors. From all sides comes the plea of a weaker people protesting against their wrongs, to which the world has turned a deaf ear. Wrong still sits enthroned, and injustice still holds full sway. Godly men have been thrust into prison for speaking the truth; ministers of the Gospel have smeared their sacred robes of office with the blood of the slain by upholding a system of the blackest legislation ever enacted since the world began. Men who have been sent as heralds of the Christ have given the sacred influence of their voices to help perpetuate a system that brings death, sin, misery and crime to at least one-fourth of the population of the globe.

An evil sanctioned by the laws of a Christian country and sustained by the people of that land is abroad in the earth, and has wrought greater destruction than the hydra-headed monster of intemperance, that touches only to pollute. One half of the women of the world are directly affected by the use of opium; it is grown, manufactured, and even thrust upon other countries at the cannon's mouth,—debauching, degrading, and bringing down to an early grave countless millions. I have stood in the shadow of the very storehouse of the ammunition of hell, where the devil levels his sure death artillery at a quarter of the population of the earth; where the bullets of death bear the stamp of the British Crown, and go out in sufficient quantities to kill all the inhabitants of the world.

When we realise that a Christian Government is the sole manufacturer of the poison, and is using every effort to push its sale to the uttermost ends of the earth, the necessity for mighty effort on our part to array ourselves against this foe of the human race can easily be seen.

In 1893 I was appointed World's Superintendent for this department. The many duties that came to me as World's Missionary, and as National President for Australasia, so occupied my time that I was unable to accomplish what I had expected to on the lines of organised action in the different countries of the world. A long and serious illness of many weeks so impaired my health and reduced my strength, that in the second year I was wholly unequal to carrying out the plans I had formed for bringing the necessity of this department to greater notice throughout the world.

Before leaving Australia, superintendents were appointed in different colonies, and the following report has been furnished by the National Superintendent, MRS. ELEANOR BARBER, of Melbourne:—

Victoria.—For more than five years repeated attempts have been made to gain from successive Governments a law restricting the Opium traffic, but without avail. In 1889 the Government endeavoured to secure concerted action with the other colonies to introduce a prohibitory law, but this failed, owing to the differences in the tarifs of the various colonies.

The duty on Opium is 20s. per lb.

Imports—1892: 13,340 lbs., only 100 lbs. of which were used as medicine.

In 1893 11,157 lbs. passed the Customs ror home consumption.

In 1894 9,507 lbs. passed for home consumption. In the same year a Bill was passed by the Lower House, which, although not prohibiting the culture and manufacture of Opium, restricted its use to medicinal purposes. The Bill was shelved by the Upper House, who considered while the sister colony of N. S. Wales imported the drug, prohibition would be useless in Victoria, and only encourage smuggling. Number of Chinese in the colony, 8,500. There are 700 European smokers. Opium is grown and manufactured, though not in large quantities.

Queensland.—The consumption here is very great, there being a large Chinese population and no restrictive law.

Imports: 1891, 28,029 lbs-; 1892, 25,422 lbs.; 1893, 27,215 lbs. These figures, though alarmingly large, shows that Opium is almost stationary. The duty is 20s. per lb.

Opium is not manufactured in the colony, being obtained from India.

The information in this report is from official sources, though not so full as I should have liked.

In New Zealand there is a prohibitory law, and the duty on Opium is £20 per lb.

South Australia has a law restricting the use of Opium to medicine. It is not grown here. The population having only a small proportion of Chinese, there are not many Opium dens. The duty on Opium is 30s. per lb.

Imports: Cleared for home consumption, 1892, 460 lbs.; 1893, 372 lbs.; 1894, 470 lbs.

The population in the Northern Territory is largely composed of Chinese; hence the increasing use of Opium.

In Port Darwin we find from reliable sources that 3,000 lbs. of Opium are consumed annually by about 480 persons, and these people spend in one year in Opium above £10,000.

In Tasmania a good, strong woman has been appointed superintendent, and only waits orders for action.

In the United States the National Superintendent uses her pen and voice, and has done much to bring about a general awakening on the subject. In China, where the results of the Opium trade are so apparent, and where the most widespread use of the drug prevails, it seems hopeless even to put forth an effort unless a treaty demanding a right of export to that country can be refused. The great statesman, LI HUNG CHANG, said in reference to China's consent to legalize it: "We have endured two wars, in which thousands of my countrymen were slain; we paid vast indemnities to Great Britain, and the legislation of this traffic was not from choice, but because China was forced by the adverse decision of arms."

Speaking to Mr. Dyer of Bombay in reference to a new treaty, the Premier said, "Would not the demand for a prohibition treaty bring on a third war with England?" His expressions only voiced the masses of Chinese, for it is not long since the common people assembled in crowds in one of their heathen temples, signing a petition to the British Government that they cease to send Opium to their shores. And as they voiced the great heart cry of a nation they bowed before their heathen gods beseeching for help to stop the Opium trade. In less than two hours a petition was signed by nine hundred and ninety.

When the pathetic cry comes to us from the heathen it is time that the Christians bestirred themselves to see what might be done. As the settlement of this question rests with the Christian people of England, it seems a fitting thing that the women of Great Britain should take up this department with the same zeal with which they pushed their work along the lines of the suppression of intemperance, for I am convinced that until the Opium traffic is settled it is beyond all human effort to spread the light of the Gospel in those dark lands.

SUMMARY.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
Morrison Union	$9·50	Postage and Stationery ...	$10·85
Mt. Morris „	3·50	Printing Tracts	5·00
Mt. Carroll „	15·00	Circular Letters	6·83
Harvey "Y" „	9·50	To Opium Work	5·00
		Balance in hand ...	$9·50
	$37·50		$37·50

Written 275 letters; 400 circular letters sent out; 25 Anti-Opium meetings held; 58 articles written on the department, for papers in seven countries; 2,500 tracts on the Opium question circulated.

Jessie A. Ackermann,
Superintendent.

C/o B.W.T.A. Secretary, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

PROPORTIONATE AND SYSTEMATIC GIVING.

Since the opening of last year, seven Women's Missionary Boards in the United States of America have created a specific agency for the promotion of scriptural methods of giving, making in all fourteen organizations of Christian women now officially committed to the reform.

This represents a great and rapidly growing movement that only waits the concerted action of other kindred societies to revolutionize the entire system of Christian finance. The question of funds to meet current expenses, and also to extend the work into unclaimed territory, has become one of vital importance to Missionary Boards and organizations for moral reform. No organization can do its work without funds, hence no question is more germane to an enterprise than that of supplying its treasury. For a Christian society to raise its money in accordance with the principles laid down in God's Word, must be conceded to be not only appropriate but obligatory; nor can we expect the utmost blessing upon our labours and our receipts on any other basis.

What may be termed the "enticement methods" of raising money-such as bazaars, festivals and entertainments, have been largely resorted to by women's societies, and have proved mischievous to a great degree. Appealing to self-gratification as a motive, their constant tendency has been to weaken the principle of Christian beneficence until that principle can no longer be depended upon to respond with open-handed liberality to the financial needs of the Lord's work. Not only so, the enticement methods are often so unspiritual in their character as to degrade the moral standards of the organizations that employ them. A new departure is a necessity. Treasuries everywhere are crippled. We dare not multiply enticement methods to the extent of the need, even if this were possible, nor can we fail to enter the opening doors of opportunity without guilt. What then shall be done? Clearly, the call has sounded for a return to the old paths; to apply a tonic to the well-nigh atrophied principle of beneficence; to create sentiment in opposition to wrong methods of raising funds, and in favour of laying aside not less than one-tenth of the income, out of which stated sums for specific objects may pour their steady revenue into Christ's treasury. As already observed, thirteen organizations, besides the World's W.C.T.U., representing hundreds of thousands of Christian women, are officially committed to the promotion of these methods. Relying upon the agitation of the question through public addresses and distribution of literature to produce conviction and an arrest of thought, the reform is being pushed. The gifts of able women are enlisted in the presentation of the subject, and from a score to an hundred converts to the tithe system have been reported as the result of even one address. The possibilities of the movement for compassing the end in view have been so far demonstrated as to place it beyond the pale of experiment. All that is needed now is more hands to push it, and more hearts lifted to God for its speedy success.

Thus far Woman's Missionary Boards have pioneered the way, and we have waited for the general movement to break out in Great Britain and elsewhere through them, before attempting to do much toward introducing it in the foreign Unions. When your Superintendent was notified of her appointment in January of last year, it was expected the way would soon open to present the cause to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of other lands; but still we wait for a more auspicious moment, confidently hoping the women of Christendom will yet work in unison for a revival of Christian stewardship, and for the translation of God's law into both the methods of acquisition and disbursement of money.

The Canada Union has been approached on the subject of creating the Department, and I was informed in February last by our lamented MRS. WILLIAMS that the communication was on file for consideration at their next Convention. She added this sisterly and encouraging paragraph, which gives reason to hope Canada will take up the work: "I congratulate you on your success, and assure you that many Canadian White Ribboners practice systematic and proportionate giving, although the Department itself has not yet been established."

Yours to serve,

ESTHER TUTTLE PRITCHARD,

Kokomo, Indiana, U.S.A. *Superintendent.*

LETTERS AND GREETINGS.

In addition to the letters and telegrams referred to in the Minutes, many communications were received by the Secretary, and we regret that our space will not permit us to publish them all. Among them were the following:—

From Mrs. Judge Thompson, of Hillsboro', Ohio, U.S.A. (the first Crusader.)

When I meditate upon the glorious demonstration upon which you are about to enter and then remember the kindly invitation from LADY HENRY SOMERSET to me and mine, which we were constrained to decline, I am amazed at my own submissive spirit, and in good earnest I find myself repeating that dear old Methodist hymn, with an understanding heart, "Oh to grace how great a debtor daily I am constrained to be," for I am quite sure that of myself I could not keep down a rebellious feeling at my inability to sail. . . .

I await the notes of victory from the mighty gathering of the clans.

God bless the White Ribbon host of every land and all who favour them and our glorious cause.

To the World's W.C.T.U. in Convention assembled.

BELOVED SISTERS,—

From many lands I hail your coming together as the harbinger of that period when peace on earth and good will to men shall be proclaimed from shore to shore. How gladly would I have formed one of your number had health and strength been spared me; but what my Father wills is best, so from a bed of suffering I convey to you my heart's best wishes for the highest success of your assembling together. I rejoice that our beloved chieftain is sufficiently restored to preside over your deliberations. She has the honour of having planned this wonderful undertaking, and I trust that she may be spared to see the grand idea fully consummated. May your meeting be crowned with the Divine presence is the prayer of your disabled sister,

LETITIA YOUMANS,
Honorary President of the Canadian W.C.T.U.

Brisbane, Queensland,
April 10*th*, 1895.

To the World's W.C.T.U. in Convention assembled.

BELOVED "CHIEFTAIN" AND DEAR WHITE RIBBONERS,—

On behalf of the Australasian W.C.T.U., with its 8,000 members, I give you loving greeting. We wish it had been possible to send our President, MRS. NICHOLLS, to represent us at this great gathering; but we hope that MISS ACKERMANN, our Honorary President, who did so much for women in this land, may be well enough to be with you. We rejoice in the knowledge that four or five of our federated Colonies will have delegates present. All along the line we are anxiously waiting to hear *just when* our leaders are coming with the Petition, for we long so to look into their faces and hear their voices. We would ask you to read Ruth ii. 12.

Yours in loving loyalty,

FLORA B. HARRIS,
Australasian Secretary W.C.T.U.

Wellington,
April 20th, 1895.

To the World's W.C.T.U. in Convention assembled.

HONOURED AND DEAR FRIENDS,—

We are instructed by the Annual Convention of the New Zealand Union to convey to you the heartiest greeting and expression of good will from the White Ribbon Women of this Colony. We hope that your meetings may be gloriously successful, a joy to remember through the years to come.

"The Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly."

With every good wish,

We remain,
Yours very faithfully,
A. J. SCHNACKENBERG,
New Zealand President.
L. M. KIRK,
Recording Secretary.

April 11th, 1895.

To the President and Members of the World's Convention now assembled.

DEAR SISTERS,—

The White Ribbon Host of Queensland, send you hearty and loving greetings at this, the third Biennial Gathering.

We cannot forget all the way our Father has led us as a World's Union, and trust He may direct every word and action at this time, and that we in this far off land may reap much benefit from this great gathering. Read Psalm cl. 2, 6: "Praise Him for His mighty acts: Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord."

Yours for Service,
ANNIE CARVOSSO,
Corresponding Secretary for Queensland.

Philippopolis, South Bulgaria,
June 10th, 1895.

Miss Frances E. Willard, President W.C.T.U.

DEAR MISS WILLARD,—

Bulgarian Temperance women desire a place among the hearts of their sisters from all parts of the world, who will next week celebrate in

London the Third Biennial Convention of the World's Christian Temperance Union. Hence we of the Philippopolis Branch of the W.C.T.U. send you our most hearty greetings, and wish to express to you our earnest desire that the success which crowned your reception when you presented the woman's mammoth petition before the Government of the United States, may be even greater now that you turn to that of the Mother-country for her approval and co-operation. . . .

Our Women's Temperance Union in this city will hold an extra meeting next Sabbath afternoon for special prayer for God's blessing to rest upon you in your London meetings, for the success of the Petition which you are now to present to the Government of Great Britain, and that your journey with it around the world may be a series of triumphs for God and the right.

Hoping that Bulgaria lies in the path which you have marked out for yourselves and the Petition, and that we may have the inspiration of your presence and words at some meeting, we are, For "God and Home and Native Land,"

Yours faithfully,

EFTIMITSA G. GIDIKOFF, *President.*

ALEXANDRA KOLCHAGOVA, *Secretary.*

May 3rd, 1895.

From Pundita Ramabai, Sharadasadan, Poona, India.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—

I thank you most heartily for the kind invitation to the Third Biennial Convention of the World's W.C.T.U. I was strongly tempted to accept the very kind invitation and start at once, but I regret very much to say that it is impossible for me to leave Poona, my place and duty is here just now. You know very well how dearly I would love to attend such a meeting. I wish you all success, and pray earnestly that the Almighty Father may guide you in all your undertakings for the good of the world. Please present my congratulations and loving sympathy to my sisters who will assemble in the great Convention. You are such wonderful women. God has given you great powers for the good of mankind, and you are using them to His glory.

May the Lord bless you abundantly, and fill you more and more with His love and wisdom.

Yours affectionately,

RAMABAI.

Evanston, Illinois, U.S. of America,

May 25th, 1895.

To the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in session in London, England, June 19*th*, 1895.

The World's Independent Order of Good Templars are in harmony with you in every good and advanced thought, in all the reforms in which you are engaged and in which all our hearts are centred.

Fraternally yours,

FRANC E. FINCH.

Berlin, 15*th June*, 1895.

DEAR MADAM,—

The officers of the National Council of Women of Germany allow me to send their best greetings and good wishes to the Congress of the International Women's Temperance Union in London.

We are only beginning to join your work, but all our sympathies are with you, and we hope to become in time useful allies "contra our mutual enemy alcohol."

Yours sincerely,

AUGUSTE SCHMIDT,
President.

ANNA SIMSON,
VicePresident.

HANNA BIEBER-BOEHM,
Corresponding Secretary.

Greetings were also received from GENERAL NEAL DOW, Portland, Maine; MRS. MARY LOWE DICKINSON, of New York, President of the National Council of Women of the United States; MRS. ELLEN N. HENROTIN, President of the National Federation of Women's Clubs; MR. CUMMINGS, of the National Temperance Society and Publishing House, New York City; MRS. BRAMWELL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, London; the W.C.T.U. of South Africa; HON. MR. CHARLES WAKELEY, General Secretary of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union; REV. JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A., D.D., London; and J. HALE RAMSEY, ESQ., of Montreal, Canada.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

We believe in the coming of His Kingdom whose service is the highest liberty because His laws, written in our members as well as in nature and in grace, "are perfect, converting the soul."

We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man.

We therefore formulate, and for ourselves adopt, the following pledge, asking our brothers of a common danger and a common hope to make common cause with us, in working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of every-day life.

PLEDGE.

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all Alcoholic Liquors as beverages, whether distilled, fermented or malted; from opium in all its forms, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

To confirm and enforce the *rationale* of the pledge, we declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to seek the transforming power of Divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work, that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living; and finally we pledge ourselves to labour, and pray that all these principles, founded upon the Gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the Customs of Society and the Laws of the Land.

To this end we plead with all good women throughout Christendom to join with us heart and hand in the holy endeavour to protect and sanctify the Home as that temple of the Holy Spirit which, next to the human body itself, is dearest of all to our Creator; that womanhood and manhood in equal purity, equal personal liberty and peace, may climb to those blest heights where there shall be no more curse.

We ask all women like-minded with us in this sacred cause, to wear the white ribbon as the badge of loyalty; to lift up their hearts with us to God at the noontide hour of prayer; to take as their motto, "For God and Home and Every Land," and to unite with us in allegiance to the foregoing Declaration of Principles and to the summary of our plans and purposes, as embodied in the Preamble of our Constitution adopted in Faneuil Hall, Boston, U.S.A., Nov. 11, 1891.

CONSTITUTION AND BYE-LAWS OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

PREAMBLE.

In the love of God and of Humanity, we, representing the Christian women of the world, band ourselves together with the solemn conviction that our united faith and works will, with God's blessing, prove healthful in creating a strong public sentiment in favour of personal purity of life, including total abstinence from the use of all narcotic poisons; the protection of the home by outlawing the traffic in alcoholic liquors, opium, tobacco and impurity; the suppression by law of gambling and Sunday desecration; the enfranchisement of the women of all nations, and the establishment of courts of national and international arbitration which shall banish war from the world.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—*Name.*

This organization shall be known as the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARTICLE II.—*Officers.*

The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President-at-large, a Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; the President of each affiliated National Society shall be a Vice-President *ex-officio.*

ARTICLE III.—*Executive Committee.*

The Executive Committee shall consist of all the officers of the Union, including World's Superintendents of Departments, and shall control and provide for all the interests of the work. But as these officers will be widely separated, they may delegate their power to such members of the Committee or delegates from their own country as shall be selected by themselves. For all business, except amendments to the Constitution, seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV.—*Affiliated Temperance Societies.*

Any organization of women engaged in Temperance work in any nation may be affiliated with this organization, after having received the indorsement of the Executive Committee of Affiliated Societies already existing in that country, and of the Executive Committee of the World's

W.C.T.U.; also by indorsing this Constitution and by the payment of annual dues.

ARTICLE V.

Section i.—Each Affiliated Society shall pay annually to the World's Treasury an amount not less than one cent per member of each local Union, except in countries where money values are so different from those of the English-speaking nations that it will be more just to leave their assessment to be determined by the Executive Committee.

Section ii.—Any person contributing five dollars annually to the general fund of the World's W.C.T.U. may be a Contributing Patron. In like manner a donation of twenty-five dollars annually may constitute a Sustaining Patron, and the payment of one hundred dollars a Life Patron.

Section iii.—Any woman, not a member of a local Union, by signing the pledge of the World's Union and paying fifty cents annually to the treasury of the World's W.C.T.U., may become a member of the Somerset Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

ARTICLE VI.—*Biennial Meetings.*

The Biennial Meeting at which officers shall be elected, shall be held at such time and place as the President and Secretary may determine; the official call being sent out not less than one year before the Convention is to be held.

ARTICLE VII.—*Membership of Biennial Meetings.*

The Biennial Meeting shall be composed of the Executive Committee, National Secretaries and Treasurers, Round-the-World Missionaries so long as they retain their commission, the World's Superintendents of Departments, the Editors and Publisher of the Official Organ, and one delegate for every one thousand members of affiliated National Unions.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Election of Officers.*

The President, Vice-President-at-large, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected biennially by the Executive Committee, and the Assistant Secretary shall be nominated by the Secretary, and approved by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.—*Classification of Work.*

The general classification of the work shall be embraced under the following heads:—

1. Evangelistic.
2. Organization.
3. Prevention.
4. Educational.
5. Social.
6. Legal.

ARTICLE X.—*Amendments.*

This Constitution may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee, provided notice has been given to each member of this Committee by correspondence one year beforehand.

BYE-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—*Duties of Officers.*

Section i.—The President shall perform all duties usual to such office. She shall also preside at the meetings of the Executive Committee, and may, through the Secretary, call special meetings of that Committee when deemed advisable on consent of any three members.

Section ii.—It shall be the duty of the Vice-President-at-large to perform the duties of the President in case of her absence, or inability to serve, and the duty of the Vice-Presidents to serve in the same capacity in their order, which shall be, according to the date of organization of their respective National Societies.

Section iii.—The Secretary shall conduct the correspondence for, and keep a record of, the proceedings of the Union, and shall be a medium of intercourse with the National Organizations in the interests of the work. She shall keep a general oversight of the field, and shall suggest to the Executive Committee such plans as may seem to her desirable from time to time.

Section iv.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys and disburse the same on order of the President and Secretary, and shall keep an itemized account of receipts and expenditures, and give a report of the same annually to the Executive Committee, and to the biennial meeting.

ARTICLE II.—*Departments.**

Departments of work shall be created under the following general divisions :—

Preventive, Educational, Evangelistic, Social, Legal, and Organization.

These shall be in charge of superintendents specially fitted for the work of their respective departments, who shall be appointed by the Executive Committee of the World's Union.

ARTICLE III.—*Superintendents.*

Superintendents shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, in their absence, at a meeting set apart for that purpose.

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* None of these shall be obligatory upon any Union.

ARTICLE IV.—*Duties of Superintendents.*

It shall be the duty of superintendents to originate, to devise
to direct plans of work relating to their several departments, to co
pond with and aid National superintendents in the carrying out of
same, and to report work accomplished, and plans proposed, to
Biennial Meeting.

ARTICLE V.

In view of the wide distance separating the Superintendents
Departments, the General Officers shall constitute a Committee for
transaction of all business that requires immediate action, and
quarterly report of such proceedings shall be sent to every member
the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

As the Executive Committee represents all the countries presen
the Convention, and in many cases the only representative of a coun
the resolutions shall be formulated by the Executive Committee
submitted to the Convention for adoption, and the Executive
appoint a Sub-Committee on resolutions to receive such resolutio
shall come up during the Convention and report them.

ARTICLE VII.

No officers can be appointed for any affiliated country withou
approval of the President of that country.

ARTICLE VIII.

These Bye-Laws may be altered or amended by a majority vo
the Executive Committee.

NOTE.—Please take notice that the Constitution of the Wo
W.C.T.U. should not be used as a precedent for National or Col
Unions, the vast distance of the countries from each other ma
necessary extraordinary methods for the government of that body.

NOTICES OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

1. Offered by Miss Frances E. Willard:—I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will, at the next Convention of the World's W.C.T.U., move to amend Art. III. of the Constitution to include Round-the-World Missionaries, the editors and publisher of the World's W.C.T.U. organ, and any organizers, evangelists or others whose names are on the printed roster in the World's Minutes, as *ex-officio* members of the World's Executive Committee.

2. Offered by the Executive Committee of the British Women's Temperance Association, Mrs. Pearsall Smith, Hon. Recording Secretary of the B.W.T.A., giving the notice:—I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will, at the next Convention of the World's W.C.T.U., move to amend the Preamble of the Constitution of the World's W.C.T.U. to include the words "without distinction of race or colour," so that it will read "In the love of God and Humanity, we, representing the Christian women of the world, without distinction of race or colour, band ourselves together," etc.

3. Offered by Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi:—I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will, at the next Convention of the World's W.C.T.U., move to amend the Constitution by adding the following article: The World's Department of young women's work shall hereafter be known as the Young Woman's Branch, and its Superintendent shall be called the General Secretary of the Young Woman's Branch, by virtue of which office she shall be a member of the World's Executive Committee.

4. Offered by Miss Anna A. Gordon:—I hereby give notice that I, or someone in my place, will, at the next Convention of the World's W.C.T.U., move to amend Art. III. of the Constitution by inserting the following clause: Whenever a President of an affiliated National Society is also a General Officer of the World's W.C.T.U., that National Society shall be represented on the Executive Committee by a member to be chosen at the annual meeting of such National Society.

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